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Issued July 3, 1916.

United States Department of Agriculture,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Report No. 109
[Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.]

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK, MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE FOR MANY COUNTRIES.

BY

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WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1916.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

In the winter of 1913–14 a committee of well-known investigators, familiar with agricultural conditions, was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the economics of the meat situation. This committee was composed of Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station; H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Dr. T. N. Carver, Director of the Rural Organization Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, was made secretary of the committee.

No formal report was prepared by this committee, but, at the suggestion of the committee, independent inquiries dealing with several phases of the meat situation were undertaken by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The results of these inquiries have been crystallized by the department in a series of five reports, under the general title of the "Meat Situation in the United States," each report complete within itself and bearing a separate number in the series of reports of the Office of the Secretary, as follows:

Part I. Statistics of Live Stock, Meat Production and Consumption, Prices, and International Trade for Many Countries. By George K. Holmes, Bureau of Crop Estimates. (Report No. 109.)

Part II. Live Stock Production in the Eleven Far Western Range States. By Will C. Barnes and James T. Jardine, Branch of Grazing, Forest Service. (Report No. 110.)

Part III. Methods and Cost of Growing Beef Cattle in the Corn Belt States. By J. S. Cotton and Morton O. Cooper, Office of Farm Management, and W. F. Ward and S. H. Ray, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. (Report No. 111.)

Part IV. Utilization and Efficiency of Available American Feed Stuffs. By W. F. Ward and S. H. Ray, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. (Report No. 112.)

Part V. Methods and Cost of Marketing Live Stock and Meats. By Louis D. Hall, F. M. Simpson, and S. W. Doty, Office of Markets and Rural Organization. (Report No. 113.)

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STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK, MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE FOR MANY COUNTRIES.[1]

SUMMARY.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

The United States is the most prominent nation in the production and consumption of meat. Its problems of maintaining its meat production are in detail peculiarly its own, but the general world-wide fact is that most other countries, especially the prominent meat-producing ones, also have their own problems. This country is by no means singular in its failure to sustain an undiminishing per capita number of meat animals.

The general fact is that throughout the world cattle are hardly increasing in number, sheep are declining, and swine are increasing. If comparison be made with increasing population, sheep are far from maintaining their numbers, in some smaller degree cattle are failing to do so, but in the case of swine there has been some gain above population in recent years, although a small one.

The number of cattle on farms of the United States was ascertained for the first time in the census of 1840, when nearly 15,000,000 head were counted. The number had increased to 25,600,000 in 1860, to nearly 36,000,000 in 1880, to 51,400,000 in 1890, and to 67,700,000 in 1900, including ranges. At the time of the census of 1910, taken April 15, instead of June 1 as before, 61,800,000 cattle were counted on farms and ranges, but the number would have been about 65,500,000 had they been counted June 1, or about 2,200,000 less than in 1900.

As nearly as can be determined, the number of cattle on farms and ranges in the United States reached its height about 1907, when the estimated number was 72,534,000. According to the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the census number of cattle declined year by year from 61,800,000 in 1910 to 56,500,000 in 1913, and remained about the same in 1914, but there was a perceptible increase in 1915, and again in 1916, when the number of cattle on farms and ranges was estimated at 61,441,000. An upward turn has apparently again begun. The number of cattle not on farms and ranges in 1910 was nearly 2,000,000.

[1] This bulletin was prepared a short time before the present European war, which began August 1, 1914. Some later figures for the United States and Canada have been introduced in revision, but, when not otherwise specified, the "present time" is about 1913. "Meat products" excludes those, if any, not used for food.

Spring lambs were omitted from the sheep censuses of 1840 and 1850, and presumably largely omitted subsequently, to and including 1890. Sheep on farms grew in number from 19,000,000 in 1840 to 22,500,000 in 1860, to 35,000,000 in 1880, to 36,000,000 in 1890, and to 61,500,000 in 1900, including ranges. In 1910 the census date was April 15, instead of June 1 as before, and the number of sheep on farms and ranges was 52,500,000. Had the census been taken for June 1, the number would probably have been about 63,000,000, or 1,500,000 above the number in 1900.

Taking the number of sheep, 52,500,000, as reported April 15, 1910, as the base, the number estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture is a declining one to 49,200,000 in 1916, a loss of about 3,300,000 in six years. Apparently the sheep in this country reached their largest number about 1910. The number of sheep not on farms and ranges in 1910 was about 400,000.

The census found 26,000,000 swine in the United States in 1840, 33,500,000 swine in 1860, 47,700,000 in 1880, 57,400,000 in 1890, and 62,900,000 in 1900. In 1910 the census changed from June 1 to April 15, and the swine enumerators found only 58,200,000. If, however, the number of swine found at that date is increased to the number estimated to exist on the following 1st of June, the swine on farms in 1910, June 1, probably numbered 69,200,000. In 1910 the swine not on farms numbered 1,300,000. Therefore the total number of swine in this country on and off farms June 1, 1910, was undoubtedly about 70,500,000.

The 58,200,000 swine found by enumerators April 15, 1910, had increased, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, to 65,400,000 in 1912, but the unusual prevalence of hog cholera in 1913 reduced the number to 58,900,000 in 1914. The next year, 1915, the number was estimated at 64,600,000, and in 1916 at 68,000,000. From the earliest record, therefore, there has been a persistent course of increase of swine in the United States.

MEAT EXPORTS.

Over one-half of the people of the earth eat little meat. The countries which have much surplus of meat for export are all meat-eating countries, and are few in number. Nearly all of these countries derive their surplus beef and mutton from cheap land and the range, and in the United States the surplus pork and pork products are largely derived from corn. Substantially all of the meat surplus countries of the world are Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark in the specialty of bacon, Mexico (under peaceful conditions), New Zealand, the United States, and Uruguay. There are other countries that have a relatively small surplus, Paraguay and Madagascar, for instance, and many other countries which export relatively little while importing more, for example, Germany and Italy.

Substantially the world's export trade in meat and meat products is maintained by nine countries. The total of these exports for these countries reached their highest amount in 1912, and this was 3,861,000,000 pounds. This great quantity, after deducting about 500,000,000 pounds for mutton, was divided between beef and pork in the ratio of about 52 per cent for beef and 48 per cent for pork. Pork has lost its old-time lead in the export trade, but in very recent years shows a tendency to gain on beef.

The production of beef, mutton, and pork throughout the world, outside of China, is estimated to be about 50,000,000,000 pounds a year, dressed weight, including lard, and consequently the export trade of the nine surplus countries, amounting to about 3,861,000,000 pounds in 1912, is only about 7.7 per cent of the entire production; although, of course, it is a much larger fraction of the production of the surplus countries. Meat production and consumption throughout the world being substantially the same, the imports from surplus countries are also about 7.7 per cent of the world's consumption, China being excluded as before.

Argentina and Uruguay together exported 36 per cent of the world's export of meat and meat products in 1912; the United States, 31.1 per cent; Australia and New Zealand combined, 18.7 per cent; and these three great sources of these exports provided 90 per cent of the world's total.

Three-fifths of the world's export trade in beef and its products belonged to Argentina in 1912, about one-fifth to the Australasian colonies, and one-seventh to the United States. By 1914, however, the United States had almost lost its export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, to be renewed in 1915. Three-fourths of the exports of pork and pork products go from the United States, about one-fifth from Denmark, and about one-twentieth from Canada. The mutton export trade is mostly confined to the two Australasian colonies and to Argentina, the former contributing three-fourths and the latter one-fourth.

MEAT IMPORTS.

The United Kingdom is the most prominent meat-importing country, and thus secured from surplus countries about 40 per cent of its consumption before the European war. Germany held second place, mostly because of fats and oils, and for the same reason the Netherlands held the third place. In 1913 the United States became the fourth importer of meat and meat products among the nations, but these are mostly chilled and frozen beef, with some mutton from South America and Australasia.

MEAT PRODUCTION.

Meat and meat products are far from being the leading class of foods of the world's peoples. The meat production of the world is

probably 60,000,000,000 pounds or more, including the extra-edible parts of the animal with the dressed weight. The equivalent of this quantity in calories is 62,400,000,000,000. As large as this number is, it is only 7 per cent of the number of calories in the world's rice crop, which is nearly all used for human food. The world's wheat crop has approximately 382,000,000,000,000 calories, or over six times the number for meat; sugar has over 200,000,000,000,000 calories, or more than three times the number for meat; rye, 164,000,000,000,000 calories, or probably more than twice the number for meat in quantity consumed for human food; and potatoes, nearly 100,000,000,000,000 calories, or 50 per cent above the number for meat.

The people of a few countries, comparatively, eat the bulk of the world's meat, and the bulk of the world's meat is produced in a comparatively few countries, some of which are prominent producers, and one of which, the United States, is the principal producer. This country by far leads all other countries in the production as well as the consumption of meat and meat products.

It is estimated that the meat produced in the United States in 1900 reached the grand total of 16,226,000,000 pounds, embracing beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, including lard, but not including extra-edible parts. For 1909 the census figure is 16,940,000,000 pounds. If the extra-edible parts are added, the grand total for 1900 was 18,865,000,000 pounds, and for 1909 it was 19,712,000,000 pounds.

The ratio between slaughter for one year and stock of animals at a certain date in the year has been computed. In the United States the mature cattle slaughtered in 1900 were 46.1 per cent of the stock of cows on hand, and, in 1910, 42 per cent. The slaughtered calves as related to the stock of cows on hand were 20.3 per cent in 1900, and 20 per cent in 1910. For mature cattle and calf slaughter combined, the ratio to number of cows was 66.4 per cent in 1900, and 61.9 per cent in 1910. The sheep slaughter, including lambs, was 44.9 per cent of the stock of ewes in 1900, and 46.1 per cent in 1910. In 1900 the slaughtered swine were 79.8 per cent of the total stock of swine on hand, and 76.9 per cent in 1910.

MEAT CONSUMPTION.

The meat consumption has been ascertained for many countries of the world for as late a year as possible, and this consumption amounts to nearly 50,000,000,000 pounds for a total population of over 500,000,000. The per capita average is 93.3 pounds of beef, mutton, and pork and their products in one year, dressed weight. In the United States the consumption decreased from 181.5 pounds dressed weight per capita in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909. This is by far the leading meat per capita consumption, except in Australia

and New Zealand, where in 1902 the consumption was 263 and 212 pounds, respectively.

The consumption of meat and meat products, dressed weight, in the United States is estimated to have been 13,792,000,000 pounds in 1900, and according to the census 15,450,000,000 pounds in 1909. Less than one-half of this amount was consumed in Germany in 1913, the most recent year for which the fact is known, or 7,399,000,000 pounds. Russia, except Poland, consumed 6,024,000,000 pounds in 1899, and perhaps reached Germany's consumption by the outbreak of the European war. The fourth country in the world in order of total consumption of meat is the United Kingdom with 5,174,000,000 pounds in 1906, and France is fifth with 3,096,000,000 pounds in 1904.

While the United States is a surplus meat country by a large excess, it became a deficiency country in 1914 and 1915 in the domestic supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, of all beef in 1914, and also in the domestic supply of mutton in 1914 and 1915.

If the gross imports of 1914 may be compared with the consumption of 1909, dressed weight, it is computed that imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef were 2.6 per cent of the total consumption of beef excluding veal, and 2.6 per cent in 1915; the gross imports of all beef and beef products in 1914 were 2.7 per cent of the total beef consumption, and 2.7 per cent in 1915. Of the total consumption of mutton including lamb, the gross imports of mutton and lamb were 2.1 per cent in 1914, and 2.6 per cent in 1915.

If the gross imports of beef and mutton including lamb are combined, and the consumption of beef excluding veal and of mutton including lamb are combined, these gross imports were 2.6 per cent of the consumption in 1914, and 2.7 per cent in 1915.

The total gross imports of meat and meat products in 1914 were 1.1 per cent of the total consumption of meat and meat products in 1909, including the extra-edible parts, and 1.2 per cent in 1915, except goat meat; and they were 1 per cent of the production in 1914 and 1 per cent in 1915.

The deficient production of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef was 174,000,000 pounds in 1914, and 14,000,000 pounds in 1915. The deficiency of the total beef and beef products in 1914 was 34,000,000 pounds, or much less than that of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef; in 1915, the deficiency of the preceding year was followed by the surplus of 208,000,000 pounds. The mutton deficiency of 1914 was 8,000,000 pounds; of 1915, 12,000,000 pounds. The surplus of all meat and meat products was 917,000,000 pounds in 1914 and 1,318,000,000 pounds in 1915.

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LOSSES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

The losses of meat animals in the United States from disease and exposure are enormous. Since 1900, from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have been lost from disease annually, and from about 600,000 to 1,500,000 cattle have been lost annually from exposure since 1889. Sheep losses from disease have been about the same in number as those for cattle, and considerably larger on account of exposure. Swine losses from disease have gone as low as 2,200,000 in 1894 and as high as 7,000,000 in 1914. This immense loss in 1914 was due mainly to hog cholera. The value of these 7,000,000 hogs at the farm was about $73,000,000, and their potential meat production was sufficient to furnish every family of the United States about 40 pounds of pork.

PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS AND MEAT.

Prices have been compiled for a large number of countries throughout the world for a period extending back many years. The upward trend of prices of all classes of meat animals and of meat is observable in all countries for which information has been obtained, with perhaps a slight exception in the case of some animal or of some class of meat in here and there a country. The exceptions are inconsiderable and indicate that in these instances the country is, for some special reason, unaffected by the world-wide conditions that are so prominently verified in these price compilations.

The general fact is that meat production has not kept up with the increase of population, and with customary demand by meat consumers. The inevitable measure of this changed relationship between supply and demand is price, and the price compilations that have been made restate in other form substantially what has already been expressed under consideration of number of meat animals throughout the world. Increasing cost of meat production, also, may be regarded as a factor. The United States is not alone in its decline of per capita meat production, but is participating in a world-wide movement.

A comparison of the trend of prices of meat animals at the farm in the United States with the trend of prices of marketed meat animals at Chicago, and of these two tendencies with the trend of the wholesale prices of meat, is made from the mean of 1893–1897 to 1914. The animals represented by the farm prices are of all ages, sexes, and conditions; the Chicago prices represent marketed animals; substantially, the meat of these marketed animals is represented by wholesale prices. Cattle, sheep, and swine are included.

The rate of gain of the rising prices of the farmers' marketed meat animals has not equaled the rate of gain of prices claimed for the entire stock of meat animals at the farm, nor has the rate of gain of

the rising prices of meat sold at wholesale done so; nor has the rate of gain of the rising prices of meat sold at wholesale, except pork, equaled the rate of gain of prices of marketed meat animals. Perhaps pork, with its susceptibility to change of prices, would make a contrary comparison in another year.

MEAT-PRODUCING CONDITIONS IN MANY COUNTRIES.

In the preparation of this report a study of meat-producing conditions in 13 countries was made. These countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, British South Africa, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The assembled facts indicate that gradually and at some indefinite future time southern Brazil may rival Argentina; Mexico should eventually produce millions of cattle yearly; Argentina and Uruguay may, if they will, greatly increase their beef production, and Paraguay may follow; weather and water conditions in Australia present formidable obstacles to further extension of cattle and sheep production, but to some extent they may be gradually overcome; Rhodesia has an extensive range area that will yet produce great numbers of cattle, and other subdivisions of British South Africa should make their contribution, while sheep may undergo a change from almost exclusive wool production to a production of mutton and lamb as well, or perhaps to the subordination of wool. Vast range areas are in reserve in the countries mentioned and in Colombia and Chile not only for better utilization but for extension of meat production. In Canada it is increasingly a problem of farm management.

An extraordinary combination of circumstances and factors in all countries, or even in a considerable number of them, to cause a rapid increase of the production of beef, or mutton, or pork, or all, is not to be expected; rather, as a net result, gradual growth and extension, which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

PLACE OF THE UNITED STATES AMONG NATIONS.

The United States is preeminent among nations in the magnitude and value of its meat-producing industries. No other nation approaches the 61,441,000 head of cattle on the farms of this country in 1916 except the entire vast Russian Empire, which had 52,000,000 head of cattle in 1913, but these cattle are less productive of meat per head than are those of the United States. This country with 68,000,000 swine on farms has nearly three times as many as Germany, the country next below this one, had in 1913. In number of sheep this country, with 49,000,000 in 1916, is exceeded by Argentina with 80,000,000 and Australia with 83,000,000. Neither Argentina

nor Australia, however, has enough cattle and swine to produce, with its mutton, as much meat as this country does by a large difference.

The production of beef, mutton, and pork in terms of dressed weight in the United States in 1909 amounted to 16,940,000,000 pounds. If the edible parts not included in dressed weight are included in the statement of meat production, the quantity becomes 19,712,000,000 pounds.

Large exports of meat and meat products still go from the United States. The recent alarm concerning imports was, as a matter of fact, directed toward imports of chilled and frozen beef, without taking into account exports which amounted to 1,196,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products in the fiscal year 1913 and 1,122,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914. During the calendar year 1914 the imports of meat and meat products, mostly chilled and frozen beef, but including also some frozen mutton and various other classes of meat and meat products, amounted to 314,000,000 pounds. No fresh, chilled, or frozen beef worth mentioning was exported in 1914, but the net exports in meat weight were over 800,000,000 pounds, and the gross exports were 1,122,000,000 pounds, or nearly four times the imports. The United States was still the leading exporting nation in meat and meat products until 1913, when it exceeded Argentina by 47,000,000 pounds.

After taking into the reckoning the production of meat and the international trade it is computed that the United States has a larger per capita meat consumption than is possessed by any other country except Australia and New Zealand. This country's average of 171 pounds, dressed weight, per capita in 1909, including babies and other nonmeat eaters, is far above that of other countries that possess the higher averages below the average of the United States, even those that come nearest the United States in per capita consumption of meat. The per capita consumption of the United Kingdom has remained stationary at about 120 pounds a year for the last 20 years and that of Germany at about 112 pounds for the last 11 years.

In pounds of beef, mutton, and pork and their products the United States consumed about 15,450,000,000, dressed weight, in 1909, and the country next below in consumption for one year is Germany with about 7,400,000,000 pounds, dressed weight. Even the great Russian Empire (excluding Poland) was perhaps below Germany in 1899 and consumed in that year only about 6,000,000,000 pounds of meat annually.

WEALTH DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is possible, partly by estimating and partly by taking figures of the census of 1910, to arrive at the approximate value of the capital directly concerned in the production and distribution of meat and its products in the United States. According to the estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the value of cattle, sheep, and swine on farms and ranges January 1, 1916, was over $3,332,000,000. The census value of goats in 1910 was over $6,000,000. The census value of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, not on farms and ranges, in 1910 was over $73,000,000. Partly by applying certain results established by the census of 1900 to the census of 1910 it is determined that the value of the farms and farm property, with live stock as a principal source of income, in 1910 was over $15,000,000,000. The value of the capital of wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing, lard-refining, and oleomargarine establishments in 1910 was over $388,000,000.

The total of the foregoing items of values is $18,800,000,000. No capital employed in the retail meat trade, nor in meat animal transportation, is included, but, on the other hand, considerable capital is included that is devoted to production other than that of meat in the item of live stock farms and farm property. This grand total may be regarded as approximately the value of the capital of meat production and wholesale distribution in this country. Perhaps it is not an excessive estimate, especially if one will bear in mind that meat constitutes nearly one-third of the dietary of the people of this country.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

No direct information is afforded by the census with regard to the actual number of persons employed in agriculture in this country and their dependents. It will not do to accept the "rural" population of the census as agricultural; this population lives within political areas outside of incorporated villages and cities with a population of 2,500 or more, and includes a large element of merchants, mechanics, railroad workers, and persons with other nonagricultural occupations, together with their dependents. The census classification of the population by occupations affords the best means of indicating the number of the agricultural population and consequently its fraction of the total population.

One-third of the population having census occupations is agricultural, and the fraction has declined from 83 per cent in 1820 to 77.5 per cent in 1840, 47 per cent in 1870, 44 per cent in 1880, 39 per cent in 1890, 35 per cent in 1900, and 32.4 per cent in 1910. The percentages for 1880 to 1910 have the uniform basis of the census classification of occupations of 1900. These figures do not mean that this

element of the population has absolutely declined; on the contrary, it was never so large in number as it is to-day, with probably about 33,000,000 men, women, and children in the total of those in agricultural occupations and their dependents.

Agricultural labor, as devoted to production of crops, has gained greatly in effectiveness by means of improved machinery, implements, and processees, and the effectiveness of animal labor has likewise been increased. This large fact permits a relative decline in the agricultural population, as far as crop production is concerned, but the query is raised whether this rule applies in the same degree to meat-animal production. The per capita consumption of crops has long increased and the per capita consumption of meat has decreased. The displacement of meat in the dietary by products of the vegetable kingdom advances slowly but surely.

ANIMALS IN RELATION TO POPULATION IN MANY COUNTRIES.

The various countries are not fully comparable in the matter of meat animals of the same kind, for the reason that the animals are of different varieties and grades and differ in meat production per head. That there are varying degrees of this general fact should be borne in mind.

CATTLE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN STOCK.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 1 and 2.]

Total cattle.—The number of cattle on farms was ascertained for the first time in the census of 1840, when nearly 15,000,000 head were counted. The number had increased to 25,600,000 in 1860, to nearly 36,000,000 in 1880, to 51,400,000 in 1890, and to 67,700,000 in 1900, including ranges. At the time of the census of 1910, taken April 15 instead of June 1 as before, 61,800,000 cattle were counted on farms and ranges, but the number would have been about 65,500,000 had they been counted June 1, or about 2,200,000 less than in 1900.

The estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the number of cattle on farms and ranges is made January 1, but the bureau endeavors to adjust it to the census time basis. As nearly as can be determined, the number of cattle reached its height about 1907, when the estimated number was 72,534,000. According to the estimates of this bureau, the census number of cattle for 1910—61,800,000—declined year by year to 56,500,000 in 1913, and the number remained about the same in 1914, but there was a perceptible increase in 1915, and again in 1916, when the number of cattle on farms and ranges was estimated at 61,441,000. The number of cattle not on farms and ranges in 1910 was nearly 2,000,000.

The two geographic sections next west of the Mississippi River contained 34,300,000 cattle on farms in 1900, or a little more than one-half of the total for the whole country. By 1914 the number on farms and ranges in these two divisions had declined to 24,660,000, or 42 per cent of the total, a loss of about 10,000,000 head, equal to one-third of the cattle of Argentina. The West North Central group of States lost nearly 5,000,000 of its 20,000,000 cattle; the West South Central division lost nearly the same number of its 14,000,000 cattle, or a larger fraction than the West North Central States did; the East North Central division lost over 1,000,000 of its 10,500,000 cattle. During the same 15 years all of the other divisions of States lost cattle, except the South Atlantic and Pacific.

In 1915, however, there is some recovery of cattle in the two divisions of States next west of the Mississippi River, and this was continued in 1916; the gain of 1916 over 1914 is estimated at 1,776,000 cattle in the West North Central States and 542,000 cattle in the West South Central. New England appears to be slightly gaining, and there are more distinct gains in all other divisions of States.

The decline in the number of cattle seems to have been arrested in 1914, and a turn toward a gradual increase is indicated for 1915 and 1916.

In partial explanation of the decline of cattle on farms and ranges since 1900, it will be remembered that in the great corn belt cattle breeding has largely changed to cattle feeding since 30 years ago. While this change was taking place in the corn belt, range and ranch began to supply feeders cheaper than they could be raised on the farm, or at any rate the farmers more easily bought feeders than they could raise them. But limitations to the production of feeders began to appear, and were found in the enforcement of the no-fence law on the public land, in homesteading, in dry farming, and in the corn belt itself in dairying, in the increasing cost of stockers and feeders, and in neglect to feed roughage.

The turning of a decline in the number of farm cattle into an increase in the corn belt appears to be a matter of changes in farm and animal husbandry, management, and practices; and such changes, pertinent to local conditions, are needed in the South and East.

Milch cows.—This class of animals is included because of ultimate beef production. Milk being regarded as more fixed than meat in the family dietary, the number of milch cows in this country has steadily increased from the earliest enumeration in the census of 1850, when the number of these cows on farms was ascertained to have been 6,400,000. The number had increased to 8,600,000 in 1860, and had increased about 50 per cent above 1860 by 1880, and about 100 per cent by 1890, when the number was 16,500,000. The next census, in 1900, showed only a slight increase above 1890,

or a total of 17,100,000 milch cows on farms, but in 1910 the census found that the increase had been to 20,600,000. The estimate of this department for 1916 is 21,988,000.

Various obstacles have stood in the way of producing milk. Farmers have become more wise with regard to keeping cows that do not pay for their keeping; they have been put to much trouble and expense because of the requirements of sanitary officers in cities; they have been told over and over again that when they sell milk they sell fertilizers; they have had many discouraging experiences with dishonest milk buyers; they have been at a disadvantage in selling milk independently as individuals to collective milk buyers; under conditions that have increased the cost of producing milk, they have often failed to sell at a price that paid the cost of production, or, at any rate, a fair profit above.

Yet dairying has constantly encroached on beef production in large areas of the denser populations, mostly in the North Atlantic States, notwithstanding dairy decrease, and in the North Central States east of the Mississippi River.

The number of dairy cows on farms in New England decreased from 893,000 in 1900 to 818,000 in 1915, but there was an upward turn to 825,000 in 1916. In the Middle Atlantic States the number decreased from 2,603,000 in 1900 to 2,554,000 in 1914, but rose to 2,662,000 in 1916.

In the East North Central States the number of milch cows on farms has increased steadily from the earliest census to 5,163,000 in 1916, and similarly in the West North Central States the steady increase reached 5,708,000 milch cows in 1916.

In the South Atlantic States, milch cows on farms increased, with temporary interruption, to 1,883,000 in 1916. In the East South Central States, the number had grown to 1,628,000 in 1910, followed by a decline to 1,539,000 in 1914, and increased to 1,615,000 in 1916. In the West South Central States the unbroken increase to 2,250,000 milch cows in 1910 was followed by a decline to 2,188,000 in 1914, followed by the high-water mark of 2,311,000 in 1916.

A strong increase of milch cows on farms is observable in the Mountain States, where the total for 1916 was 774,000, and the same fact is true of the Pacific States with a total of 1,047,000 milch cows in 1916. The strong milch cow increase in the two divisions of States last named corresponds with a strong increase in population.

Other cows and heifers.—Nothing is known of the number of cows and heifers other than milch cows on farms and ranges in this country except for the censuses of 1900 and 1910. In the former year the number of these cows and heifers was 18,700,000; in 1910 it was 19,300,000, an increase of only 3 per cent in 10 years, while popula-

tion increased 21 per cent. These animals are the breeding stock for beef.

The number of these cows and heifers declined in New England from 1900 to 1910; and also in the Middle Atlantic and the West South Central States; in each of the other groups of States there was an increase, a very noticeable one in the South Atlantic, East North Central, the East South Central, and the Pacific States, but only a small relative increase in the West North Central and Mountain States. A large rate of increase in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River is shown. In the two great divisions west of the Mississippi River, north and south combined, there was a considerable decline in number of cows and heifers other than milch cows from 1900 to 1910.

Other cattle.—Cattle other than cows and heifers on farms and ranges were numbered in 1900 and 1910, during which decade there was an enormous decline of about one-third, leaving only 21,900,000 in the latter year.

For all other years the class described as "Other cattle" includes all cattle except milch cows, and the statements under the head "Total cattle" substantially apply. Briefly, the cattle other than milch cows numbered 11,000,000 on farms in 1850, 17,000,000 in 1860, 23,500,000 in 1880, 35,000,000 in 1890, 32,000,000 in 1900, 51,600,000 in 1907, 41,000,000 in 1910, 35,900,000 in 1914, and 39,500,000 in 1916, including ranges for 1900 and subsequently.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 1.]

Many and great difficulties were encountered in compiling the number of cattle, sheep, and swine in the principal countries of the world as far back as 1890. They need not be mentioned, but the general fact should be kept in mind. For some of the countries the number of animals has been determined by census methods; in other countries by local tax officials; in still other countries by estimates that range from good to very poor.

Algeria.—Algeria had 1,210,000 cattle in 1887, and the number declined quite uniformly to 993,000 in 1900, since which year the increase has been slow, but on the whole steady, to 1,107,000 cattle in 1912. The herds of that country are a source of some beef supply to France.

The total cows of Algeria increased from 402,000 in 1901 to 440,000 in 1911; but the cattle other than cows remained at a nearly stationary number during the period, with a range from about 650,000 to 680,000.

Argentina.—The number of cattle in Argentina has been about stationary during the last seven years. In 1888 the number was

22,000,000; in 1895 the number had decreased by 260,000; in 1908 the number was 29,117,000, but in the following year, on account of drought, the number declined to 27,825,000. There was some recovery in the following year, and by 1912 the number of cattle had become 29,016,000. The number estimated for 1913 was 28,500,000 and for 1914, 29,500,000, or 383,000 above the census number for 1908.

Notwithstanding its vast ranges and the remarkable enterprise and progressiveness of Argentine cattlemen, the herds of that country, under the conditions of recent years, have remained at about the same figure. Disease and drought have made some inroads upon the herds, but these causes do not account for the failure of Argentina to increase their number. Doctor A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, after a visit to Argentina in the summer of 1913, reported that "while statistics show that Argentina is already slaughtering up to the limit of its present stock of cattle, that country has such great resources for cattle raising that it is easily possible for the stock raisers to bring about a large increase in the meat output if the present prices are maintained." Not only has Argentina been slaughtering cattle to the limit in recent years, but in 1913 there was a slaughter of cows beyond the limit.

The explanation of the stationary number of cattle in Argentina is offered that the rapidly increasing prices and the greatly increased facilities for slaughtering and exporting in recent years have induced cattlemen to oversell to such an extent as to prevent increase of herds, or, as Doctor Melvin says, to slaughter to the limit. Eventually high prices of cattle, enormous available ranges, the extensive raising of alfalfa, and ample facilities for slaughtering and exporting will lead, it would seem, to a great expansion of the beef-producing industry in Argentina; but in recent years the first effects of high prices seem to have been to stop the growth of the industry.

Argentina had 2,164,000 dairy cows in 1908, 16,337,000 other cows and heifers, and 10,615,000 other cattle. The numbers of these classes have not subsequently been ascertained.

Australia.—This is another country with stationary cattle herds. The severity of the droughts is much greater than in Argentina, and although Australia has many millions of cattle, yet the number now is about the same as it was 19 years ago.

In 1890 the Australian cattle numbered 10,300,000, and the highest number recorded, 12,312,000, was reached in 1894. Eventually, by 1902, severe and protracted droughts reduced the cattle to 7,000,000, but since that time the increase has been on the whole steady, although slow, to 11,484,000 in 1913.

Australia, as well as Argentina, has been feeling the effects of high prices of cattle in recent years, and the result apparently has

been the same; that is to say, cattle have been slaughtered to the limit, or, if increase of cattle should be expected, beyond the limit.

The dairy cows of Australia have steadily increased from 1,327,000 in 1901 to 2,079,000 in 1913.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: AUSTRIA.—Although the number of cattle in Austria increased from 8,600,000 in 1890 to 9,500,000 in 1900, a decline followed in subsequent years, so that in 1910 the number was 9,160,000.

During this period of 20 years the number of all cows increased from 4,300,000 to 4,900,000, but the number of other cattle declined from 4,400,000 in 1890 and 4,800,000 in 1900 to 4,258,000 in 1910. The number of dairy cows is not separately stated, but presumably the increase of cows was in dairy cows.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: HUNGARY.—On the other hand, in the other Kingdom of the dual monarchy—Hungary—there has been a perceptible increase of cattle since about 20 years ago. The number in 1884 was 5,600,000, in 1904 it was 6,800,000, in 1908 it was 7,337,000, and in 1911 it was 7,319,000. Apparently the cattle were becoming stationary in number.

BELGIUM.—Belgium is another country that has reached apparently a stationary number of cattle. As far back as 1895 that Kingdom had 1,400,000 cattle; in 1900 it had 1,700,000 cattle; in 1910 it had 1,880,000, and in 1913 it had 1,894,000. The increases were due largely to the increased number of dairy cows, of which Belgium had 937,000 in 1913.

BRAZIL.—Little confidence can be placed in reports of the number of cattle in Brazil. It was estimated that there were 25,000,000 cattle in 1910, and that the number had increased to 30,000,000 in 1913 and 30,705,000 in 1914. Brazil therefore has about as many cattle as Argentina, with three times the population, and no exports of beef except a considerable quantity of jerked beef and a small beginning of a frozen or chilled beef export. It seems like a poorly productive industry compared with that of Argentina, United States, Australia, and many other countries. The explanations of this are that most of the cattle are of low beef grade and that cattle diseases, even when not fatal, prevent cattle from reaching a slaughtering condition, except for jerked beef, and at the same time there is a want of a system of marketing, of facilities for slaughtering, and of means of transportation—domestic and ocean. When, however, suitable cattle are supplied in a fit condition for slaughtering for something better than jerked beef, the facilities for utilizing them will doubtless be provided, and a beginning has been made.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—This colony has made considerable progress in establishing the cattle industry. By 1908, 1,156,000 cattle were estimated, and the number had grown to 1,526,000 four years

later, in 1912. Description of the conditions in this colony indicates that the number of cattle there should increase at a moderate rate and eventually reach large proportions.

British South Africa.—The conditions found in this vast region have made the cattle industry uncertain and sometimes disastrous. These are discussed in the special treatment of British South Africa on subsequent pages. Briefly, it would seem probable that cattle raising within some large areas of these colonies will be permanently successful and reach very large proportions. Progress, however, may be slow.

The census number of cattle in British South Africa was 4,062,000 in 1904 and 7,176,000 in 1911. The indicated increase was not normal, for the reason that it was largely, perhaps mostly, due to the recovery from the Boer War.

Bulgaria.—Diminishing cattle from 1905 to 1910 characterizes this country. In 1892 the number was 1,400,000; in 1900 it was 1,600,000; in 1905 it was 1,700,000; and in 1910, 1,600,000. The decline of 90,000 during the last five years mentioned is more than equaled by the decline of 160,000 cows and heifers other than dairy cows. Inferentially the dairy cows increased.

Canada.—Whatever practical cattle-range area Canada has is passing into farm conditions under the immigration of farmers and the multiplication of farms on new land. Since 1913 the cattle industry of Canada has suffered a decline.

The census of 1891 found 4,100,000 cattle on farms and ranges, the census of 1901 found 5,400,000 cattle, and the census of 1911 found 6,500,000 cattle. The official estimate of the number of cattle in 1912 was 6,400,000; in 1913 it was 6,656,000; in 1914, 6,000,000; and in 1915, 6,066,000.

As in many other countries, the number of dairy cows in Canada steadily increases. In 1891 the number was 1,857,000; in 1911, 2,600,000; in 1914, 2,673,000; and in 1915, 2,667,000. On the other hand, the cattle other than dairy cows declined from 3,939,000 in 1911 to 3,364,000 in 1914, and the estimate for 1915 is 3,399,000.

Beef cattle in Canada have been depleted since 1913 from four causes: Increased exports to the United States; the extra demand for beef since the summer of 1914 on account of the European war; change from range to farm conditions; and the high prices of beef cattle and wholesale beef, which apparently have encouraged overselling by cattle raisers.

Chile.—This is one of the South American countries for which the estimates of the number of cattle are to be taken with considerable uncertainty. Apparently there were 863,000 cattle in Chile in 1901, but according to the estimate the number had grown to 2,675,000 in 1906. If this number for 1906 is to be accepted as approximately

correct, the number of cattle declined to 1,635,000 in 1910, four years later. The estimates subsequent to 1910 show an increase to 1,190,000 cattle in 1913, or about 775,000 cattle below the figure of 1906. The estimates for dairy cows in recent years are nearly 200,000.

COLOMBIA.—Little dependence can be placed on the estimates of cattle in this country. As far back as 1893 it was supposed that the cattle numbered 2,800,000, followed by an increase to 3,465,000 in 1896. By 1909 the estimate did not exceed 4,000,000, but six years later, in 1915, there is an estimate of 7,000,000.

Notwithstanding the untrustworthiness of the foregoing estimates, the general fact seems to be that the number of beef cattle in Colombia is perceptibly increasing.

CUBA.—The record for Cuba extends back to 1891, when the estimated number of cattle on that island was 2,456,000, and the number remained about stationary until the insurrection against Spain, which was terminated by the war of the United States against Spain in 1898. The census taken by the United States in 1899 found only 376,650 cattle on and off farms in Cuba. The estimates in subsequent years indicated a steady increase until 1910, when it is supposed that there were 3,212,000 cattle on the island. Two years later the cattle had fallen away from that figure by about 400,000 head. The indication is that the number of Cuban cattle has begun to decline, but in the absence of estimates for years subsequent to 1912 the basis for this supposition is merely an indication.

DENMARK.—The statistics of the different kinds of cattle in Denmark are full and precise and illustrate the progress that can be made in the beef as well as the dairy industry under intelligent and scientific farm management.

The total number of cattle in Denmark has increased from 1,696,000 in 1893 to 1,840,000 in 1903, and to 2,254,000 in 1909. During this period of 16 years dairy cows increased from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000; the other cows and heifers increased from 246,000 to 354,000; and the number of other cattle grew from 439,000 to 618,000.

It is observed that the number of cattle in each one of the three classes (dairy cows, other cows and heifers, other cattle) increased throughout the entire period. In other countries, where dairy cows are shown, their number has almost invariably been increasing, but this increase has by no means always been associated with increase of beef cattle.

FINLAND.—The thrifty people of this semi-independent part of the Russian Empire have steadily maintained about the same number of cattle for many years. The increase has been about 268,000 in the 20 years from 1890 to 1910, or from 1,305,000 to 1,573,000. This increase, however, is found almost entirely in the number of cows, since during the 20 years the number of cattle other than cows increased only about 53,000.

The reader may observe that each country seems to have a practical limit to its number of cattle, determined by the agricultural and economic systems and conditions. In the older countries the changes in the various conditions do not amount to enough within short periods of time to increase or decrease appreciably the number of cattle, and in some countries this uniformity is prolonged for a long period of years, as in Finland.

FRANCE.—This is another country with a nearly stationary balance of agriculture. The 13,600,000 cattle of 1890 had become only 14,800,000 in 1913, and but slight fluctuations are found in the intermediate years. This increase was due entirely to the increase of cows, which grew in number from 6,500,000 in 1890 to 7,800,000 in 1913, during which period the number of other cattle imperceptibly declined.

The policy of France has been to make the people as nearly independent as possible of other countries in the supply of food, and this policy has been on the whole a remarkably successful one, having in its favor, of course, a population scarcely increasing in number. With a small supplementary supply of mutton from Algeria and of beef from Madagascar, France has managed to produce substantially its entire meat supply, and has been noticeably deficient only in the domestic supply of beef and pork fats and oils.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—In this colony the cattle have rapidly increased in recent years as they did in the neighboring colony of British East Africa. From 1905 to 1911 the cattle nearly trebled and their number in the latter year reached 1,500,000.

GERMANY.—From 1892 to 1907 the cattle industry of Germany was promoted so as to cause an increase from 17,600,000 head of cattle to 20,600,000 head. Since that year, however, the number of cattle has remained about stationary.

Farm management in Germany has not confined the increase in the number of cattle to an increase in dairy cows as in some other countries, but has seen to it that there should be an increase in cattle other than dairy cows and especially in cattle other than cows.

From 1892 to 1907, the latest year for which information is available, the number of cows and heifers increased from 9,946,000 to 10,967,000, or a little over 1,000,000; while during the same period the number of cattle other than cows and heifers increased from 7,610,000 to 9,664,000, or over 2,000,000—twice as many in the increase as in the case of cows and heifers.

GREECE.—This country has about 400,000 cattle, and the number appears to be fixed by stationary agricultural conditions.

ITALY.—During the 18 years from 1890 to 1908 the number of cattle in Italy increased from 5,000,000 to 6,200,000. The number has not been ascertained for any year since 1908, and there is no

information with regard to the number of dairy and other cows, nor of other cattle.

JAPAN.—Under the fixed conditions of agriculture and animal husbandry in this empire, cattle increased but little, if at all, during short periods of years and have increased only from 1,000,000 in 1890 to 1,400,000 in 1912. This increase is due mostly to increase of cows, which gained from 614,000 in 1890 to 922,000 in 1912. During this period of 22 years other cattle increased less than 50,000. The dense population of Japan and the intensive agriculture, permitting the possession of relatively few cattle, verify the fact that dependence for food is mainly on crops and fish.

MADAGASCAR.—The growing and promising importance of this large island as a source of meat supply has not attracted attention outside of France. The cattle are of the cebu breed and numbered 2,000,000 in 1898 and 5,500,000 in 1912. A continuation of increase is expected. It is a surprise to observe that Madagascar, in number of cattle, is roughly comparable with Italy, Canada, Paraguay, Cuba, Mexico, Spain and Portugal combined, and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark combined, although in beef grades there is not a similar comparability.

MEXICO.—Little is known about the number of cattle in Mexico. A census was taken in 1902, which reported 5,142,000 cattle.

NETHERLANDS.—A steady increase of cattle is found in this country. The number increased from 1,500,000 in 1890 to 2,000,000 in 1910, but this increase of 500,000 was due mostly to increase of cattle other than dairy cows. The dairy cows gained from 900,000 in 1890 to 1,068,000 in 1910.

NEW ZEALAND.—This country possessed 2,000,000 cattle in 1911, and the number had grown from 800,000 in 1891. The conditions attending the raising of beef cattle have prevented any marked increase, but have sustained a moderate and steady rate of increase with slight exceptions since 1891.

Dairy cows have increased from 207,000 in 1891 to 634,000 in 1910, and cattle other than dairy cows increased from 772,000 in 1896 to 1,386,000 in 1911. Therefore the dairy cows had a greater rate of increase than other cattle had.

NORWAY.—This country has apparently reached nearly stationary conditions. From 1890 to 1910 the cattle increased from 1,006,000 to 1,134,000.

PARAGUAY.—Prominent fluctuations appear in the record of cattle in this country, on account of droughts and cattle diseases. According to imperfect estimates, Paraguay had 862,000 cattle in 1890, and 2,103,000 in 1896. The next year found a loss of 329,000 head. A census was taken in 1899 and 2,283,000 cattle were found. A marked increase has followed, with an estimate of 5,500,000 cattle in 1908. The latest estimate, which is for 1912, places the number

at only 3,500,000. Experience in cattle raising in Paraguay has so far been filled with uncertainties.

PORTUGAL.—Little information is provided with regard to number of cattle in this country. In 1906 the estimate was 700,000, and two years later 857,000.

ROUMANIA.—Since 1890 the number of cattle in this country has been about stationary at 2,500,000 to the beginning of the first Balkan War. The gain from 1890 to 1911 was less than 200,000.

RUSSIA, ASIATIC.—This vast region is practically a new country in cattle raising, and has possibilities too enormous to be estimated. From 1905 to 1911 the number of cattle increased from 5,600,000 to 14,700,000. It is true that much of this increase was due to the establishment and expansion of dairying, and the manufacture of butter largely for export, but this by no means fully accounts for this high rate of increase of cattle.

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.—Notwithstanding the vast expanse of agricultural land in this country, the number of cattle has hardly increased since 1899. In 1890 the number was 28,500,000, in 1899 it was 38,700,000, in 1905 it was 39,500,000, and since that year there was a decline to 34,600,000 in 1912, followed by an estimate of 37,000,000 in 1913, including Northern Caucasia, which had not previously been included. European Russia, therefore, presents the phenomenon of decreasing cattle production since 1905, but at the beginning of the European war it appeared to be perhaps slightly increasing.

SERVIA.—A country of fixed conditions in which the number of cattle has not increased since 1900, although the number increased 138,000 from 1890 to 1900, or from 819,000 to 957,000. The estimate for 1910 is 957,000.

SPAIN.—A very moderate rate of increase may be perceived in the number of cattle in this country. It increased from 2,200,000 in 1891 to 2,452,000 in 1908, and 2,562,000 in 1912.

SWEDEN.—This is another country with conditions that change but little in their effect on the number of cattle. The cattle in 1911 numbered 2,700,000, a gain of less than 300,000 since 1890, and this gain is found almost entirely in the number of cows.

SWITZERLAND.—Another country apparently with conditions that are nearly fixed. As far back as 1886 the number of cattle was 1,213,000, whereas in 1911 it had grown only to 1,443,000, a gain of only 230,000 in 25 years. According to the estimates, Switzerland presents the unusual phenomenon of decreasing cows and heifers during this long period, and especially a marked decrease since 1906; while, on the other hand, the increase in the number of cattle other than cows and heifers is conspicuous.

UNITED KINGDOM.—A full and reasonably accurate record shows a gain of only 1,147,000 cattle in the Kingdom of Great Britain and

Ireland from 1890 to 1913, in which latter year the cattle numbered 11,937,000. The cows and heifers of this latter year numbered 4,318,000, and the other cattle 7,619,000. Substantially the same rate of increase is found in cows and heifers as in other cattle. It will be remembered that England is a great breeding ground for the supply of pure-bred cattle to the United States, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.

URUGUAY.—This very promising cattle country had 8,200,000 head of cattle in 1908, according to the census of October 12. Eight years before 1908 the census found 6,800,000 cattle, and the official estimate for 1893 placed the number at 5,500,000. There has been a steady increase of cattle in this country at a strong rate. Many cattle have been sent to Argentina for slaughter, but slaughtering with refrigeration of beef for export has begun in Uruguay, and the industry expects a continuation of expansion for an indefinite time. In 1908 the number of cattle was more than one-quarter as many as in Argentina, and the supposition is that the number has considerably increased since that year, while Argentina's number has remained stationary.

According to the census of 1908, there were 566,000 dairy cows in Uruguay, 3,778,000 other cows and heifers, and 3,849,000 other cattle.

VENEZUELA.—The estimates of cattle in this country are so untrustworthy as hardly to be worthy of quoting. The Statesman's Yearbook reported 8,500,000 cattle in 1888, from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 in 1895, and 2,000,000 in 1900. The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union asserts that in 1909 the cattle numbered 6,000,000. A general fact, however, may be accepted, and that is that this country contains a large number of cattle, perhaps half as many as Uruguay, or one-sixth as many as Argentina. However, this country has not yet begun to figure in the world's fresh-beef trade, and is still only an exporter of beef cattle and jerked beef.

CATTLE—PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION.

[Table 3.]

When one turns from the absolute number of cattle in the many countries that have been considered to the number relative to the population, the import of the narrative changes. In some of the countries there has been a decrease of cattle absolutely in recent years, in other countries a stationary number, and in other countries increases small and great; but when the number of cattle is related to the number of the people in all of the countries for all of the years, it becomes evident that the world is diminishing its dependence upon beef for its food.

UNITED STATES.

TOTAL CATTLE.—The farms and ranges of this country had a larger ratio of cattle per capita of the population in 1900 than in any other year, as far as ascertained. The ratio for that year was 0.89 of 1 animal, and this approximately indicates the period of the greatest expansion and utilization of the range. If, however, the earliest animal census year, 1840, is considered, a ratio of 0.88 of 1 animal is found, barely below the ratio for 1900, but the earlier year was a time when meat was a much larger fraction of the national dietary than in 1900, and besides in the latter year an immense amount of beef and beef products was exported.

Taking the census years in order, the ratio of cattle per capita fell from 0.88 of 1 animal in 1840 to 0.77 of 1 animal in 1850, but there was some recovery to 0.81 of 1 animal in 1860. In 1880 the comparatively low ratio of 0.72 of 1 animal is found, but afterwards the ratio rapidly rose to 0.82 of 1 animal in 1890, and to 0.89 of 1 animal in 1900. In 1910 the census was taken April 15 instead of June 1, and if the census number of cattle in 1910 be increased to a June 1 basis, the ratio to population becomes 0.71 of 1 animal, or a lower average than has been ascertained for any previous census except 1870.

On the basis of April 15 the census of 1910 showed a per capita cattle ratio of 0.67 of 1 animal, and the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates for subsequent years show a continual decline to 0.57 of 1 animal in 1914, but there was an indication of some recovery in 1915, when the estimate indicated a per capita cattle ratio of 0.58 of 1 animal, and in 1916 with a ratio of 0.60 of 1 animal.

MILCH COWS.—Milch cows also have declined in comparison with the population. In 1850 there was 0.28 of 1 milch cow per capita, and after some fluctuations the ratio declined to 0.22 of 1 animal in 1910. The estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate a subsequent decline to 0.20 of 1 animal in 1915, followed by recovery to 0.22 of 1 animal in 1916.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ALGERIA.—From 1887 to 1912 the number of cattle per capita of the population decreased from 0.31 of 1 animal to 0.20, with a uniform diminution to 1907 and with a stationary ratio afterwards. The cows also diminish per capita.

ARGENTINA.—At the time of the census of 1888 there were 5.9 cattle per capita; the census of 1895 announced 5.5 cattle; and the census of 1908 4.7 cattle. The estimates of the national department of agriculture made annually show a diminishing number of cattle per capita from year to year, with a ratio of 3.6 cattle for 1914.

AUSTRALIA.—In 1890 there were 3.3 cattle per capita, in 1892 3.6 cattle, in 1902 1.8 cattle, in 1910 and 1911 2.7 cattle, and in 1913 2.4

cattle. The ratio increased to 1892, declined steadily to 1902, increased steadily to 1911, and afterwards declined. At the present time a decline in per capita number of cattle is the tendency, and there is now a decline as compared with 1890 to 1899.

Dairy cows increased from 0.35 of 1 animal per capita in 1901 to 0.48 of 1 animal in 1911, but since that year the decline has been to 0.43 of 1 animal in 1913.

Austria-Hungary: Austria.—From 1890 to 1910 the ratio of cattle to population is a story of continuous decline, the ratio for 1890 being 0.36 of 1 animal, and for 1910, 0.32. During the same time the cows declined from 0.18 of 1 animal to 0.17.

Austria-Hungary: Hungary.—In Hungary there seems to be a nearly stationary ratio between cattle and population since 1884. In that year the ratio was 0.34 of 1 animal, and in 1909 and 1911 it was 0.35, the intermediate years showing slight fluctuations.

Belgium.—From 1900 to 1913 there was an almost stationary ratio between cattle and population at 0.25 of 1 animal, and similarly the ratio for dairy cows was 0.12 of 1 animal.

Brazil.—Subject to doubts concerning the accuracy of the estimates of cattle in Brazil, the per capita ratios are 1.11 animals in 1910 and 1.23 animals in 1913 and 1914.

British East Africa.—The ratio of cattle to population in this colony increased from 0.15 of 1 animal in 1908 to 0.23 in 1912.

British South Africa.—This region also presents an increasing ratio of cattle to population, or according to the census 0.78 of 1 animal per capita in 1904, and 1.18 animals in 1911.

Bulgaria.—The declining ratio of cattle to population is shown by the four censuses from1892 to 1910, during which period the ratio of cattle to population declined from 0.43 of 1 animal to 0.37.

Canada.—1908 was the culminating year in this country in regard to the per capita number of cattle. The ratio was 0.85 of 1 animal in 1891, and this grew to 1.13 animals in 1908, after which there was a decline that was broken only once to 0.75 of 1 animal in 1914.

A similar course of increasing ratio to 1908, followed by a decreasing one, is observed in the case of milch cows.

Chile.—As has already been remarked as to the uncertainty of the cattle estimates for Chile, little dependence can be placed on the per capita ratios. There would seem, however, to be a nearly uniform ratio of about 0.5 of 1 animal per capita from 1910 to 1913. The dairy cows are apparently about 0.06 of 1 animal per capita.

Colombia.—Subject to doubt concerning the estimates of cattle for this country, the per capita ratio for 1893 is 0.65 of 1 animal; for 1896 it is 0.77 of 1 animal; for 1909 it is 0.76 of 1 animal; and for 1915 it is 1.27 animals.

Cuba.—Previous to the Cuban insurrection of about 20 years ago, the per capita number of cattle on this island was about 1.4 animals, but the ratio declined quickly and enormously to 0.24 of 1 animal in 1899, when the census was taken by the United States. After that year the ratio steadily ascended, year by year, to 1.44 animals in 1910, subsequent to which year a decline appears to 1.21 animals in 1912.

Denmark.—A declining ratio of cattle per capita appears from 1893 to 1903, showing a decline from 0.77 of 1 animal to 0.73; but the ratio for 1909 made a notable gain to 0.83 of 1 animal, or a larger ratio than existed 16 years before. A similar trend is observable in the case of dairy cows; their ratio per capita was 0.46 of 1 animal in 1893, 0.43 in 1903, and 0.47 in 1909.

Finland.—Although this country seems to have reached stationary conditions in recent years, a decline in per capita number of cattle appears upon going back as far as 1890. In that year the ratio was 0.55 of 1 animal, and this remained about stationary to 1900, after which there was a decline to about 0.50 or 0.51 of 1 animal per capita to 1910. A similar movement of ratio is shown for cows.

France.—Subject to some small fluctuations the per capita number of cattle in this country increased from 0.35 of 1 animal in 1890 to 0.38 in 1901 and 1902, after which years the ratio remained at 0.36, with one exception to 1911, and then follow two years with a ratio of 0.37 of 1 animal. From first to last France has increased its per capita ratio of cattle a little during the period of 23 years. A similar course of per capita ratios is observable in the case of cows.

German East Africa.—After the per capita number of cattle had remained at 0.08 of 1 animal from 1903 to 1905, the ratio jumped to 0.2 of 1 animal in 1911.

Germany.—A steady decline of ratio of cattle to population appears from 1892 to 1913, the ratio for the former year being 0.35 of 1 animal and for the latter year 0.31.

Greece.—The little that is known for this country does not warrant an inference with regard to the trend of the per capita number of cattle; the ratio for 1902 was 0.16 of 1 animal and for 1912 it was 0.15.

Italy.—During a period of 18 years or from 1890 to 1908 the per capita number of cattle in this kingdom increased from 0.17 of 1 animal to 0.18.

Japan.—The comparatively few cattle in this country have remained almost constantly at 0.03 of 1 animal per capita of the population from 1890 to 1912 and the cows have remained at 0.02 of 1 animal.

MADAGASCAR.—The development of the beef cattle industry and in a less degree of the slaughtering industry on this island has caused a rapid increase of cattle per capita. In 1898 the ratio was 0.89 of 1 animal, in 1907 it was 1.29 animals, in 1909 it was 1.37 animals, in 1910 and 1911 it was 1.47 animals, and in 1912 the ratio was 1.7 animals.

MEXICO.—For the solitary year for which information is possessed, 1902, the per capita ratio of cattle was 0.37 of 1 animal.

NETHERLANDS.—There was a decline of per capita number of cattle in the Netherlands, subject to some fluctuations, from 0.34 of 1 animal in 1890 to 0.31 of 1 animal in 1904. During this period the number of animals was taken in December, but in 1910 the number was determined in June and the per capita ratio was 0.34 of 1 animal, or slightly greater than in 1904.

The number of cows per capita has declined from 1890 to 1910, or from 0.2 to 0.18 of 1 animal.

NEW ZEALAND.—The ratio of cattle to population constantly increased on this island from 1891 to 1906, or from 1.24 animals to 2.05 animals; a decline followed to 1.85 animals in 1909, and the ratio for 1911 was 2.01 animals.

Dairy cows have increased per capita from 0.33 of 1 animal in 1891 to 0.63 of 1 animal in 1911, without showing the fluctuations appearing in the case of other cattle.

NORWAY.—From 1890 to 1900 the per capita number of cattle declined from 0.5 to 0.42 of 1 animal, but an increase followed to 0.47 of 1 animal in 1907 and 1910.

PARAGUAY.—According to the census of 1899, there were 3.61 cattle per capita of the population. Subject to some doubts as to the accuracy of the estimates of cattle subsequent to that year, it appears that the per capita ratio in 1912 was 4.38 animals.

PORTUGAL.—The only years for which information is possessed are 1906 and 1908, for which the per capita number of cattle was 0.13 and 0.16 of 1 animal, respectively.

ROUMANIA.—The ratio of cattle to population has varied in this country from 0.47 of 1 animal in 1890 to 0.37 in 1896, to 0.42 in 1900, and to 0.38 of 1 animal in 1911.

RUSSIA, ASIATIC.—From 1905 to 1910 the per capita ratio of cattle increased from 0.26 of 1 animal to 0.59, but the ratio fell to 0.54 of 1 animal in 1911.

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.—From 1890 to 1913 the per capita number of cattle declined within this vast region, and the decline is more marked in recent years. In the former year the ratio was 0.32 of 1 animal, in 1912 and 1913 it was 0.25.

SERVIA.—This is another country with a declining ratio of cattle per capita. This ratio was 0.38 of 1 animal in 1890 and in 1900, it was 0.36 of 1 animal in 1905, and 0.33 of 1 animal in 1910.

SPAIN.—This country had a per capita ratio of cattle varying only from 0.11 to 0.13 of 1 animal from 1891 to 1912, with the larger ratios in the last two years.

SWEDEN.—A remarkable uniformity appears in the full annual statement extending from 1890 to 1911. The range of ratio is from 0.48 to 0.52 of 1 animal.

SWITZERLAND.—In 1886 this country had 0.42 of 1 animal in its ratio of cattle to population, and the ratio remained about the same to 1906, but in 1911 it fell to 0.38 of 1 animal.

UNITED KINGDOM.—A country of remarkable uniformity in its relation of cattle to population, although in the long period of years extending from 1890 to 1913 a slight decline is observable. In the earlier years of the period the ratio was about 0.29 or 0.30 of 1 animal and this gradually fell to 0.26 of 1 animal in recent years.

The ratio of cows and heifers slowly declined from 0.11 of 1 animal in 1890 to 0.09 in 1913.

URUGUAY.—The record presents notable fluctuations, but among them it appears that according to the census of 1900 the per capita number of cattle was 7.5, and in the census of 1908, 7.9.

VENEZUELA.—According to the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union there were 2.23 cattle per capita of the population of Venezuela in 1909.

CATTLE—COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES.

[Tables 1 and 3.]

NUMBER OF CATTLE.

The 40 countries for which the number of cattle is given for varying periods of time do not include China, British India, the Turkish Empire, and many small countries that possess comparatively few cattle.

The United States is clearly the leading country of the world in number of cattle. The farms and ranges of 1916 possessed 61,441,000 cattle. If also the cattle not on farms and ranges, nearly 2,000,000, as found in 1910, are added, the total number of cattle in the United States in 1915 is about 63,500,000. According to the latest information, the Russian Empire possesses 52,000,000 cattle, and far below that country is Argentina with 29,500,000 cattle. An official estimate gives Brazil 30,700,000, but this may be excessive. Germany's cattle in 1913 numbered 21,000,000, France's 15,000,000, the United Kingdom's 12,000,000, and Australia's 11,500,000. No other country

of the 40 possesses as many as 10,000,000 cattle, unless Austria and Hungary are combined, the total for both of these subdivisions of the dual empire being 16,500,000.

An important general fact appears upon an examination of the record of the number of cattle in the various countries for recent years, say since about 1907, and this general fact is that in most of the countries the number of cattle in these recent years is about stationary; in a much smaller list of countries, now (1916) including the United States, the number of cattle is increasing; and in Canada the number of cattle is decreasing.

The more prominent countries in which cattle are increasing are the United States, in 1916, after half a dozen years of sharp decline, Asiatic Russia, and Uruguay, and among the less important countries are Denmark, Madagascar, and the Netherlands. Possibly New Zealand should be in this list. The least important countries in this list at the present time are British East Africa, British South Africa, and German East Africa. In no other countries in the world, as far as is ascertained, are cattle increasing in number.

It is not always easy to form a judgment as to whether cattle are increasing or diminishing or remaining stationary in number, but approximately it appears that a stationary condition exists in the important countries of Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and possibly European Russia. The countries of less importance in this list are Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Finland, Greece, Paraguay, Servia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

PER CAPITA CATTLE.

Countries that possess a certain order of importance in number of cattle do not retain that order when the number of cattle per capita of the population is considered. It is to be remembered that the countries differ in meat production per head for the same general kind of animals. According to the best information, the leading country of the 40 in number of cattle per capita of the population is Uruguay with 7.9 head of cattle in 1908. Next in order stands Paraguay with 4.4 cattle, Argentina with 3.6 cattle, Australia with 2.4 cattle, Venezuela with 2.2 cattle, and New Zealand with 2 cattle.

In a group below the foregoing stand: Madagascar with 1.7 cattle, Colombia with 1.27 cattle, Brazil with 1.23 cattle, Cuba with 1.21 cattle, and British South Africa with 1.18 cattle. The countries in the group of those possessing one-half to 1 animal are, in order: Denmark with 0.83 of 1 animal, Canada with 0.75 of 1 animal, the United States (1916) with 0.60 of 1 animal, Asiatic Russia and Chile with 0.54 of 1 animal, and Finland with 0.51 of 1 animal. All other coun-

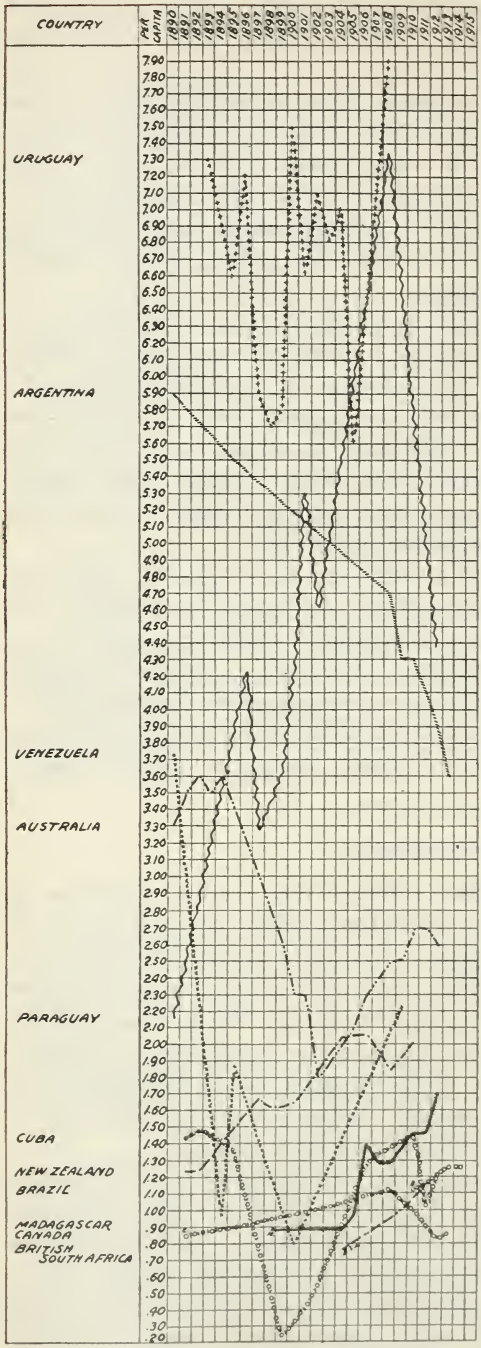

FIG. 1.—Number of all cattle per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3).

tries of the 40 not mentioned above possess less than one-half of 1 animal per capita of the population.

The general decline of cattle in recent years in absolute numbers throughout the world is accentuated when comparison is made with population. In only a few countries, most of them relatively unimportant, except the United States (1916), are cattle increasing per capita of population. These are the United States (1916), Uruguay, possibly Asiatic Russia, Madagascar, Denmark, British East Africa, British South Africa, and German East Africa.

The list of countries in which the per capita cattle are decreasing contains many important ones, and in this list are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Germany, New Zealand, European Russia, and Servia.

The list of countries in which the per capita ratio of cattle remains about the same in recent years is a longer one than either of the two foregoing ones, and includes Algeria, possibly Hungary, Belgium, possibly Chile, Finland, possibly France, possibly Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, possibly Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

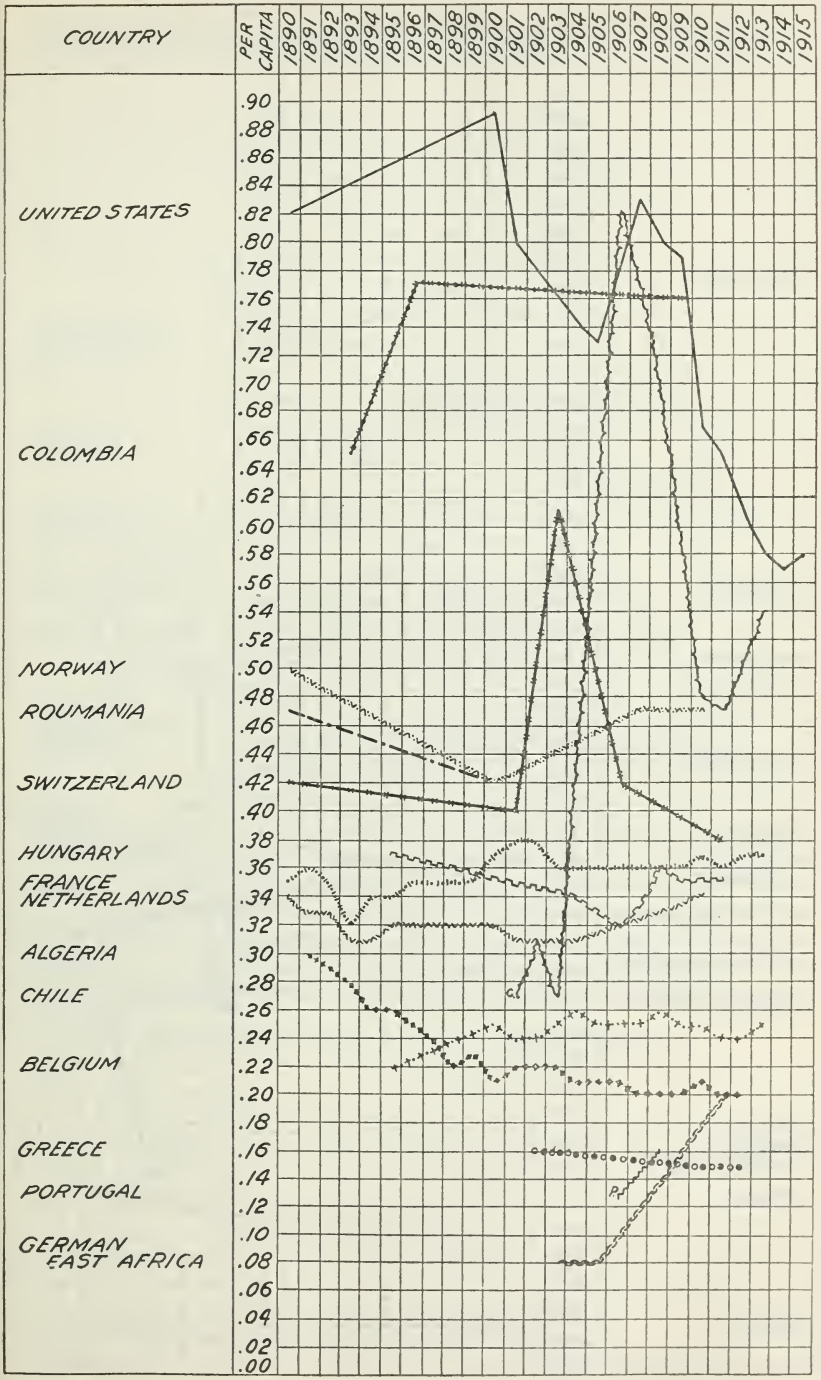

FIG. 2.—Number of all cattle per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3)—Continued.

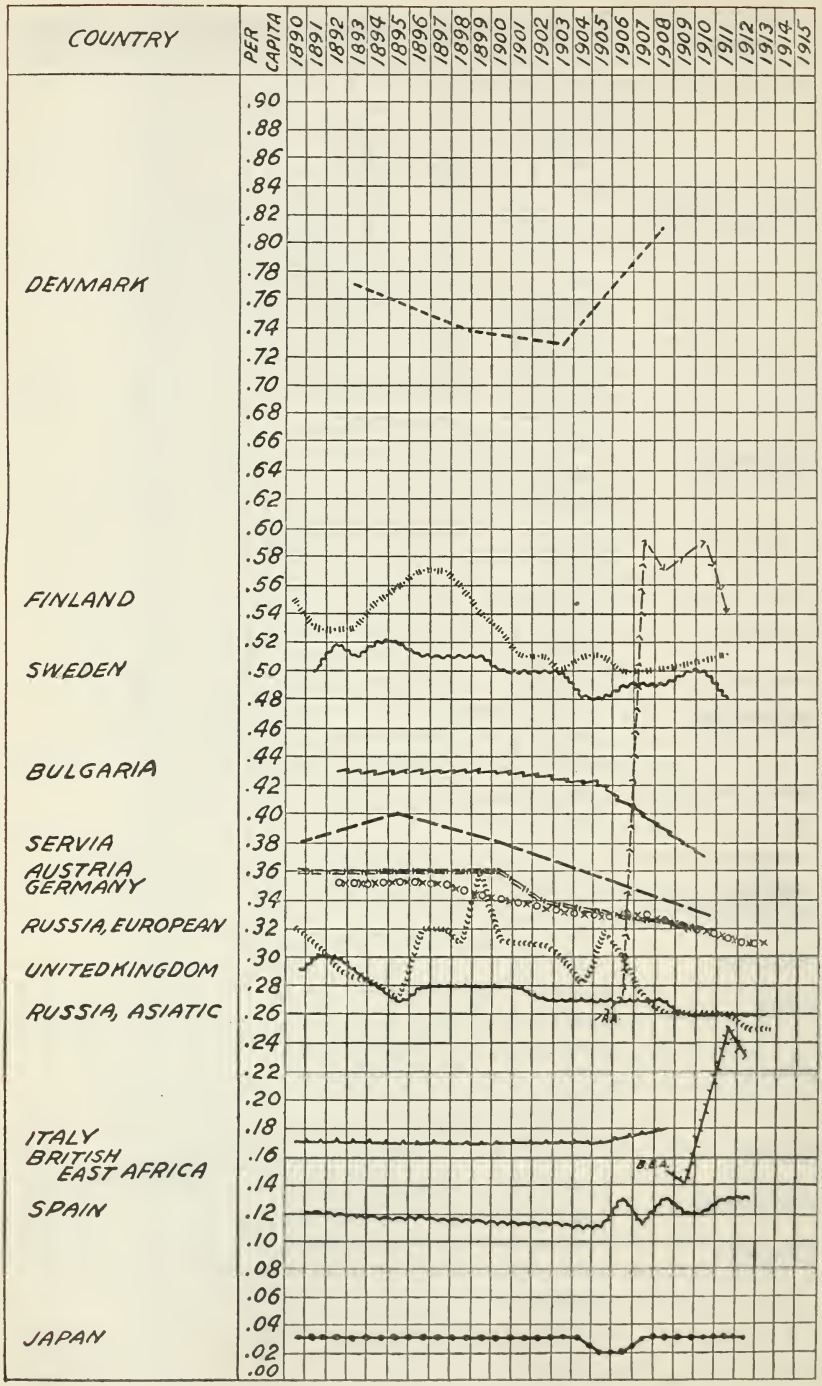

FIG. 3.—Number of all cattle per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3)—Continued.

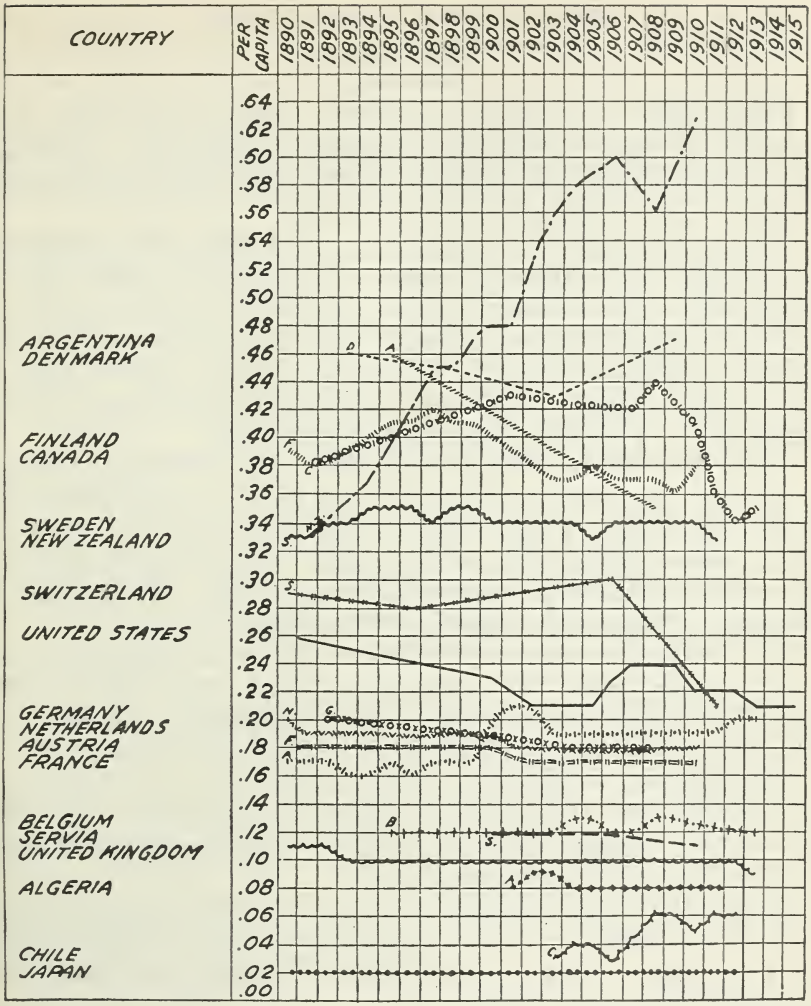

FIG. 4.—Number of dairy cows per capita of population (Table 3).

SHEEP—NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN STOCK.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 1 and 2.]

TOTAL SHEEP.—In collecting statistics of sheep on farms, the censuses for 1840 and 1850 expressly excluded spring lambs. In subsequent censuses they were not mentioned and were presumably largely omitted to and including the census of 1890.

Sheep on farms grew in number from 19,000,000 in 1840 to 22,500,000 in 1860, to 35,000,000 in 1880, to 36,000,000 in 1890, and to 61,500,000 in 1900, including ranges. In 1910 the census date was April 15, instead of June 1 as before, and the number of sheep on farms and ranges at the earlier date was 52,500,000. Had the census been taken for June 1 the number would probably have been about 63,000,000, or 1,500,000 above the number in 1900.

Taking the number of sheep, 52,500,000, as reported April 15, 1910, as the base, the number estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture is a declining one to 49,200,000 in 1916, a loss of about 3,300,000 in 6 years. Apparently the sheep in this country reached their largest number about 1910. The number of sheep not on farms and ranges in 1910 was about 400,000.

In following the tendency of number of sheep in geographic divisions, as stated below, the census date of June 1 from 1840 to 1900 and of April 15 for 1910 and subsequent years should be remembered; also the inclusion of spring lambs in the censuses of 1900 and 1910.

New England has almost lost its sheep since 1840, when the number was 3,800,000; the estimate for 1916 is only 351,000. Likewise, in the Middle Atlantic States the decline has been enormous, or from 7,000,000 in 1840 to 1,734,000 in 1916.

On the other hand, the East North Central States increased their sheep from 3,200,000 in 1840 to 11,200,000 in 1900. In 1910, April 15, the number of sheep was 9,500,000 and this declined to 7,600,000 in 1916.

The West North Central States possessed 2,900,000 sheep on farms in 1890 and 5,000,000 in 1900. In 1910, notwithstanding the date of April 15, the number increased to 5,100,000, which would have been about 6,000,000 on June 1. The subsequent decline from 5,100,000 in 1910 was to 4,800,000 in 1916.

By 1890 the number of sheep in the Mountain States had increased to 6,300,000, and the enormous gain during the next 10 years raised the number in 1900 to 27,000,000. In 1910, April 15, the number was 22,800,000, but this would have been about 27,300,000 on June 1, or a little above the number of 1900. There was some decline, however, after 1910, amounting to more than 600,000 sheep.

In the Pacific States sheep on farms increased to 5,500,000 in 1880, but 10 years later the number declined to 4,500,000. A contrary

turn was taken during the next 10 years, since in 1900 the enumerators found 6,500,000 sheep on farms and ranges. In 1910, April 15, the reported sheep were 5,600,000, which perhaps would have been 6,700,000 on June 1. From 1910 to 1914 it is estimated that the sheep on the Pacific coast slightly increased, perhaps 135,000, but from 1914 to 1916 the decline is estimated at 146,000; yet in 1916 there were apparently fully as many sheep as in 1910, and that year was a high-water mark.

The South Atlantic States had 2,600,000 sheep in 1840 and 3,000,000 in 1850. After the decline due to the Civil War the number again increased and reached 2,700,000 in 1900. The number enumerated in 1910 was 2,500,000 for April 15; had the date been June 1 it is estimated that the number would have been 3,000,000, which would have reached the ante bellum high-water mark of 1850. Subsequent to 1910 the farms of the South Atlantic States have lost apparently 273,000 sheep.

Sheep on farms in the East South Central States grew from 2,000,000 in 1840 to 2,600,000 in 1850. Subsequent to the decline of the Civil War period the decrease was to 2,400,000 in 1900. For 1910, April 15, the number was 2,500,000, which would probably have been 3,000,000 on June 1. Subsequent to 1910, 350,000 sheep have been lost.

In the West South Central States sheep continued to increase to 1860 instead of only to 1850, as in the rest of the South. In 1860 the number was 1,100,000; in 1880, 2,800,000; in 1890, 3,900,000; but in 1910 there was a rapid decline to 2,200,000. The number enumerated in 1910, April 15, would have become perhaps 2,600,000 on June 1. An increasing number of sheep in the West South Central States since 1910 is indicated by the estimates of this department, and the number for 1916 is placed at 2,560,000 in comparison with the census number of 2,200,000 in 1910.

Notwithstanding the loss of sheep in some of the geographic divisions in recent years the tide did not turn apparently until about 1910. There were 61,500,000 census sheep on farms and ranges in 1900. Had the census been taken June 1, 1910, it is presumed that 63,000,000 sheep would have been found. The loss since 1910, according to the estimate, is 3,300,000 in six years.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 1.]

ALGERIA.—As far back as 1887 Algeria had 10,900,000 sheep, but the number declined, with great fluctuations, to 8,300,000 in 1912, although as late as 1908 the number was 9,600,000.

ARGENTINA.—This country possesses a third more sheep than the United States does, or about 80,000,000. In the latest census year,

1908, the number was 67,000,000; in the next preceding census year, 1895, it was 74,000,000; and in the next preceding one, 1888, it was 67,000,000. According to the Argentine official estimates the number of sheep in that country has remained stationary from 1911 to 1914. It may be, however, that the maximum number of sheep has not been reached, because Argentina has vast areas not now utilized that can be used for sheep grazing.

Australia.—This country perceptibly leads Argentina in number of sheep in 1913, since the estimate for 1913 is 85,000,000 head. This number, however, is far below that of 25 years ago. In 1890 there were 98,000,000 sheep in Australia, and in the following year the largest number on record was reached, or 106,400,000. A long period of decline followed, ending with 1902, in which year the Australian sheep numbered 54,000,000. Subsequently there was recovery to the extent of 93,000,000 sheep in 1911, from which year a marked decline followed to 83,000,000 sheep in 1912, followed by an increase to 85,000,000 sheep in 1913. A recent trade report states that the drought of 1914–15 reduced the sheep to 72,000,000.

Australia is subject to droughts that are destructive to a great number of sheep in one season. There were fewer sheep in 1912 than at any time since 1905, and fewer than in any year previous to 1897, certainly as far back as 1890.

Austria-Hungary: Austria.—A declining number of sheep is the Austrian record, or a drop from 3,200,000 in 1890 to 2,400,000 in 1910.

Austria-Hungary: Hungary.—A steady decline from 11,200,000 sheep in 1884 to 7,600,000 sheep in 1906 is recorded, but there has been steady gain subsequently, except in one year, to 8,500,000 sheep in 1911, a number considerably under that of 1884.

Belgium.—Few sheep have been possessed in this country. For 1895 the number was 236,000, and for 1910 only 185,000.

Brazil.—For only one year can an estimate for sheep be found and that is for 1914—an estimate of 10,653,000 sheep.

British East Africa.—Sheep gained from 4,300,000 in 1908 to 7,400,000 in 1911, but there was a drop to 7,000,000 in 1912, for a cause not ascertained.

British South Africa.—In this vast region there are extensive areas suitable for sheep raising, and hence has been possible the enormous increase of sheep from 16,000,000 in 1904 to 33,000,000 in 1911, according to the censuses of those years, followed by an increase to 36,000,000, as estimated in 1912. This notable progress has been made in spite of sheep parasites and diseases and droughts.

Bulgaria.—This is one of the few countries that exhibits a continuous increase in number of sheep. From 1892 they increased from 6,900,000 to 8,700,000 in 1910, according to censuses.

CANADA.—High-water mark was reached in Canada in 1908, when, according to the estimate, there were 2,800,000 sheep. Perhaps, however, they were overestimated, since the census record for 1891 was 2,600,000 sheep; for 1901, 2,500,000; and for 1911, 2,200,000 sheep, all on farms and ranges. In 1915 the estimate is 2,000,000 sheep. It is plain, therefore, that in Canada, according to the censuses, sheep have decreased since 1891, and also, according to estimates, since 1911.

CHILE.—This country had, it is estimated, 4,900,000 sheep in 1913, or a greater number than in any preceding year. Eleven years previous the number was estimated at only 2,500,000, or half the number of 1913. A strong rate of increase is indicated subsequent to 1911.

COLOMBIA.—The only estimate of sheep is 746,000 for 1893.

CUBA.—The census of 1899 found only 10,000 sheep, or about one-eighth of the usual number before the preceding insurrection. No information has been published concerning number of sheep since 1899.

DENMARK.—Steadily the number of sheep has declined in Denmark from 1,247,000 in 1893 to 727,000 in 1909.

FINLAND.—This is another country with declining number of sheep. From 1890, when the sheep numbered 1,054,000, the number declined in 1907 to 904,000. In 1910 the decline was to 769,000. Lambs under 1 year old are apparently excluded throughout.

FRANCE.—Again in this country a steady and persistent decline of sheep is observed. Their number in 1890 was 21,700,000, in 1900 it was 20,200,000, in 1910 it was 17,100,000, and in 1913 it was 16,200,000.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—The 3,000,000 sheep and goats in 1903 increased to 3,600,000 in 1904, but from that year the decrease was to 2,800,000 in 1911, or less than in 1903.

GERMANY.—A very decided decreasing movement is evidenced by the German record. From 13,600,000 sheep in 1892 the decline was to 9,700,000 in 1900, and afterwards rapidly to 5,500,000 in 1913. In 21 years the sheep of Germany have diminished about 60 per cent.

GREECE.—From an estimated number of 4,600,000 sheep in 1902, the decline has been to about 4,000,000 in 1913.

ITALY.—Apparently sheep have very much increased in Italy from 1890 to no later a year than 1908, or from 6,900,000 to 11,200,000 sheep. There is no information subsequent to 1908.

JAPAN.—This country possesses a mere handful of sheep, which increased from 2,462 in 1899 to 4,095 in 1908, and afterwards declined to 3,308 in 1912. The Japanese system of agriculture has small place for cattle and sheep.

MADAGASCAR.—The little information concerning sheep on this island states that their number increased from 264,000 in 1908 to 400,000 in 1910.

MEXICO.—According to the census of 1902, Mexico had in that year 3,424,000 sheep, and there is no information for any other year.

NETHERLANDS.—The record for this country is a declining one. In 1890 the sheep numbered 819,000, and steadily, but with some fluctuations, the number declined to 607,000 in 1904. The estimates for this period were made for December, but an estimate for June, 1910, makes the number of sheep 889,000.

NEW ZEALAND.—This important sheep-producing country has steadily increased its sheep, although fluctuations are apparent. From 1891 to 1913 the sheep increased from 18,000,000 to 24,000,000. This industry seems to be strongly established in New Zealand, and offers no evidence of weakening.

NORWAY.—In 1910 this country had 1,400,000 sheep, which seems to have been the number approximately as far back as 1890.

PARAGUAY.—There is no information subsequent to 1900, in which year Paraguay had only 214,000 sheep, which had increased from 63,000 sheep in 1890.

PORTUGAL.—For the only two years for which a statement is possible, 1906 and 1908, the number of sheep was about 3,100,000.

ROUMANIA.—In this country sheep increased from 5,000,000 in 1890 to 6,800,000 in 1896, from which year there was a decline to 5,300,000 in 1911.

RUSSIA, ASIATIC.—In 1905 Asiatic Russia had 11,000,000 sheep, and the number grew rapidly to 36,000,000 sheep in 1908, according to the Russian report. Such an increase seems incredible. From 1908 to 1911 the number declined to 34,500,000. The estimate of 1905 must have been much too low.

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.—From 1890 to 1904 the estimated number of sheep in European Russia was about 49,000,000 to 50,000,000, with the exception of a short period during which a loss of about 10,000,000 sheep was reported. In 1905 Northern Caucasia was added to the area for which sheep estimates were made, and this increased the number to 53,400,000. From that year a decline has followed, with some fluctuations, until in 1913 the sheep of European Russia had fallen to 42,800,000. Apparently sheep began to decline in number about 1903.

SERVIA.—This is a country with increasing number of sheep from 1890 to 1910, during which period the sheep grew from 3,000,000 to 3,800,000.

SPAIN.—On the whole, a steady increase in number of sheep is reported from Spain. From 1891 these animals increased from 13,400,000 to 15,800,000 in 1912.

SWEDEN.—Another country of steadily diminishing sheep. From 1,350,000 in 1890 the decline was to 946,000 in 1911, with continuous annual loss.

SWITZERLAND.—Again a country of sheep loss. In 1886 the number was 342,000, and, with diminution from year to year, the number reported for 1911 is 161,000, or less than one-half the number existing 25 years earlier.

UNITED KINGDOM.—England has been for many years the world's principal breeding ground for pure-bred sheep, and their number has been pretty well maintained for 22 years until 1912 at about 29,000,000 to 33,000,000. From 1912 to 1913 a decline from 28,967,000 to 27,629,000 sheep is reported, so that in 1913 the United Kingdom had less sheep than in any year as far back as 1890. Indeed, a decline in number of sheep is observable since 1909, when the number was 31,840,000.

URUGUAY.—The census of 1900 found 18,600,000 sheep, and the census of 1908 found 26,300,000. It is apparent that in number of sheep as well as in number of cattle Uruguay is a rapidly growing country. No information has been obtained for any year subsequent to 1908.

VENEZUELA.—The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union reports 1,600,000 sheep in Venezuela in 1909. Estimates for various preceding years are apparently wild.

SHEEP—PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION.

[Table 3.]

UNITED STATES.

Compared with population, the United States has at no time possessed as many sheep as it did in 1840. In that year there were 1.13 sheep per capita of the population. The ratio declined to 0.94 of 1 sheep in 1850 to 0.7 of 1 sheep in 1880, and to 0.57 of 1 sheep in 1890. After the inclusion of spring lambs in 1900, the ratio rose to 0.81 of 1 sheep per capita, but in 1910, on account of the census date April 15, the per capita ratio fell decidedly to 0.57 of 1 sheep, and the ratio declined year by year to 0.48 of 1 sheep per capita in 1916. For correction on the basis of June 1, about one-fifth should be added, so that a per capita ratio of about 0.58 of 1 sheep in 1916 is comparable with 0.81 of 1 sheep in 1900, the year when sheep appear to have reached their highest ratio to population since 1850, as far as the record shows.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ALGERIA.—Downward from a ratio of 2.8 sheep per capita in 1887, the ratio has declined, with some fluctuations, to 1.5 sheep in 1912.

ARGENTINA.—From a ratio of 18.1 sheep per capita of the population in 1888, the ratio has declined with slight variations to 9.75 sheep in 1914. If sheep have increased rapidly in Argentina, the population has increased at a greater rate.

AUSTRALIA.—In 1890 there were 31.1 sheep per capita, and thereafter a decline followed to the comparatively low ratio of 14 sheep in 1902, after which the ratio rose to 21.1 sheep in 1909, followed by a continuous decline to 17.5 sheep in 1913. It is apparent that Australia has been unable to restore the number of sheep of the early nineties, either absolutely or per capita of the population.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: AUSTRIA.—The decline from 0.13 of 1 sheep in 1890 to 0.08 of 1 sheep in 1910 is the record of Austria.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: HUNGARY.—From 1904 to 1911 this country has had a maximum of 0.41 of 1 sheep per capita, but previous to 1904 the ratio was higher, and as far back as 1884 reached 0.68 of 1 sheep.

BELGIUM.—The meager information is that there was 0.04 of 1 sheep per capita in 1895 and 0.02 of 1 sheep in 1910.

BRAZIL.—For only one year, 1914, is a ratio obtainable, and for this year it is 0.43 of 1 sheep per capita.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The ratio climbed rapidly from 0.55 of 1 sheep in 1908 to 1.19 sheep in 1911, whereupon it fell to 1.05 sheep in 1912.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The immense number of sheep in this region provided the ratio of 3.14 sheep per capita of the population in 1904 and an increase to 5.78 sheep in 1912.

BULGARIA.—This country had fewer sheep per capita in 1910 than in 1892, or 2 sheep in the later year as compared with 2.07 sheep in the earlier.

CANADA.—A record of continuous decline from 1891 to 1914 is presented for Canada. For the first-named year the ratio was 0.53 of 1 sheep and for the last year 0.25 of 1 sheep.

CHILE.—There are uncertainties in the record of this country, but for 1913 it appears that there were 1.38 sheep per capita, or a greater ratio than is reported for any year as far back as 1901, except 1.39 sheep per capita for 1906.

COLOMBIA.—Not since 1893 has the number of sheep been estimated for this country, as far as discoverable, and in that year the per capita ratio was 0.17 of 1 sheep.

CUBA.—Previous to the insurrection that was followed by the occupation by the United States, Cuba had about 0.05 of 1 sheep per capita. There is no information subsequent to 1899, in which year the sheep had been reduced by war to 0.01 of 1 sheep per capita.

DENMARK.—A steady decline from 0.56 of 1 sheep per capita in 1893 to 0.27 of 1 sheep in 1909 is the story for Denmark.

FINLAND.—Another country of declining ratio of sheep per capita of the population. In 1890 the ratio was 0.44 of 1 sheep, and in 1907, 0.3 of 1 sheep.

FRANCE.—Steadily has France lost sheep in comparison with population since 1890. In that year the ratio was 0.56 of 1 sheep, and in 1913 it was 0.41 of 1 sheep.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—A declining ratio from 0.52 of 1 sheep in 1904 to 0.38 of 1 sheep in 1911 is reported for this colony.

GERMANY.—More rapidly than France, Germany has lost sheep in comparison with population. The ratio in 1892 was 0.27 of 1 sheep, and in 1913 only 0.08 of 1 sheep.

GREECE.—From 1902 to 1913 the per capita ratio of sheep declined from 1.8 sheep to 1.46 sheep.

ITALY.—The record for Italy indicates an increase of sheep per capita from 1890 to 1908, during which period the ratio grew from 0.23 of 1 sheep to 0.33 of 1 sheep.

JAPAN.—The sheep were so few that they make an infinitesimal ratio to the population.

MADAGASCAR.—In 1908 there was 0.09 of 1 sheep per capita, and in 1910, 0.13 of 1 sheep, and there is no information for earlier and later years.

MEXICO.—A per capita ratio of 0.24 of 1 sheep is based on the census of 1902, and there is no information for any other year.

NETHERLANDS.—A declining ratio of sheep to population appears from 1890 to 1904, or a decline from 0.18 of 1 sheep per capita to 0.11 of 1 sheep.

NEW ZEALAND.—Notwithstanding the strength of the sheep industry in this colony, it has not increased as fast as population since 1891. In that year there were 28.2 sheep per capita, and the ratio fell to 21.3 in 1904, after which year it rose to 24.2 sheep in 1910, and afterwards fell to 22.7 sheep in 1913.

NORWAY.—In 1890 there was 0.71 of 1 sheep per capita of the population, and there was a great decline to 0.45 of 1 sheep in 1900. The ratio of 0.6 of 1 sheep in 1907 was followed by a decline to 0.58 of 1 sheep in 1910.

PARAGUAY.—There is no information subsequent to 1900, but to that year from 1890 the ratio increased from 0.16 of 1 sheep per capita to 0.33 of 1 sheep.

PORTUGAL.—For only two years for which information is obtainable, 1906 and 1908, there was 0.59 of 1 sheep per capita.

ROUMANIA.—From 0.94 of 1 sheep per capita in 1890, the ratio rose to 1.2 sheep per capita in 1896, and afterwards steadily fell to 0.74 of 1 sheep per capita in 1911.

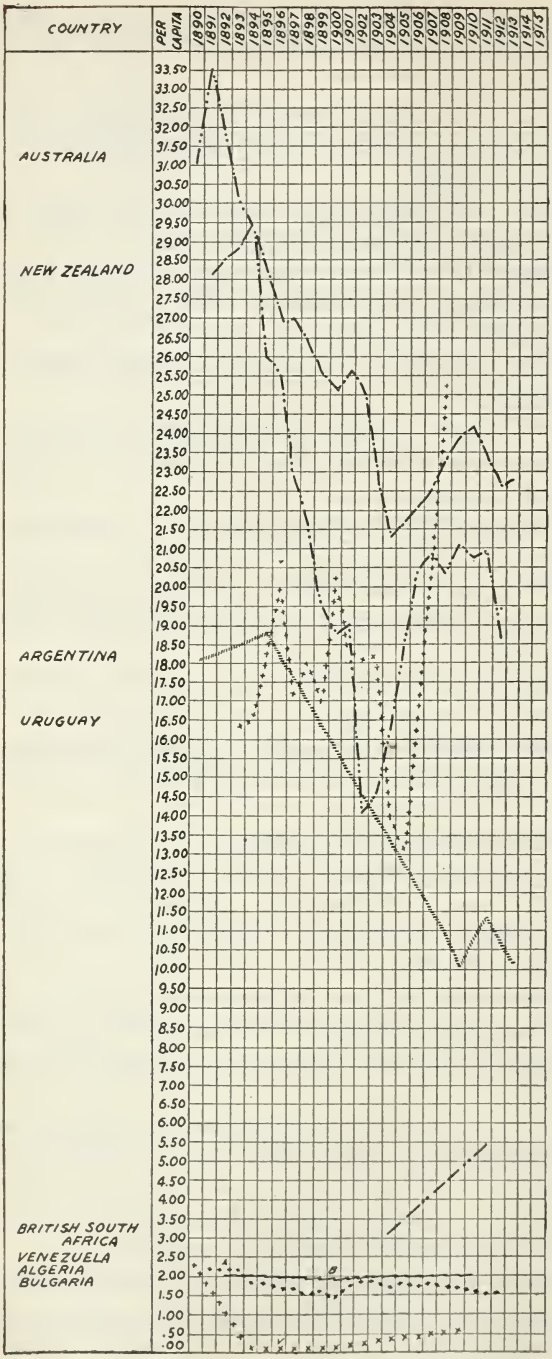

FIG. 5.—Number of sheep per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3).

RUSSIA, ASIATIC.—In 1908 there were 1.5 sheep per capita, and this was followed by a yearly decline to 1.27 sheep in 1911.

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.—The European part of Russia has steadily lost sheep in relation to population since 1890. In that year the ratio was 0.56 of 1 sheep per capita, and in 1913 the ratio was only 0.29 of 1 sheep per capita, although goats were included, and also Northern Caucasia.

SERVIA.—Sheep declined per capita from 1.37 sheep in 1890 to 1.18 sheep in 1905, but in 1910 the ratio rose to 1.31 sheep per capita, or less than in 1890.

SPAIN.—This country has increased its ratio of sheep to population. In 1891 there was 0.75 of 1 sheep per capita, and in 1911 and 1912 there was 0.8 of 1 sheep.

SWEDEN.—A declining ratio throughout from 0.28 of 1 sheep per capita in 1890 to 0.17 of 1 sheep in 1911.

SWITZERLAND.—Another country of continuous decline. From 0.12 of 1 sheep per capita in 1886 the ratio declined to 0.04 of 1 sheep per capita in 1911.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Still another country with a record of decline since 1890, with an occasional fluctuation. In that year there was 0.84 of 1 sheep per capita, and in 1913 the ratio had fallen to 0.6 of 1 sheep.

URUGUAY.—From the census year 1900 the ratio of 20.3 sheep per capita of the population increased to 25.2 sheep per capita in the census year 1908. There is no subsequent information.

VENEZUELA.—On the authority of the Pan-American Union, the ratio of sheep to population in 1909 was 0.6 of 1 sheep per capita.

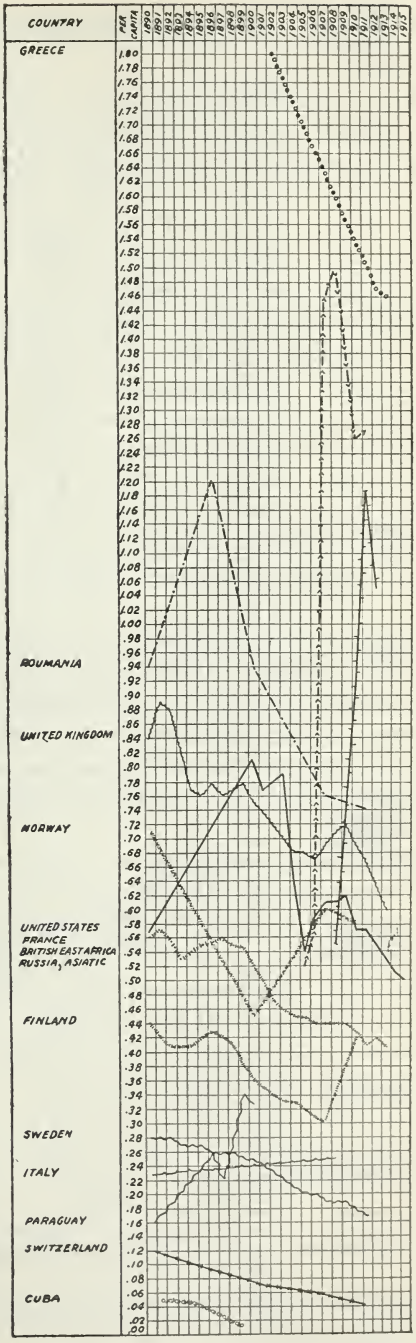

FIG. 6.—Number of sheep per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3)—Continued.

SHEEP—COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES.

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

Australia continued to lead the countries of the world in number of sheep with 85,000,000 in 1913, but close after Australia follows Argentina with 80,000,000. Drought is said to have reduced Australia's sheep to 72,000,000 in 1915. Asiatic and European Russia combined possess 77,000,000 sheep, including some goats, and the United States has about 50,000,000 sheep on farms and ranges (April 15). Next below the United States, among the 40 countries for which the

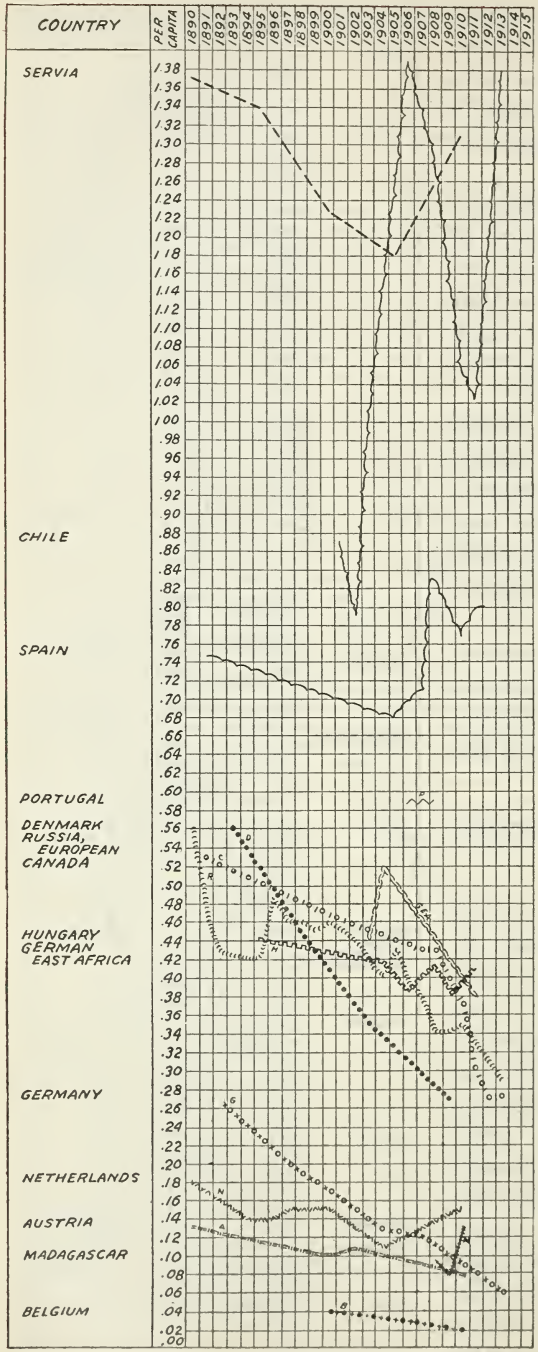

FIG. 7.—Number of sheep per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3)—Continued.

record has been made, follow in order British South Africa with 36,000,000 sheep, the United Kingdom with 28,000,000, Uruguay with 26,000,000, and New Zealand with 25,000,000. France has over 16,000,000 sheep, Spain a little less than 16,000,000, Italy over 11,000,000, and Brazil somewhat less than 11,000,000 sheep.

In recent years, or since about 1907 or 1908, sheep have absolutely increased in Argentina, Uruguay, and New Zealand—all countries of high importance—and have increased also in British East Africa, British South Africa, Bulgaria, possibly Chile, Madagascar, and possibly Servia.

In a few other countries sheep are maintaining their numbers absolutely, and by far the most important of these is Asiatic Russia, where perhaps sheep are slightly increasing. In this list are Spain and Hungary, and, of less importance, Norway, possibly Greece, and possibly Roumania.

The countries in which sheep are absolutely declining make a long list and include such countries of high importance as Australia, European Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Among the countries of less importance are Algeria and France, and among the countries of still lower consequence are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, German East Africa, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland.

PER CAPITA SHEEP.

By far the leading countries in per capita number of sheep are Uruguay, with 25.2 sheep per capita; New Zealand, with 22.7 sheep, and Australia, with 17.5 sheep. Argentina has 9.75 sheep per capita, and then follow in order British South Africa, with 5.4 sheep; Bulgaria, with 2 sheep; Algeria, with 1.5 sheep; Greece, with 1.47 sheep; Chile, with 1.38 sheep; Servia, with 1.31 sheep; Asiatic Russia, with 1.27 sheep, and British East Africa, with 1.05 sheep per capita. According to the estimate for 1916, the United States has 0.48 of 1 sheep per capita, and this ratio is exceeded not only by all of the countries above mentioned, but also by Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela.

If sheep make an unfavorable showing in most of the 40 countries under consideration with regard to their absolute numbers, their showing in relation to population is still worse. Uruguay and British South Africa are the only countries of importance in which sheep are increasing in comparison with population in very recent years, and the only other countries in this class are British East Africa, Madagascar, and possibly Servia.

A stationary ratio of sheep to population is found in another small list of countries, and this list contains only one country of high importance—New Zealand. The other countries are Hungary, Bulgaria, Norway, Spain, and possibly Chile.

There remain a long list of countries in which sheep are declining relative to population, and the most important of these countries are Argentina, Australia, Asiatic Russia, European Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Of considerable importance are Algeria, France, and, if it may be included, Roumania. The less important countries are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, German East Africa, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland.

SWINE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN STOCK.

Hogs do not fit into the agricultural economy of the various nations in the same ways and degrees that cattle and sheep do. This is partly on account of the corn crop, three-quarters of the world's production being derived from the United States, partly on account of other swine foods, partly on account of range conditions, the economical produc-

tion of other animal foods for the human population, and on account of the climate, animal diseases, and other factors which need not here be mentioned.

The United States is by far the principal swine country of the world. The 70,500,000 swine on and off the farms in this country, estimated for June 1, 1910, are about as many as the swine in Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Canada, France, Germany, European Russia, and the United Kingdom, and these are all of the countries that are of considerable swine production except China, the number of whose swine is enormous but unknown. A characteristic of swine that should always be borne in mind in a consideration of their number is their remarkable rate of reproduction.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 1 and 2.]

TOTAL SWINE.—The decennial census may find the number of swine unusually high on account of previous high price or, on account of the mortality from disease, unusually low. Subject to this possibility, the census found 26,000,000 swine in the United States in 1840, 33,500,000 swine in 1860, 47,700,000 in 1880, 57,400,000 in 1890, and 62,900,000 in 1900. In 1910 the census changed from June 1 to April 15, and the swine enumerators found only 58,200,000. If, however, the number of swine found at that date is increased to the number estimated to exist on the following 1st of June, the swine on farms in 1910, June 1, probably numbered 69,200,000. In 1910 the swine not on farms numbered 1,300,000. Therefore the total number of swine in this country on and off farms June 1, 1910, was undoubtedly about 70,500,000.

The 58,200,000 swine found by enumerators April 15, 1910, had increased, according to the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, to 65,400,000 in 1912, but the unusual prevalence of hog cholera in 1913 reduced the number to 58,900,000 in 1914. The next year, 1915, the number was estimated at 64,600,000, and in 1916 at 68,000,000. From the earliest record, therefore, there has been a persistent course of increase of swine in the United States.

Since 1900 swine have considerably increased in New England, and the number in 1916 is estimated to be 456,000; but this number is below the census number for 1840, which was 709,000, a number that has not since been equaled.

The same general fact pertains to the Middle Atlantic States, in which the number of swine in 1916 is 2,170,000, the highest number since 1890. No year, however, has equaled 1840, when the swine numbered 3,665,000.

The steady increase in number of swine in the East North Central States began with 5,600,000 swine in 1840, and continued to 16,000,000 swine in 1916. Apparently this latter number was exceeded in 1900,

when the census reported a little over 16,000,000 swine, due perhaps to the later census date in 1900.

In the West North Central States the story is similar to that of the East North Central States. Beginning with 1,400,000 swine in 1840, the West North Central States had almost 24,400,000 swine in 1916, exceeded only by a little over 24,400,000 swine in 1900, perhaps on account of the later census date.

The Mountain States in 1916 had 1,300,000 swine, which had rapidly increased from 8,000 in 1840, but yet is comparatively a small number. Similarly, in the Pacific States the number in 1916, 1,700,000, is comparatively small, and yet it increased from 33,000 in 1840.

The South Atlantic States have now exceeded the number of swine possessed by them before the Civil War. In 1840 these States had 6,600,000 swine, in 1850, 7,500,000 swine, and in 1860, 7,200,000 swine. The recovery from the losses of the war and a radical change in the agriculturel system have been slow until within the last very few years, and the recent rapid gain in swine to 7,700,000 in 1916 promises to continue as a result of new farm management.

The East South Central States have not done so well in swine progress as the South Atlantic States have. In 1840 the East South Central States had 7,700,000 swine, in 1850, 9,500,000, and in 1860 8,000,000. The census of 1880 found 6,800,000 swine in these States, but the number declined to 5,400,000 in 1910, when the census date was April 15. If an estimate be made for June 1 of that year the swine may be supposed to have been about 6,500,000. Since 1910, swine in these States have increased from the census number, 5,400,000, to 6,600,000 in 1916, a number still far below the high-water mark of 1850.

The West South Central States, being largely composed of more recently settled country, have had a steadily increasing number of swine since 1840, or a gain from 700,000 swine in 1840 to 7,800,000 in 1916.

As hogs are now distributed throughout the geographic divisions, the North Central States, extending from Ohio to the western line of Kansas, contain 59 per cent of the national total; the Southern States, from the Atlantic Ocean to the western line of Texas, have 32 per cent of the total; the remaining 9 per cent are in the East and in the Mountain and Pacific States.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 1.]

ALGERIA.—The few swine in this country increased steadily from 87,000 in 1887 to 114,000 in 1912.

ARGENTINA.—This country has so far preferred to sell corn rather than to feed it to hogs, and the rate of increase from 1908 to 1914 has

been only 350,000 hogs a year, and since 1911 only 200,000 a year. The increase in the number of hogs and the maintenance of the stock of hogs seem to be due largely to alfalfa. From 1888 to 1914 swine increased from 400,000 to 3,500,000.

Australia.—Swine production is and always has been a small industry, comparatively, in Australia. There are fewer hogs in that country now than there were in the early nineties. In 1913 the swine numbered 800,000, and at no time has the number reached 1,000,000, except in 1904, 1905, 1910, and 1911, when this number was barely exceeded.

Austria-Hungary: Austria.—This country gives the hog a prominent place in farm economy and has increased the number of swine from 3,500,000 in 1890 to 6,400,000 in 1910.

Austria-Hungary: Hungary.—A similar fact is found in Hungary, and also the fact that corn is an important crop. From 1884 to 1911 Hungarian swine increased from 5,600,000 to 7,600,000, with considerable fluctuations in the meantime.

Belgium.—A steady increase of swine in this country from 1,200,000 in 1895 reached the total of 1,400,000 in 1913.

Brazil.—The only estimate of swine in Brazil was made in 1914 by the Minister of Agriculture, but the estimate is over 18,000,000 swine.

British East Africa.—The few swine in this country increased from 13,000 in 1908 to 15,000 in 1912.

British South Africa.—This is a country in which swine have not multiplied as might have been expected. In 1904 they numbered 700,000, and in 1911 only 1,100,000, an increase of less than 60,000 swine a year.

Bulgaria.—From 462,000 in 1892 the number of swine increased to 527,000 in 1910.

Canada.—According to the Census and Statistics Office of Canada, the number of swine has decreased from the 3,600,000 of the census of 1911 to 3,100,000 in 1915. The census of 1901 recorded 2,293,000 swine, and the census of 1891 found 1,734,000 swine. The decrease in swine in very recent years has occurred in spite of the rapid increase in number of farms.

Chile.—Apparently the 135,000 swine of 1901 increased to 339,000 swine in 1906, and afterwards decreased, with fluctuations, to 170,000 swine in 1913.

Colombia.—The only estimate of swine for this country that can be found is 2,300,000 for 1893.

Cuba.—The census of 1899 recorded 359,000 swine, which were all that had been spared in the preceding warfare. Normally, in previous years, the swine had numbered about 570,000. No information is provided for any year subsequent to 1899.

DENMARK.—This very interesting country with respect to swine and bacon had 829,000 swine in 1893. Ten years later the number had nearly doubled, and was 1,457,000, but in 1909—6 years afterwards—the number was only 1,468,000, or almost exactly the same as in 1903. Perhaps an economic limit to number of swine has been reached. The swine industry depends largely on the dairy industry in Denmark, and the dairy industry depends considerably on imported feeds.

FINLAND.—A slow but steady increase of swine from 194,000 in 1890, to 221,000 in 1907, is the record for this country.

FRANCE.—The importance of hogs has long been recognized in France, but their number has been increased only by 1,000,000 in 23 years, or from 6,000,000 in 1890 to 7,000,000 in 1913, with fluctuations in the meantime.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Hardly 1,500 hogs were in this colony from 1903 to 1905.

GERMANY.—This country well recognizes the strong economic position of the hog. Next after the United States, Germany is the most prominent hog-raising country, except China. Not having a corn crop to feed to these animals, Germany feeds potatoes, root crops, and a variety of farm products. From 12,200,000 swine in 1892, the number increased to 25,600,000 in 1913, or more than doubled in 21 years.

GREECE.—It is supposed that the swine numbered about 60,000 in 1913, and that the number was about 80,000 in 1912 and 1902.

ITALY.—Although hogs are comparatively few in number in Italy, yet they are gradually increasing. In 1890 their number was 1,800,000, and in 1908, 2,500,000, or a gain of only 700,000 in 18 years.

JAPAN.—Unlike China, Japan is not a hog-raising country, since the number of swine in 1899 was only 206,000, and in 1912 only 309,000.

MADAGASCAR.—From 1908 to 1910 the number of swine increased from 479,000 to 600,000; no information for any other years.

MEXICO.—The only information is derived from the census of 1902, which found only 616,000 swine.

NETHERLANDS.—In June, 1910, the swine of this country numbered 1,260,000, all ages being included. In previous years the number is stated for December and includes animals over 2 months old. Swine have steadily increased from 579,000 in 1890 to 862,000 in 1904.

NEW ZEALAND.—Swine have been inconspicuous in this country. The number reported year by year from 1896 to 1909 has been about 200,000 to 250,000, but in 1911 a sudden increase of about 40 per cent occurred over 1909, so that the latest estimate stands at 349,000 swine.

NORWAY.—From 121,000 swine in 1890 the number increased to 334,000 in 1910.

PARAGUAY.—From 1890 to 1900 the swine increased from 11,000 to 24,000; there is no information for a later year.

PORTUGAL.—This country had 1,100,000 swine in 1906, and 1,300,000 in 1908.

ROUMANIA.—From 1890 to 1900 swine increased from 926,000 to 1,709,000, but afterwards the number decreased to 1,021,000 in 1911.

RUSSIA, ASIATIC.—Swine have hardly obtained a footing in farm economy in the vast temperate region of Siberia. Only 765,000 swine existed in 1905, and 1,534,000 in 1911.

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.—This part of Russia has not as many hogs as France, and the number seems to have decreased since 1896, for which year 14,647,000 swine are reported. The number in 1913 was 12,487,000.

SERVIA.—Substantially a stationary number of swine existed from 1890 to 1910, ranging between 866,000 and 960,000.

SPAIN.—Steadily, but slowly, increasing in number, the swine of this country gained from 1,928,000 in 1891, to 2,571,000 in 1912.

SWEDEN.—Another country with slow but steady increase in number of swine. The 645,000 swine of 1890 grew to 951,000 in 1911.

SWITZERLAND.—This country had 395,000 swine in 1886 and 567,000 in 1896, and their number has remained stationary to 1911.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Although swine have rapidly decreased from 4,250,000 in 1911 to 3,306,000 in 1913, the number was about stationary on the whole from 1890 to 1911, although considerable fluctuations appear. In the United Kingdom swine have always been regarded as providing important articles of food.

URUGUAY.—The swine industry may be regarded as well established in this country, although yet on a small scale. The census of 1900 reported 94,000 swine, and the census of 1908, 180,000. It is supposed that the number has increased since 1908, but no estimate has been discovered.

VENEZUELA.—According to estimates, this country has 1,600,000 swine.

SWINE—PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION.

[Table 3.]

Since population is everywhere increasing, the ratio of swine to population is not so favorable to swine as the absolute number of these animals; yet swine fare much better than cattle do in this comparison, and very greatly better than sheep do.

UNITED STATES.

A steady, persistent, and strong decline in per capita number of swine in the United States is observed from the first census year in which swine were enumerated to the latest one. In 1840 there were 1.54 animals per capita of the population; in 1850, 1.31 animals; in 1860, 1.07 animals; in 1880, 0.95 of 1 animal; in 1890, 0.91 of 1 animal; and in 1900, 0.83 of 1 animal. In 1910 with a census date one and one-half months earlier than before, there was 0.63 of 1 animal per capita, but this should be increased by nearly one-fifth to be on the former basis, and with this increase the ratio for 1910, June 1, becomes about 0.75 of 1 animal to compare with 0.83 of 1 animal in 1900. The census ratio for 1910, April 15, being 0.63 of 1 animal, the ratio for 1914 had declined to 0.6 of 1 animal on account of a widespread and severe epidemic of hog cholera; but in 1915 the ratio increased to 0.65 of 1 animal, and in 1916 to 0.67 of 1 animal, according to the estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, thus indicating an arrest of the long continued decline in the ratio of swine to population, and a present tendency to increase, as in the case of cattle.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Algeria.—Approximately a constant ratio of 0.02 of 1 animal per capita is the ratio of swine to population from 1887 to 1912.

Argentina.—A constantly increasing ratio of swine to population is in evidence in this country, with an increase from 0.11 of 1 animal per capita in 1888 to 0.43 of 1 animal in 1914.

Australia.—While undergoing considerable fluctuations in per capita ratio, there has been on the whole a decline from 0.28 of 1 animal per capita in 1890 to 0.16 of 1 animal in 1913.

Austria-Hungary: Austria.—From 1890 to 1910 swine increased per capita of population from 0.15 of 1 animal to 0.23.

Austria-Hungary: Hungary.—There has been a nearly continuous increase in per capita number of swine from 0.25 of 1 animal in 1906 to 0.36 of 1 animal in 1911. Previous to 1906 there was a decline from 0.34 of 1 animal in 1884.

Belgium.—Notwithstanding some fluctuations, swine have remained nearly at 0.18 of 1 animal per capita from 1895 to 1913.

Brazil.—The extremely high ratio of 0.74 of 1 animal per capita is indicated by an official report for 1914, but it seems incredible, for the reason that it would place Brazil alongside the United States or above.

British East Africa.—A very low per capita ratio of swine from 1908 to 1912, expressed by 0.002 of 1 animal.

British South Africa.—From 1904 to 1911 the per capita ratio of swine increased from 0.13 of 1 animal to 0.18.

Bulgaria.—From 1892 the ratio of 0.14 of 1 animal per capita declined to 0.12 in 1905 and 1910.

Canada.—The ratio increased from 0.36 of 1 animal in the census year 1891 to 0.43 of 1 animal in the census year 1901, and to 0.5 of 1 animal in the census year 1911; but since that year, according to estimates, the ratio has declined to 0.42 of 1 animal in 1914.

Chile.—In recent years there was 0.05 of 1 animal per capita.

Colombia.—The ratio for 1893, the only year for which it can be given, was 0.53 of 1 animal.

Cuba.—During a few years before the Cuban rebellion that was followed by war with the United States there was from 0.31 to 0.33 of 1 animal per capita.

Denmark.—A growing ratio was maintained by Denmark between swine and population from 1893 to 1903, during which time there was an increase from 0.37 of 1 animal to 0.58, but the ratio fell in 1909 to 0.54 of 1 animal.

Finland.—Substantially a uniform ratio of 0.07 to 0.08 of 1 animal per capita has been maintained in Finland from 1890 to 1907.

France.—The ratio of 0.16 of 1 animal per capita in 1890 grew to 0.19 of 1 animal in 1903–1905, but this ratio declined to 0.17 of 1 animal in 1910–1912, and 0.18 in 1913.

German East Africa.—Ratio too small to be mentioned.

Germany.—This country presents an increasing ratio in the comparison of swine with population from 0.24 of 1 animal in 1892 to 0.38 of 1 animal in 1913.

Greece.—A ratio of 0.03 of 1 animal in 1902 and 1912 declined to 0.02 in 1913.

Italy.—A slight increase in ratio from 1890 to 1908, or from 0.06 of 1 animal to 0.07.

Japan.—A minute increase of ratio from 0.005 of 1 animal in 1899 to 0.006 in 1912.

Madagascar.—From 0.16 of 1 animal per capita in 1908 the ratio became 0.2 of 1 animal in 1910.

Mexico.—For the census year 1902 the ratio was 0.04 of 1 animal per capita.

Netherlands.—From 1890 to 1904 the ratio increased from 0.13 of 1 animal to 0.16.

New Zealand.—In comparing swine with population, the per capita ratio declined from 0.35 of 1 animal in 1891 to 0.26 of 1 animal in 1909, but the estimate for 1911 so largely increased the number of

swine that the per capita ratio was restored to 0.35 of 1 animal, the same ratio reported for 1891.

Norway.—From 1890 to 1910 the ratio grew from 0.06 of 1 animal per capita to 0.14.

Paraguay.—In the census year 1899 there was 0.04 of 1 animal per capita of the population.

Portugal.—The estimates indicate 0.21 of 1 animal per capita in 1906 and 0.25 in 1908.

Roumania.—Swine increased from 0.17 of 1 animal per capita of the population in 1890 to 0.28 in 1900, but fell to 0.14 of 1 animal in 1911.

Russia, Asiatic.—Substantially the same ratio of swine to population from 1907 to 1911, or about 0.06 of 1 animal.

Russia, European.—The annual ratios from 1890 to 1913 on the whole declined from 0.12 of 1 animal per capita to 0.09.

Servia.—A continuous decline from 0.42 of 1 animal in 1890 to 0.3 in 1910.

Spain.—On the other hand, this country presents an increase of ratio from 0.11 of 1 animal in 1891 to 0.13 in 1912.

Sweden.—Another country with a progressive ratio, beginning with 0.13 of 1 animal per capita in 1890 and increasing to 0.17 of 1 animal in 1911.

Switzerland.—Since 1896 the ratio of swine to population has decreased from 0.18 of 1 animal per capita to 0.15 in 1906 and 1911.

United Kingdom.—The general trend has been downward from 1890 to 1913, with 0.12 of 1 animal per capita in the former year and 0.07 in the latter. Many intermediate fluctuations appear.

Uruguay.—From the census year 1900 to the census year 1908 the swine increased from 0.1 of 1 animal per capita to 0.17.

Venezuela.—According to the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, the ratio of swine to population in 1909 was 0.6 of 1 animal per capita.

SWINE—COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES.

NUMBER OF SWINE.

Corrected for the census date of June 1, it is estimated that the census number of swine on farms in the United States was 69,241,000, and if the swine not on farms are added the total at that date was about 70,500,000. In the latest year for which information is presented, Germany had 25,600,000 swine; Austria-Hungary had 14,000,000, as also had the entire Russian Empire. The number in France was 7,000,000, in Argentina 3,500,000, in the United Kingdom 3,300,000, in Canada 3,100,000, in Spain 2,600,000, and in Italy

2,500,000. The swine of the world, excluding China, are mostly found in the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and European Russia.

Most of the countries of the 40 for which the number of swine has been ascertained exhibit an increase in absolute numbers in very recent years. The most important of these countries are the United States, Austria-Hungary, and Germany; and the many subordinate countries are Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, British East Africa, British South Africa, Bulgaria, Japan, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, possibly Asiatic Russia, Spain, Sweden, possibly Switzerland, and Uruguay.

The countries in which swine are practically stationary in number in recent years are mostly of some importance, and these countries are Australia, Finland, France, possibly Greece, European Russia, possibly Servia, and the United Kingdom.

Only 3 countries of the 40 remain to present a record of declining number of swine, and these are Canada, Chile, and perhaps Roumania.

PER CAPITA SWINE.

The official estimate of the number of swine in Brazil gives to that country a higher per capita number than any other country has, or 0.74 of 1 animal, but this is incredible. The ratio for the United States in the census year 1910, corrected to the date of June 1, is 0.75 of 1 animal, and no country, unless Brazil, comes anywhere near this ratio. Next below is apparently Venezuela, with 0.6 of 1 animal, but this may be doubted. Denmark has a ratio of 0.54 of 1 animal, without any doubt, and next below Denmark are Argentina, with 0.43 of 1 animal, Canada, with 0.42, Germany, with 0.38, Hungary, with 0.36, New Zealand, with 0.35, and Servia, with 0.3; all other countries are below the last figure.

Within very recent years the tendency of swine to increase in comparison with population is found in a goodly list of countries, prominent among which are the United States for the last three years, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Argentina. Other countries in this list are British South Africa, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, and Uruguay.

The list is long also for those countries in which swine are maintaining about the same ratio to population in recent years. Prominent countries are Russia, both European and Asiatic, and France. Minor countries are Algeria, Belgium, British East Africa, Bulgaria, Finland, Japan, Norway, and perhaps Switzerland.

Fewer countries exhibit a decline in ratio of swine to population, but some of these countries are of consequence. These are Australia, Canada, Chile, possibly Greece, Roumania, Servia, and the United Kingdom.

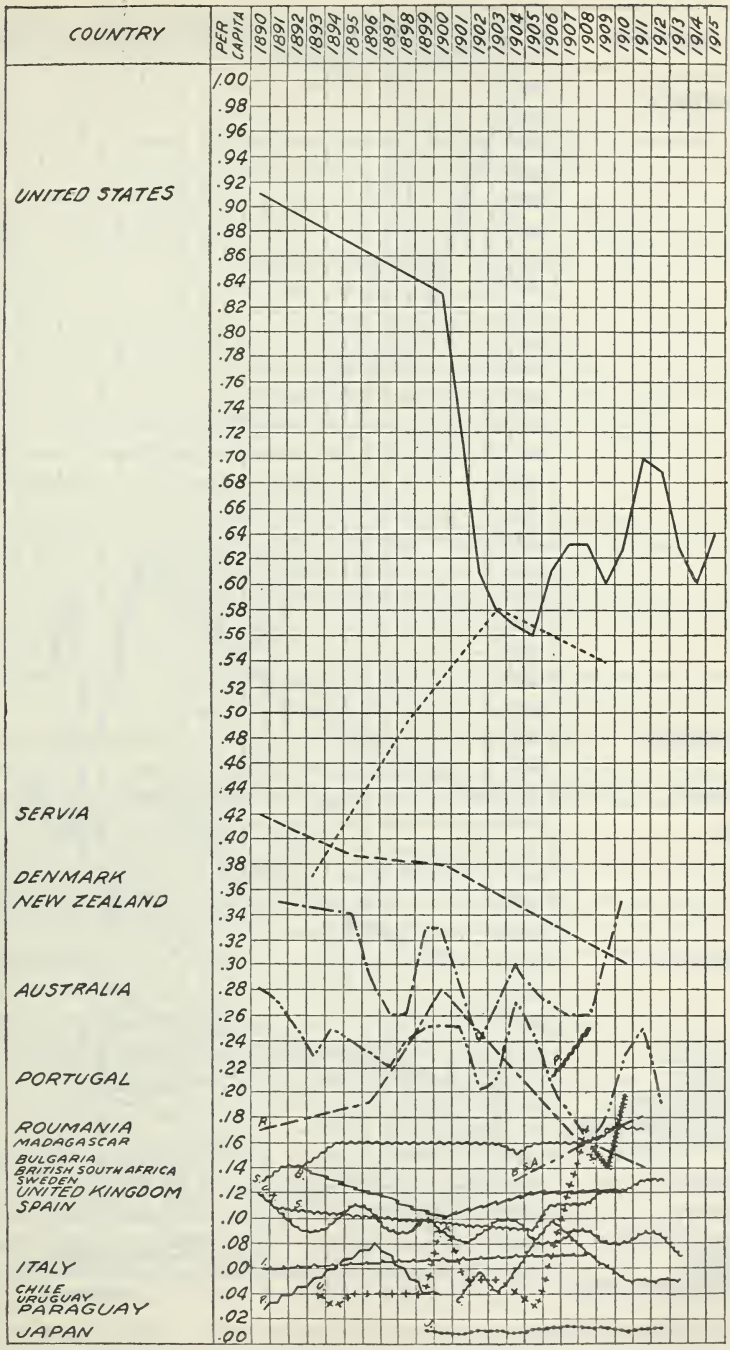

FIG. 8.—Number of swine per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3.)

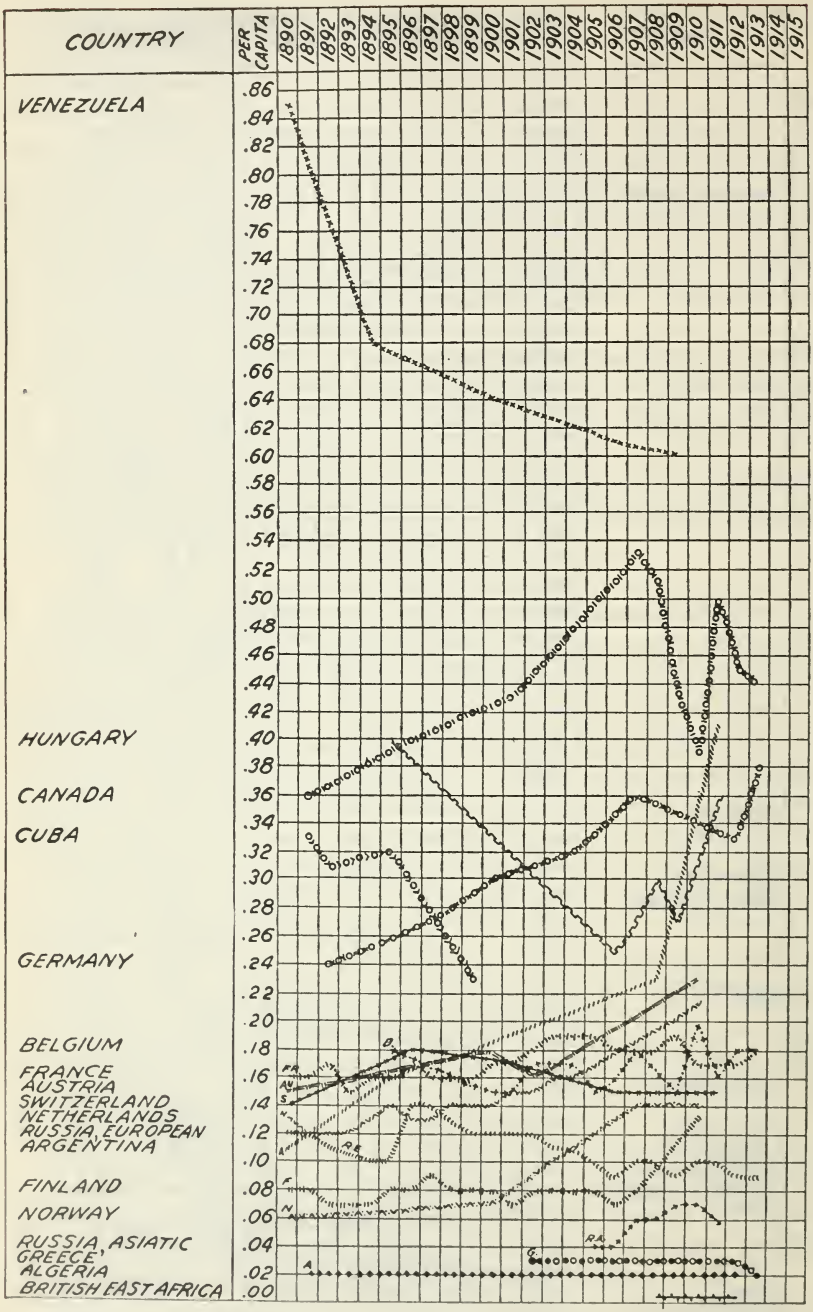

FIG. 9.—Number of swine per capita of population in specified countries (Table 3)—Continued.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE COMPARED.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

The general fact appears to be that throughout the world cattle are hardly increasing absolutely, sheep are declining in number, and swine are increasing. These conditions extend, with here and there an exception, throughout the world. It would seem as though sheep, notwithstanding meat and wool, are not economic animals, that swine are of the contrary character, and that cattle are in the balance.

There has long been an economic conflict between the range, with its cheap land and extensive conditions, and the farm, with its relatively high-priced land and intensive conditions. The United States passed rapidly into range production after it was once begun, and to a large extent rapidly out of it, although there is still a vast area available for sheep and cattle grazing.

Argentina has rapidly developed a beef and mutton production and is still a promising range country, yet farms have encroached enormously on the range area in the Province of Buenos Aires. Both beef and mutton production is well established in Uruguay, with an assured future development.

Conditions in Australia appear not to be favorable to further increase in beef production, and they inflict great destruction upon mutton production at not infrequent times of severe drought. A trade paper's correspondent reports that a long drought diminished the number of sheep in Australia from the 85,000,000 of 1913 to 72,000,000 in the spring of 1915.

Efforts are now under way to establish a fresh-meat producing industry on Brazilian ranges, as much under control as in Argentina or Uruguay, and in Rhodesia under control, and it may not be unreasonable to expect that those two countries will eventually produce enormous quantities of beef.

The economic strength of swine has been demonstrated by 40 centuries of agriculture in China, during which time the reduction of farms to an area of a very few acres has permitted the hog, alone of meat animals, to survive. This animal is gradually increasing throughout the world, and its importance must grow if sheep continue to decline in numbers and cattle fail to produce the world's beef at moderate prices. The inference is not suggested, however, that other countries are to arrive at the conditions in China.

PER CAPITA ANIMALS.

If the foregoing conclusions are approximately correct for the absolute numbers of these three classes of meat animals, the truth is accentuated when comparison is made with increasing population.

Sheep are far from maintaining their numbers in this comparison, and in some smaller degree cattle fail to do so, but in the case of swine there has been some gain above population in recent years, although it may be a small one.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

REDUCTION OF STOCKS OF MEAT ANIMALS.

The foregoing has been written without any allowance for the effects of the European war. After less than two years of war, the number of meat animals in the belligerent countries, and also in some of the neighboring countries, has declined. Various reports indicate that there has been unusual slaughter for food purposes, and also slaughter because feeds have been insufficient.

The effect of the Cuban rebellion, next preceding the independence of that country, was to reduce the cattle and sheep about 85 per cent and to reduce the swine by nearly 40 per cent, as shown by the census of 1899. Throughout the area devastated by the insurrectos, the live stock was practically exterminated. Spanish troops and revolutionists alike levied on all ranches. The military governor of Cuba in 1902 estimated that more than 95 per cent of the neat cattle and horses and more than 90 per cent of the hogs disappeared during the war.

At the conclusion of the Boer War, 1899–1902, the Orange Free State was practically depleted of live stock.

To what extent Mexico has lost cattle in the recent years of insurrection is not definitely known, but it is supposed that the cattle have been reduced in number throughout the extensive region covered.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries estimates that during the year ending June 4, 1915, the number of cattle in the United Kingdom decreased 0.1 of 1 per cent, the sheep increased 1.1 per cent, and the number of swine decreased 4 per cent.

According to estimates of the Department of Agriculture of France, from December 1, 1913, in the whole Republic, to July 1, 1915, in territory unoccupied by the enemy, the number of cattle in France declined 17 per cent; sheep, 16.8 per cent; swine, 22.1 per cent; and goats, 67.7 per cent.

Some of the countries at war, also, are practically commandeering the exportable surplus of meat from Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and Canada, practically commanding the surplus of the United States and also creating a beef surplus in this country.

It is apparent, therefore, that the European war has greatly disturbed the conditions of meat distribution from North and South America and Australasia. It has already unfavorably affected the number of meat animals of the countries at war, and perhaps of some nonbelligerent surplus countries.

EXPORTS OF NINE SURPLUS COUNTRIES.

Meat is a food of high importance in meat-eating countries, but half the people of the earth eat little meat. The Asiatics, except the Siberians, are in this class. The meat eaters are conspicuously of Teutonic, Scandinavian, Slavic, Celtic, and Latin descent.

The countries having much surplus of meat for export are all meat-eating countries and are few in number. Nearly all of these countries derive their surplus beef and mutton from cheap land and the range, and in the United States the surplus pork and pork products are largely derived from corn.

Substantially all of the meat-surplus countries of the world are Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark in the specialty of bacon, Mexico (naturally), New Zealand, the United States, and Uruguay; Russia, really a deficiency country, is for the present purposes treated as a surplus country on account of its gross exports and potentiality, and is included with the foregoing eight countries. There are other countries that have a relatively small surplus, Paraguay and Madagascar, for instance, and many other countries that export relatively little while importing more, for example Germany and Italy; but the few countries of small original export movement all combined do not make a total of meat exports that is worth consideration, and of course the countries that import more than they export are countries of deficiency in meat production.

The nine countries with sufficient meat surplus to be worthy of consideration, as providing nearly all of the world's export trade in meat, supply many interesting facts with regard to this subject, some of which will be briefly examined.

In compiling statistics of the exports of meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, the information has been taken from the official reports of those countries, and the period covered extends back to 1895 wherever possible. The classification of meat and meat products in these countries is far from being uniform and is often elaborate. Comparability of countries would be possible only to a small extent if the statistics were compiled in the original classification. To secure comparability, all classifications have been reduced to three great classes, namely, "Beef [or other meat], fresh, chilled, and frozen;" "Fats and oils;" "Other." Meat that is fresh, chilled, or frozen fills a place in trade very different from that of meats that are cured, pickled, salted, dried, or otherwise preserved, and consequently is placed in a class by itself, and the meats that have been prepared for indefinite keeping are included in the class of "Other." A separate class is made for "Fats and oils" on account of their characteristic general nature, and because they have more persistently forced their way into international trade than meats have done.

The export of live meat animals has been somewhat handicapped by the fact that diseases have gone with the animals. For this reason the United Kingdom and other countries have at times excluded cattle from Argentina, Canada, and other countries. While in the earlier days of the beef-cattle industry in surplus countries cattle had to be exported, if at all, alive for want of adequate slaughtering and meat-exporting facilities, in later years the cheaper cost of transporting meat than live cattle, the highly organized and efficient slaughtering and exporting facilities, and the practical exclusion of live meat animals from international trade have combined to reduce the export of live meat animals to very small proportions compared with the amount of meat and meat products in this trade.

LIVE ANIMALS—CATTLE.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

The nine exporting countries covered by this compilation exported about 1,000,000 cattle from 1895 to 1906, after which year the number remained at about 800,000 until 1912.

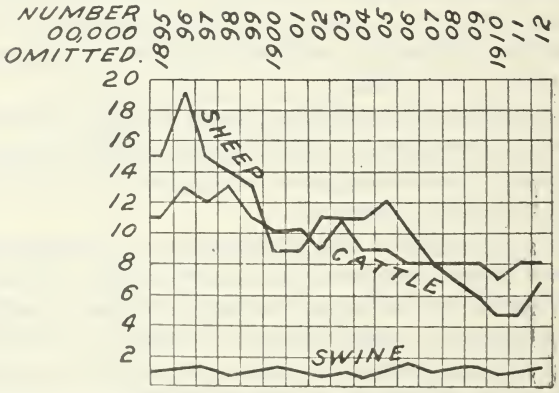

FIG. 10.—Number of live animals exported from nine principal countries (Table 4).

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

About one-third of the exported cattle of the nine countries went from the United States in 1895, and the fraction increased to about three-fifths in 1904–1906, after which there was a rapid decline almost to extinction in 1914. As many as 593,409 cattle were exported from this country in 1904 and as few as 18,376 in 1914.

The bulk of the cattle shipments from the United States has been to the United Kingdom, yet there has been a perceptible movement into Canada, and from 1895 to 1909 into Cuba.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Argentina exported 400,000 cattle in 1895 and the number declined to 61,000 in 1908, from which there has been some recovery to 225,000 in 1913. Canada's exports of cattle were as high as 213,000 in 1898, but the number has steadily declined to 44,000 in 1913. After the markets of the United States were opened to foreign cattle in 1913 the Canadian exports rose to 219,729 cattle in 1914, followed by 185,903 cattle in 1915 (years ending Mar. 31), almost entirely to the United States. The cattle exports from Mexico have varied considerably, going as high as 314,000 in 1897 and as low as 46,000 in 1907. In later years the number increased and amounted to 282,000 cattle in 1912.

From Uruguay as many as 203,000 cattle were exported in 1909, but the number was usually much less for each year as far back as 1895. In 1912 the number was 77,000.

From all other of the nine countries the cattle exports have been of very small proportions.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

If the total cattle exports of the nine countries are thought of as 100 per cent, the cattle exports from Argentina and Mexico had increased so as to be about one-third each in 1912, the Canadian exports had decreased so as to be about 8 per cent in that year, the exports from Uruguay about 10 per cent, and from the United States about 13 per cent.

LIVE ANIMALS—SHEEP.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

The sheep exports of the nine countries 20 years ago were about 50 per cent greater than those of cattle, or about 1,500,000, but the number has dwindled more than the number of cattle has, so that by 1911 it had become 535,000, from which there was some recovery to 695,000 in 1912.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

From an export of 406,000 sheep in 1895 and 492,000 in 1896 from the United States, the number declined to 45,000 in 1910, but afterwards increased to 187,000 in 1913 and 153,000 in 1914.

Nearly a quarter of the exports of sheep from the United States went to Canada in 1895–1904, and the fraction increased to 94 per cent in 1913. The United Kingdom received nearly all of the remaining exports, taking more than one-half of them from 1895–1909 and as small a fraction as 1 per cent in 1913.

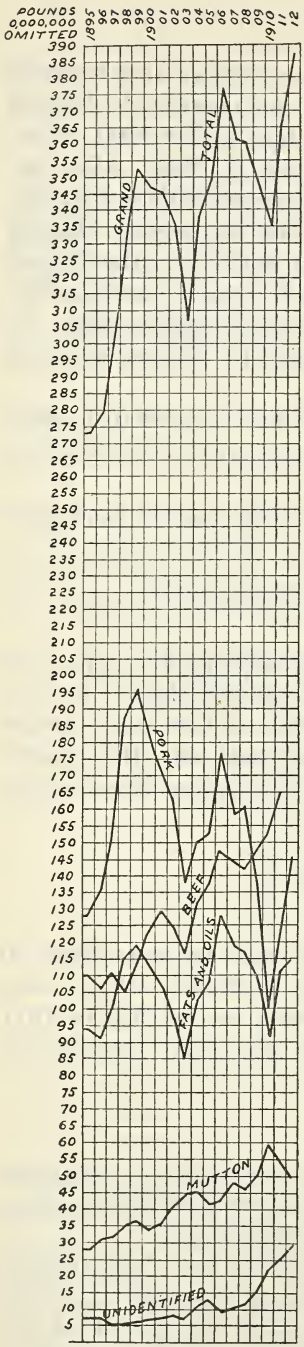

FIG. 11.—Total meat and meat products exported from nine principal countries (Table 4).

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Sheep exports from Argentina have declined from 500,000 and over during 1895–1899 to about 100,000 in very recent years; Canadian sheep exports have declined from 300,000 or 400,000 to 14,000; Mexican exports have varied enormously and were 7,000 in 1911 and 23,000 in 1912; from Russia these exports have declined from 100,000 in 1895 to 26,000 in 1912, but from Uruguay they have increased since 1900 so as to reach 320,000 in 1912. From Australia and New Zealand live sheep exports have been small, as also from all of the unmentioned nine countries.

LIVE ANIMALS—SWINE.

[Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

The international movement of swine has been very small, and from 1895 to 1912 ranged from 78,000 to 169,000. The United States exports were as high as 59,000 in 1906 and as low as 4,000 in 1903, and most of these during the whole period since 1895 went to Cuba. Most of the swine exports of the nine countries have gone from Russia; the United States stands second but much below, while Mexico and Canada are of less importance.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—TOTAL BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

The exports of meat and meat products from the nine countries under consideration reached their highest figure in 1912 with 3,861,000,000 pounds. The highest amount for any previous year was 3,778,000,000 pounds in 1906. The general level of these exports from about 1898

to 1911 was about 3,500,000,000 pounds. The smallest total during the 18 years was 2,734,000,000 pounds in 1895.

It seems reasonable to say that in 1912 the world's total export of meat and meat products from surplus countries was not greater than about 4,000,000,000 pounds, or not more than about 150,000,000 pounds above the total for the nine countries.

UNITED STATES.

[Table 5.]

So erroneous and so misinformed has been the recent public opinion of the United States with regard to meat production and consumption in this country that little attention has been paid to the fact that in 1914 the exports of meat and meat products amounted to as much as 1,115,000,000 pounds. During 1915 (year ending June 30 as before), however, the European war caused increase of exports and they amounted to 1,544,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products, in which fresh, chilled, and frozen beef again became prominent. Certainly as late as 1913 the United States exceeded Argentina as an exporter of meat and meat products, and of course no other country is a competitor for first place.

The highest amount of exports of meat and meat products ever sent out of this country was 2,311,000,000 pounds in 1899, to which there had been an increase from 1,530,000,000 pounds in 1895. Subsequent to 1899 there was a decrease with fluctuations to 1,037,000,000 pounds in 1910, after which the exports were 1,193,000,000 in 1911, 1,356,000,000 in 1912, 1,196,000,000 in 1913, 1,115,000,000 in 1914, and 1,544,000,000 in 1915.

Principal countries to which consigned.

[Table 6.]

The United Kingdom has been by far the principal meat customer of the United States. That country received over 58 per cent of this country's exports of meat and meat products from 1895 to 1904, but the fraction has steadily declined to 41 per cent in 1913. Germany stands next in importance as a customer, receiving a nearly uniform fraction of our exports of meat and meat products, ranging since 1895 from about 13 to 18 per cent. The Netherlands has gained in importance as a customer and has increased its fraction from 8 to about 12 per cent since 1895.

Next in order is Cuba, which has increased its takings of meat and meat products from this country from 2 per cent in 1895–1904 to over 6 per cent in 1913. Belgium has taken about 3½ per cent; Canada's fraction has increased from about 1½ to 3½ per cent. Other countries are of less account.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Argentina exported 1,149,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products in 1913, or 47,000,000 pounds less than the United States did in that year. The exports of meat and meat products from that country in 1911 and 1912 were slightly above the amount for 1913. In 1895 Argentina exported 313,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products; there was a rapid decline to 251,000,000 pounds in 1899, after which the increase was remarkably strong to 1,204,000,000 pounds in 1912, followed by a decline of about 55,000,000 pounds for the next year.

Third in importance among the surplus meat-exporting countries is Australia, but the quantity is abruptly changeable. As far back as 1895 the export of meat and meat products from that colony was 365,000,000 pounds, but the quantity declined quickly to 240,000,000 pounds in 1898, and again to 137,000,000 pounds in 1903, at a time when severe drought had greatly reduced sheep. Since that disastrous year, the exports of meat and meat products from Australia rapidly increased to 485,000,000 pounds in 1910, but a decline followed to 423,000,000 pounds in 1912.

The fourth place is held by New Zealand, from which the exports of meat and meat products have increased from 157,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 357,000,000 pounds in 1910. In 1911, however, the quantity fell to 298,000,000 pounds.

The intelligent procedure by which Denmark has built up an enormous export trade in bacon has won wide admiration. That country exported 263,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams in 1912, or the largest amount in its history, and this quantity had grown from 134,000,000 pounds in 1895.

Uruguay, as late as 1912, was far from reaching the total export of New Zealand, and had made no such remarkable growth. In 1895 Uruguay exported 168,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products, but the amount had fallen to 129,000,000 pounds by 1902, after which there were fluctuations rising as high as 204,000,000 pounds in 1910, and falling as low as 150,000,000 pounds in 1905. The exports for 1912 were 184,000,000 pounds.

Canada has fallen away as an exporter of meat and meat products since its high-water mark of 165,000,000 pounds in 1905, to which the quantity had risen from 53,000,000 pounds in 1895. The decline to 46,000,000 pounds in 1913 registered a loss of 72 per cent of the exports of 1905. The exports of 1913 were only about 60 per cent of the year preceding.

Russia has grown to be a meat-exporting country of some account, and in 1912 shipped 55,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products to foreign countries. These exports had grown from 15,000,000 pounds in 1895.

Mexico has exported little meat and meat products. The quantity has never exceeded the 402,000 pounds of 1911, except in 1899 with 707,000 pounds and in 1910, when there was an extraordinary export of 1,581,000 pounds.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

In the grand total exports of meat and meat products from the nine countries under consideration the importance of the United States fell away one-half from 1895–1904 to 1910, or from 60 per cent of the total to 31 per cent; but since 1910 the relative position of the United States has become stronger, so that in 1912 this country exported 35 per cent of the total of the nine principal surplus countries.

Argentina gained rapidly from 11 per cent in 1895–1904 to 32 per cent in 1911, but dropped to 31 per cent in 1912.

Australia gained in the grand total of the nine countries from 7.6 per cent in the earlier years to 14.5 per cent in 1910, from which the fraction fell to 11 per cent in 1912.

New Zealand, like Australia, increased its fraction to 1910 and afterwards suffered a decline, the course of the percentage being from 7 in the earlier years to 11 in 1910 and then to 7.7 in 1912.

Denmark's bacon and ham exports are a considerable fraction of the entire exports of meat and meat products from the nine surplus countries. Beginning with a fraction of 4.8 per cent of the grand total in the earlier years, the bacon and hams of this little country grew to 6.8 per cent in 1912.

Uruguay's exports grew to 6 per cent of the total for the nine countries in 1910, but subsequently declined to 4.8 per cent in 1912.

Canada had 3.5 per cent of the total export trade of the nine countries in meat and meat products in the earlier years, but the fraction declined to 1.8 per cent in 1911, followed by 2 per cent in 1912.

Russia's export trade in meat and meat products had grown to be 1.4 per cent of the grand total in 1912. Mexico's fraction is too small for expression.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—TOTAL FATS AND OILS.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

This group of meat products has remained quite uniform for 18 years at about 1,000,000,000 pounds in the total exports of the nine surplus countries under consideration. The quantity was no lower than 852,000,000 pounds in 1903, and was as high as 1,280,000,000 pounds in 1906, but this was an exceptionally large quantity. The exports of fats and oils in 1912 were 1,158,000,000 pounds, a quantity that has been exceeded in only four years.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

Fats and oils are the strongest feature of the export trade of the United States in meat and meat products. This group of commodities weighed 593,000,000 pounds in the exports of 1895 and the quantity soon grew to 975,000,000 pounds in 1899, after which it declined to 654,000,000 pounds in 1903, quickly followed by the high-water mark of 1,063,000,000 pounds in 1906. Thereafter the decline was rapid to 523,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by an increase to 766,000,000 pounds in 1912, with again a decline to 630,000,000 pounds in 1914, and to 620,000,000 pounds in 1915.

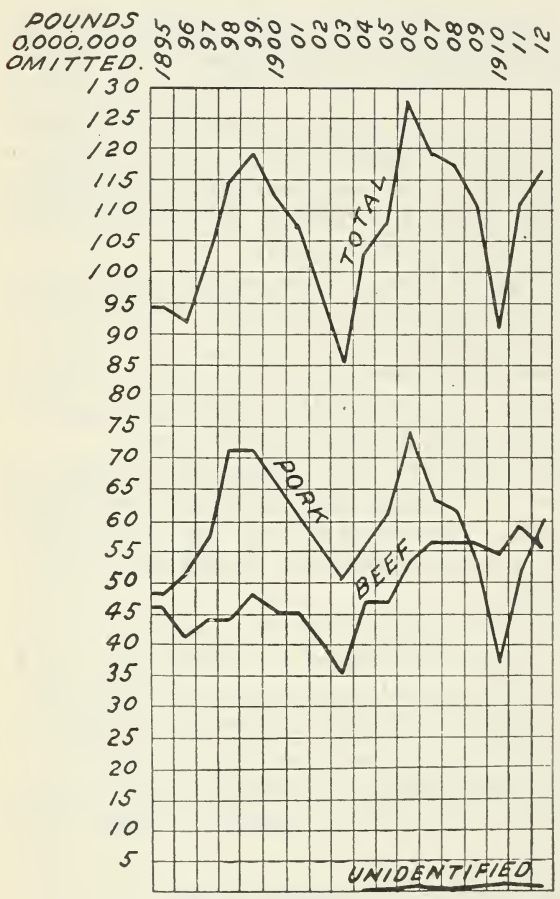

FIG. 12.—Fats and oils exported from nine principal countries (Table 4).

More than one-half of these fats and oils has been exported about equally to the United Kingdom and to Germany, and the former country took about 30 per cent of them in 1895–1904, but the fraction had declined to about 27 per cent in 1913. Germany received nearly 27 per cent of them in the earlier years and 27.6 per cent of them in 1913.

A leading use of the beef fat imported by European countries is for making oleomargarin, and this industry has developed so largely in the Netherlands that a large fraction of the beef tallow exported from this country has gone to that one, constituting over one-sixth of the exports of fats and oils from this country.

On the other hand, Cuba has taken lard, and this has been about 6 or 7 per cent in recent years of the total exports of fats and oils from the United States.

Belgium has taken about 3.5 per cent of the exports of fats and oils of this country for making oleomargarin. Canada has received a growing fraction, reaching 3.6 per cent in 1913 for various uses. France has taken 2 to 4 per cent, Norway as much as 2 per cent, and other countries smaller fractions.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

The United States is of more importance in the export of animal fats and oils than all of the other eight countries under consideration combined. More than three-quarters of the total exports of fats and oils were from this country from 1895 to 1909, as a general average. In 1910 the fraction was only 57 per cent, but it grew to 66 per cent in 1912, or about two-thirds of what may be regarded as the world's surplus exports of fats and oils.

Argentina is now easily second in importance, but it is far below the United States, since its fraction of the world's surplus trade in animal fats and oils is only about 16 per cent. Australia has about 11 per cent of this trade, New Zealand 4 per cent, and Uruguay over 3 per cent. In the other countries the fraction is a mere trace.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: TOTAL.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

The total exports of the nine surplus countries under consideration in beef and beef products increased from about 1,100,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 1,649,000,000 pounds in 1912, a gain of about 50 per cent in 18 years, and this gain has been quite uniformly distributed throughout the period.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

This country has played a striking part in the course of its contribution to this class of meat and meat products. Beginning with exports of 433,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1895, the amount grew to 705,000,000 pounds in 1901, sagged to 546,000,000 pounds two years afterwards, and rebounded to 734,000,000 pounds in 1906, after which year the decline was to 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, little of which was fresh, chilled, or frozen beef; but the exports expanded to 395,000,000 pounds in 1915 on account of the European war.

Twenty years ago the United Kingdom took more than one-half of the exports of beef and beef products from the United States, but,

as that country found that it must depend more and more on Argentina and other countries for meat, it has taken a smaller and smaller fraction of this country's exports until the fraction fell to 14 per cent in 1913.

On account of its demand for great quantities of beef tallow, the Netherlands has increased its takings of exports of beef and beef products from this country from 14 per cent in the earlier years to 30 per cent and over in 1912 and 1913.

In the meantime Germany received a larger and larger fraction, beginning with about 8 per cent of our exports of beef and beef products in the earlier years and reaching 14.4 per cent in 1913.

France rapidly increased its imports of this class of meat from the United States in very recent years, and the fraction of this country's exports going to that country increased from 1.4 per cent in 1910 to 4.7 per cent in 1913. This last percentage represents Norway in the later years. From 2 to 3 per cent of this country's exports of this class of meat and meat products have been taken in the later years by Belgium, British West Indies, and Denmark.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Argentina's export trade in beef and beef products grew enormously from 116,000,000 pounds in 1899 to 970,000,000 pounds in 1913. Australia is maintaining a larger export trade in beef and beef products than ever before. The beef-producing industry supplied an export of 250,000,000 pounds in 1895, but disasters caused a decline to 89,000,000 pounds in 1903, after which year the increase was rapid to 263,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Uruguay follows Australia as an important beef-exporting country. As long ago as 1895 its exports amounted to 167,000,000 pounds, and by 1904 the amount had become 177,000,000 pounds, but there had been some fluctuations in the meantime. Subsequent to 1904 the exports have not been so large as before that year, and by 1912 had fallen to 124,000,000 pounds.

New Zealand has had a fluctuating export trade in beef and beef products, but on the whole the quantity grew from 31,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 109,000,000 pounds in 1910, but there was great decline in the following year to 69,000,000 pounds.

Canada has a small and erratic record in exports of beef and beef products. As long ago as 1895, 5,700,000 pounds were exported, but in the next year only 432,000 pounds. The largest export was 11,443,000 pounds in 1901; subsequent to that year the exports have ranged from 1,000,000 to about 4,500,000 pounds annually.

Exports of beef and beef products from Russia and Mexico have been too small for mention.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

Since 1910 Argentina has supplied more than one-half of the beef and beef products exported by the surplus countries under consideration. In 1912 the fraction was 58 per cent.

In the 10 years 1895–1904, the United States contributed 51 per cent of the total exports of beef and beef products of these countries; but the percentage declined to 42 during the five years 1905–1909, and thereafter rapidly fell to 14 per cent in 1912.

In 1912 Australia passed the United States as an exporter of beef and beef products, and contributed 16 per cent to the grand total exports of the nine surplus countries. This change in relative position, however, was because of the great decline of the United States, since Australia had a slight decline after 1910. In the beef export trade of the nine countries Australia has relatively gained little since the 10-year period, 1895–1904, during which time that country contributed 13 per cent to the total of these countries.

As a factor in the export trade in beef and beef products Uruguay has relatively declined in its contribution to the total from 13.3 per cent in 1895–1904 to 7.5 per cent in 1912.

New Zealand in 1912 occupied a lower place relatively in the total trade of these countries in beef and beef products than it has occupied since the earlier years. In the year mentioned its fraction of the total trade was 4.2 per cent, whereas in the 10 years 1895–1904 its fraction was 4.7 per cent. There was an increase from the earlier years to 7.2 per cent in 1910, but the subsequent decline has been relatively great.

Canada's share of the total export trade of beef and beef products is only 0.1 or 0.2 of 1 per cent, and in the earlier years did not average more than 0.3 of 1 per cent.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: FRESH, CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

This export trade has increased enormously in the 18 years ending with 1912. The nine surplus countries exported 265,000,000 pounds of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef in 1895, and increased the amount until in 1912 it became 913,000,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

The bulk of the exports at the beginning of the period under consideration was supplied by the United States. The quantity derived from this country rapidly increased from 191,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 352,000,000 pounds in 1901, which was high-water mark, but the quantity remained high to 1907, in which year these exports were

282,000,000 pounds. In the next year the amount fell to 201,000,000, followed successively by 123,000,000 pounds in 1909, 76,000,000 pounds in 1910, 43,000,000 pounds in 1911, 15,000,000 pounds in 1912, 7,000,000 pounds in 1913, and only 6,000,000 pounds in 1914, substantially an extinction of this trade, but the demands of the belligerent European nations raised the exports to 170,000,000 pounds in 1915.

The United States practically dominated the world's export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef 10 to 20 years ago, with its contribution of over 63 per cent to the total export trade of the nine surplus countries as an average for the 10 years 1895–1904. For the next five years the average fell to 33 per cent, and in the next year, 1910, the fraction was 9.4 per cent, in 1911, 4.9 per cent, and in 1912 only 1.6 per cent.

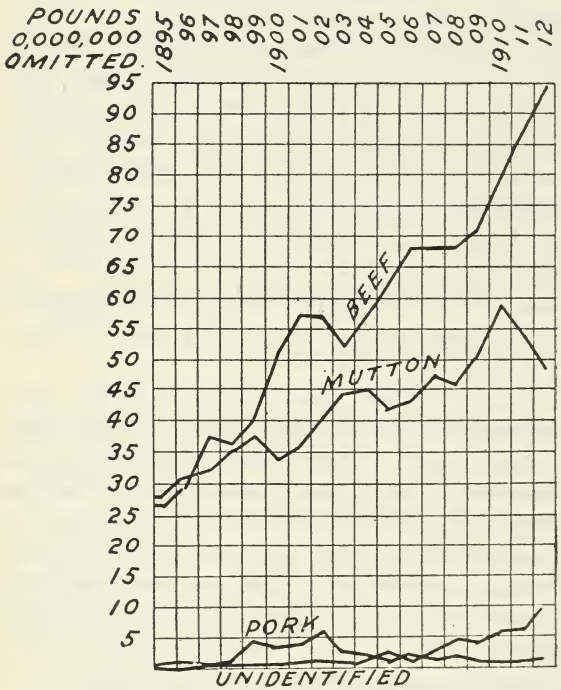

FIG. 13.—Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat exported from nine principal countries (Table 4).

While the United States was suffering this downfall in exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, Argentina grew from 17 per cent of the total export trade in the earlier years to 80 per cent in 1912. If to this be added the 15 per cent due to Australia, and 3 per cent due to New Zealand, in 1912, almost the entire export trade in this class of beef is accounted for.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

During the period of decline for the United States, Argentina readily supplied the deficiency. Indeed, Argentina in 1913 exported more than twice as much fresh, chilled, and frozen beef as the United States ever did in one year, the quantity being 807,000,000 pounds. This trade in 1895 was only 3,500,000 pounds. In 1905, Argentina passed the United States as an exporter of this meat.

Australia passed the United States in the export of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef in 1910, and in 1912 the exports amounted to 142,000,000 pounds, having grown from 69,000,000 pounds in 1895, and 52,000,000 pounds in 1896.

New Zealand also, an exporter of this class of beef, passed this country in 1912. From the small beginning of exports amounting to only 1,350,000 pounds in 1895, New Zealand rapidly developed this export trade to 35,000,000 pounds in 1900, but the quantity fell off largely within a few years to 16,000,000 pounds in 1905, after which the quantity again rose rapidly to 57,000,000 pounds in 1910, but the amount dropped to 27,000,000 pounds in 1911.

At no time, to 1913, has Canada had an export trade in this class of beef, nor, to 1912, have Mexico, Russia, and Uruguay, except for the last country a sporadic export of less than 7,000 pounds in 1905.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

It is instructive to observe the shifting of surplus countries in relative position in the export of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef during the 18 years. The United States had the leading place during the 10 years 1895–1904, during which time it contributed over 63 per cent to the total export trade of these surplus countries in this class of beef, but in the next 5 years, 1905–1909, this country fell to 33 per cent, in 1910 to 9.4 per cent, in 1911 to 5 per cent, and in 1912 to 1.6 per cent.

During this long period of years, New Zealand increased its contribution from 4 per cent in 1895–1904 to 7 per cent in 1910, after which there was a decline to 3 per cent in 1912.

Australia substantially held the same relative position from beginning to end, with some depression in the intermediate years. Its fraction of this trade in 1912 was 15 per cent.

Therefore it appears that Argentina's enormous increase in exports of chilled and frozen beef has not only equaled the loss from the exports of the United States and the comparatively small loss from the exports of New Zealand, but has immensely increased the total exports of the surplus countries as well. Also, observation of decrease in the number of cattle in prominent countries of deficient beef production indicates that Argentina has also been supplying beef to offset growing deficiencies in some of those countries.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: FATS AND OILS.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

The beef fats and oils have not increased in the export trade to anywhere near the degree that fresh, chilled, and frozen beef has.

From 1895 to 1911 these fats and oils in the export trade of the nine countries increased from 461,000,000 pounds to 586,000,000 pounds, a larger amount than for any preceding year, and then fell to 553,000,000 pounds in 1912. It is a persistent trade, on account of the active demand for beef tallow in Europe.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

The export trade of this country in beef fats and oils has by no means suffered the extinction that the export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef almost did in 1914, yet its decline in recent years is very marked. The exports of these fats and oils increased from 114,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 256,000,000 pounds in 1899, and thereafter declined to 161,000,000 pounds in 1903, but the subsequent increase was rapid to 328,000,000 pounds in 1907, followed by a decided drop to 118,000,000 pounds in 1914, followed by 117,000,000 pounds in 1915.

For many years, the Netherlands took about two-fifths of the exports of beef fats and oils from this country, and Germany about one-sixth. The United Kingdom received over one-tenth in later years; Belgium, France, and Norway from 2 to 6 per cent, and Sweden, Denmark, and Italy still smaller fractions.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Argentina has increased its exports of beef fats and oils from 89,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 154,000,000 pounds in 1913, but the latter amount was much exceeded in 1911 and 1912.

Australia's exports in these fats and oils were 181,000,000 pounds in 1895, from which there was a decline to 28,000,000 pounds in 1903, but there was a rise to 153,000,000 pounds in 1911, followed by a drop to 121,000,000 pounds in 1912.

New Zealand's exports of beef fats and oils have ranged from 25,000,000 pounds to 51,000,000 pounds since 1895, the latter amount being for 1910. In 1911, however, the quantity fell to 41,000,000 pounds.

Uruguay maintains about the same place that is occupied by New Zealand in the export of these fats and oils, although it began the period under review with a higher place than that occupied by New Zealand. On the whole, the exports from Uruguay have declined from 46,000,000 pounds in 1895 and 1896 to about 40,000,000 pounds in 1912.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

To the total exports of beef fats and oils from the nine surplus countries, the United States contributed 46 per cent in 1895–1904,

and 53 per cent in 1905–1909. During 1910, 1911, and 1912 the fraction remained constant at about 30 per cent.

Australia had a growing importance until 1910, when its fraction of this export trade reached 27 per cent, but by 1912 this had decreased to 22 per cent. New Zealand's fraction in 1912, 7.3 per cent, is a little below its average for the 10-year period beginning with 1895; and Uruguay, with 7.2 per cent in 1912, barely equals its average percentage for the whole period under review.

It has remained for Argentina to supply what has been lost in the export trade of the United States in beef fats and oils; that country's fraction of the total increased from 17 per cent in 1895–1904 to 33 per cent in 1912.

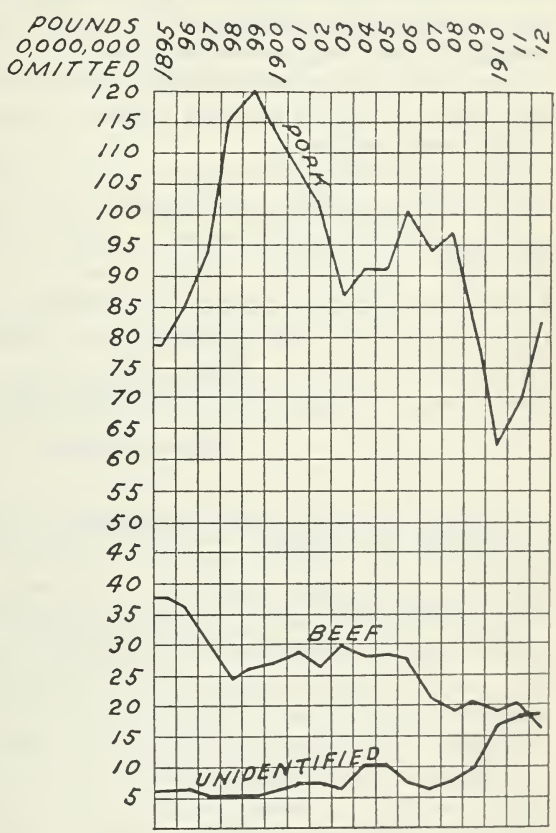

FIG. 14.—Meat and meat products other than fresh, chilled, and frozen meat and fats and oils exported from nine principal countries (Table 4).

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: OTHER.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

The beef-importing part of the world has more and more demanded fresh, chilled, and frozen beef; in a much less degree it has increased its demand for beef fats and oils; but its demand for pickled, salted, cured, and other preserved beef has greatly declined. In 1895, the nine surplus countries here under consideration exported 376,000,000 pounds of this miscellaneous class of beef, and during no subsequent year has this amount been equaled; indeed, the amount has persistently and with regularity declined to 195,000,000 pounds in 1911, and to 155,000,000 pounds in 1912. During 18 years, the nine countries lost three-fifths of this trade, or rather it may be said that the loss was offset by the gain of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

The exports of this miscellaneous class of beef from the United States have declined to comparatively small proportions since 1895, when 127,000,000 pounds were exported. Although, in 1906, a year of overslaughtering, 146,000,000 pounds of this miscellaneous class of beef were exported, in the following year, 1907, the amount fell to 80,000,000 pounds, and thereafter declined to 27,000,000 pounds in 1914, four times the quantity of exported fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, but less than one-quarter of the exports of beef fats and oils. In 1915 European demands increased these exports to 107,000,000 pounds.

The United Kingdom has been the principal customer of this country in taking this miscellaneous class of beef, but that country has taken a less and less fraction until, in 1913, the fraction was 28 per cent. Germany has been the customer next in importance and has taken about 10 per cent of this country's exports of this miscellaneous class of beef during the 18 years. Smaller fractions have been distributed to Norway, British West Indies, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, British South Africa, Cuba, Denmark, and France.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Uruguay has been quite as prominent as the United States in the exports of this miscellaneous class of beef for many years, and in the later years more prominent. Uruguay's exports in 1895 were 121,000,000 pounds, and by 1904 the quantity had reached 131,000,000 pounds, but no subsequent year has equaled this; in 1910, the quantity was 115,000,000 pounds, and in 1912 only 84,000,000 pounds, or a quantity lower than for any year during the period under review.

Twenty years ago, Argentina had a larger export trade in this miscellaneous class of beef than it has since had during the 18 years under review. A steady and marked decline from 121,000,000 pounds in 1895 has followed to 9,000,000 pounds in 1913.

Canada in 1901 had a trade in this miscellaneous class of beef amounting to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, but in no other year has this quantity been nearly approached. In the following year the quantity was 4,300,000 pounds, and afterwards the decline was to 950,000 pounds in 1912 and 1,600,000 pounds in 1913.

New Zealand has had a small trade in this miscellaneous class of beef, which rose to 1,500,000 pounds in 1909, and afterwards declined to 1,200,000 pounds in 1911.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

As far back as 1895 Uruguay has held leading place in exports of this miscellaneous class of beef. This is largely because of exports of jerked or dried beef. This country, however, is losing its relative position since, although it supplied 40 per cent of the total of the nine exporting countries during the 10 years 1895–1904, and increased the fraction to 60.5 per cent in 1910, there has been a subsequent decline to 54 per cent in 1912, mainly on account of relative increase of this class of exports from the United States, which from 1910 to 1912 were nearly 30 per cent of the total. During many previous years the United States had supplied about two-fifths of the total.

Since 1905, Argentina has supplied about one-ninth to one-eighth of this trade, but in former years, when jerked beef was more prominent in the export trade of that country, the fraction was about one-fifth.

Australia does not separately report preserved beef; New Zealand and Canada export less than 1 per cent each.

BEEF EXPORTS SUMMARY.

Briefly reviewed, the beef export statistics show that the demand for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef by importing countries has enormously increased during the last 20 years, during which time the United States lost its dominating position by 1914 and became an importer of more beef of this sort than it exported by 240,000,000 pounds in that year.

Argentina has taken the lost position of the United States in the supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, and made it immensely more important than the United States did.

Uruguay is now beginning to supplement Argentina's great supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef with a small production, and the expectation is that this production will rapidly increase. If Argentina is to continue to slaughter cattle to the limit, as has been done since 1908, the new supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef from Uruguay may be of some moment to the increasing world's demand.

Australia and New Zealand are apparently in a stationary or declining position in the supply of this kind of beef.

The great demand for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef throughout the meat-eating world from surplus countries has threatened an overslaughter of cattle in recent years; indeed, it is known that there has been overslaughter at times from this cause, but there is a complication with other causes of overslaughter, as, for instance, conversion of range into farms, high prices of beef cattle, shortage and high costs of pasturage and feed, etc.

Beef that is dried, salted, pickled, and otherwise preserved has greatly lost its old-time relative position in the world's trade in favor of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, but beef tallow finds an enduring demand for manufacture into oleomargarin.

In the supply of export fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, Argentina now handles the bulk of the trade, and Australia and New Zealand handle the remainder, except that the United States reappeared in 1915, perhaps temporarily.

Argentina and the United States each supply nearly one-third of the beef fats and oils, Australia about one-fifth, and New Zealand and Uruguay each about 7 per cent.

More than one-half of the variously preserved beef is supplied by Uruguay, nearly one-third by the United States, and about one-eighth by Argentina.

Thus it appears that the export supply of beef and beef products of the world is highly centralized, with three-fifths going from Argentina, one-seventh going each from Australia and the United States (1912), and smaller but appreciable fractions going from Uruguay and New Zealand.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—MUTTON.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

Exported mutton is all frozen, and there are almost no mutton products that are itemized in the foreign trade statistics of the nine surplus countries under consideration. Mutton tallow is mentioned by one country.

The mutton exports of the nine surplus countries were 283,000,000 pounds in 1895, and, with fluctuations, they increased to 414,000,000 pounds in 1902, 498,000,000 pounds in 1909, and to 594,000,000 pounds in 1910. This increase of about 100,000,000 pounds from 1909 to 1910 was followed by a decrease to 541,000,000 pounds in 1911, and to 489,000,000 pounds in 1912.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

The United States has never been an exporter of mutton in sufficient quantity to find a separate statement in the export statistics of this country until 1877; in 1895, 591,000 pounds were recorded. The quantity increased to 2,000,000 pounds in 1910, to 3,600,000 pounds in 1912, to 5,300,000 pounds in 1913, and in 1914 dropped to 4,700,000 pounds and to 3,877,000 pounds in 1915.

Most of this exported mutton went to Canada in recent years. From 1907 to 1909, 16 per cent of the total mutton exports from this country went to Canada, and the fraction rapidly increased to 80

per cent in 1913. During this period the exports to the United Kingdon declined from 43 per cent to 10 per cent of the total.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

New Zealand is by far the principal mutton-exporting country, but seems to occupy a stationary position in quantity of exports since 1902. Twenty years ago, this country exported 121,000,000 pounds of mutton, and, with fluctuations, the quantity increased to over 228,000,000 pounds in 1903. No subsequent year has equaled this amount, but in 1909 the quantity reached 223,000,000 pounds, and in 1910 less than 228,000,000 pounds, or very nearly the quantity of 1903. In 1911, the exports were 212,000,000 pounds, a quantity that has been exceeded in only three years.

Argentina may safely be regarded as second in importance in exports of mutton, although Australia has exceeded it in a few years. In 1895, Argentina exported 92,000,000 pounds of mutton, and the quantity rapidly increased to 195,000,000 pounds in 1904, a quantity that has not subsequently been equaled, but, although the quantity descended as low as 147,000,000 pounds in 1909, it rose as high as 189,000,000 pounds in 1911, but since that year the quantity fell to 101,000,000 pounds in 1913.

The course of mutton exports from Australia began, as far as this survey goes, with 66,000,000 pounds in 1895, jumped to 85,000,000 pounds the next year, but descended to 36,000,000 pounds by 1903, after which it rose to 117,000,000 pounds in 1909, followed by a great increase to 190,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by a great decline to 115,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Uruguay exported as much as 9,600,000 pounds of mutton in 1909, but the quantity for 1912 was only 3,300,000 pounds, or a little under the United States for that year, and over 1,000,000 pounds below the United States export of 1914. Mutton exports from other countries are too small to be mentioned.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

During the 10 years 1895–1904, New Zealand exported over 45 per cent of the total mutton exports of surplus countries, during the five years 1905–1909 over 42 per cent, in 1910 over 38 per cent, and in 1912 over 43 per cent.

Argentina's mutton exports have been about one-third of the total during the 18 years under review, but on the whole have declined from 37.5 per cent in the 10 years 1895–1904 to 31.6 per cent in 1912.

Australia's mutton exports increased from 16.4 per cent of the total in the earlier years to 32 per cent in 1910, after which there was

a decline to 23.6 per cent in 1912. The United States and Uruguay in 1912 each exported 0.7 of 1 per cent of the total. Exports from other countries are too small for mention.

Thus it appears that New Zealand, Argentina, and Australia supply nearly the entire export of mutton.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: TOTAL.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

Pork exports from the nine countries under review have ranged in the total from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 pounds during the 18 years, but for most of the years the quantity has been about 1,500,000,000 pounds. The highest quantity was reached in 1899, and the lowest in 1910. Since the latter year, the quantity has increased to 1,436,000,000 pounds. From 1909 to 1912 the exports show some falling away from the record for previous years extending back to 1897.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

This country is by far the leading one in exports of pork and pork products, although the quantity declined in later years. In 1895 these exports amounted to 1,096,000,000 pounds, and the quantity quickly increased to 1,685,000,000 pounds in 1899, from which year there was a decline to 1,045,000,000 pounds in 1903, followed by an increase to 1,467,000,000 pounds in 1906, with a great decline to 708,000,000 pounds in 1910. There was considerable recovery after that year, and these exports increased to 1,074,000,000 pounds in 1912, after which the decrease was to 923,000,000 pounds in 1914, but a great gain followed to 1,107,000,000 in 1915.

Nearly one-half of this pork went to the United Kingdom in recent years, and more than one-half in previous years. The fraction for the 10 years 1895–1904 was 57 per cent, and this increased to 62 per cent in 1910, but after that year the decline was to 47 per cent in 1913.

Germany was next in importance as a customer of this country in receiving exports of pork and pork products. The fraction increased from 15 per cent in the earlier years to 18 per cent in 1913.

The Netherlands is next in order as a customer with 5 to 8 per cent, and Cuba follows with 3 to 7 per cent. Belgium follows closely, and then Canada, France, and Italy.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

Denmark has built up such a large export trade in bacon and to much less degree in hams that it is next below the United States as an exporter of pork and pork products, although far below. These

exports increased from 134,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 263,000,000 pounds in 1912, without great intermediate fluctuations.

Canada also has made a specialty of bacon, and this with other pork products has given to Canada an export trade that amounted to as much as 146,000,000 pounds in 1903. This was an enormous increase above the 42,000,000 pounds of 1895, but since 1903 the Canadian exports of bacon and other pork products have steadily declined until the quantity of 1913 was only 39,000,000 pounds.

Russia has been developing an export trade in pork and pork products in recent years until in 1912 the quantity reached 29,000,000 pounds, or nearly the quantity of the Canadian exports in the following year. This export had grown from 6,000,000 pounds in 1895.

The Australian exports of pork and pork products did not pass beyond 1,000,000 pounds until 1904, when the quantity was 1,653,000 pounds. The next year it reached 4,372,000 pounds, in 1910, 5,451,000 pounds, and in 1911, 7,379,000 pounds, but in 1912 the quantity fell to 5,000,000 pounds.

New Zealand's exports of pork and pork products have fallen a little short of reaching 2,000,000 pounds in 1910 and 1911, and this trade has grown from 284,000 pounds in 1895.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

In the total export trade of the nine countries under consideration in pork and pork products the share of the United States was 83.5 per cent during the 10 years 1895–1904, and this declined to 71 per cent in 1910, but there was increase in the following years to 75 per cent in 1912.

Denmark's fraction has remained at about one-fifth from 1910 to 1912, and this fraction represents an increase from an average of 9.5 per cent for the 10 years 1895–1904.

Canada exhibits a declining fraction from 6 per cent for 1895–1904 to 4.4 per cent in 1912. Russia's share is about 2 per cent in later years.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: FRESH, CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

Fresh, chilled, and frozen pork has been of exceedingly small consequence in export trade, and has hardly been of sufficient account to supplement appreciably the export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and mutton. However, there was some increase in this trade, from 5,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 56,000,000 pounds in 1902, but since that year the total quantity has declined to 10,000,000 pounds in 1910 and 1911, after which there was increase to 14,000,000 pounds in 1912.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: FATS AND OILS.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

In international trade hog lard has a high importance, although not as high as that of the cured pork. The exports of pork fats and oils of the nine countries were 481,000,000 pounds in 1895, followed by increase to 722,000,000 pounds in 1899, after which there was decline to 498,000,000 pounds in 1903. Again there was increase, a quick one, to 745,000,000 pounds in 1906, a quantity that was never equaled either before or after. A quick descent to 370,000,000 pounds in 1910 followed, from which there was some recovery to 599,000,000 pounds in 1912.

These figures indicate quick losses and quick recoveries in the case of pork fats and oils.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

As may be expected, almost the entire exports of pork fats and oils have been from the United States. They increased from 479,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 718,000,000 pounds in 1899, and, after descending to 493,000,000 pounds in 1903, rapidly rose to 745,000,000 pounds in 1906, after which there was decline again, this time to 364,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by increase to 596,000,000 pounds in 1912, with subsequent descent to 512,000,000 pounds in 1914 and 503,000,000 pounds in 1915.

In the earlier years the United Kingdom took a little over one-third of this country's exports of pork fats and oils, and from 1911 to 1913 received a little less than one-third.

Germany has received quite evenly about 30 per cent during the 18 years, and the Netherlands about 10 per cent, with a tendency to increase in later years.

Cuba has taken 5 to 9 per cent, Belgium 2 to 5 per cent, France not more than 4 per cent, and very small fractions have gone to Canada, Italy, Denmark, and a few other countries.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

No other country but the United States has exported pork fats and oils in any appreciable quantity that has been maintained except Australia, whose trade has grown to 2,399,000 pounds in 1911 and 2,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Canada at one time gave promise of developing considerable export trade in pork fats and oils, and by 1903 had an export of 2,400,000 pounds, but in no subsequent year did the quantity reach 1,500,000

pounds, although it nearly did in 1910, after which year these exports declined to merely 47,000 pounds in 1913.

The exports of these commodities from Russia were as high as over 3,000,000 pounds in 1902, but in subsequent years the decline was as low as 200,000 pounds in 1908; after that year these exports have ranged from 300,000 pounds to 1,000,000 pounds.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

During the last 20 years the total exports of the nine surplus countries under consideration in pork fats and oils were almost exclusively from the United States, the fraction for all other countries combined being at the highest under 2 per cent and usually under 1 per cent.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: OTHER.

TOTAL OF NINE COUNTRIES.

[Table 4.]

Unlike beef in this respect, pork is most in demand when salted, pickled, cured, and otherwise preserved. The nine countries under examination exported 793,000,000 pounds of this miscellaneous class of pork and pork products in 1895, and the quantity grew rapidly to 1,203,000,000 pounds in 1899, but a decline followed which reached 618,000,000 pounds in 1910, from which low-water mark of the 18 years there was a rapid recovery to 823,000,000 pounds in 1912, an amount below the exports of 1896 to 1908.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 5 and 6.]

The United States has always occupied a leading place as an exporter of this class of pork and pork products. Its record is an export of 616,000,000 pounds in 1895, followed by an increase to 926,000,000 pounds in 1899, from which the descent was to 530,000,000 pounds in 1903, with quick recovery to 710,000,000 pounds in 1906, but after that year there was a decline to 343,000,000 pounds in 1910, with a countermovement to 475,000,000 pounds in 1912, followed by decline to 408,000,000 pounds in 1914, but in 1915 these exports rebounded to 601,000,000 pounds.

About three-quarters of these exports went to the United Kingdom previous to 1910, and after that year to 1913 about 70 per cent.

Other countries, each taking not more than 5 per cent at the most in any year, are Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Table 5.]

In this class of exports Denmark's remarkable development of its bacon trade has given it the most prominent place among all countries after the United States. This export trade steadily developed from 134,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 263,000,000 pounds in 1912, with much uniformity. Canada follows behind Denmark largely in the same sort of exports, which increased from 41,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 143,000,000 pounds in 1903, with subsequent descent to 39,000,000 pounds in 1913.

Russia also has considerable trade in this class of pork and pork products, which has grown from 1,300,000 pounds in 1895 to 20,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Australia has done a small business in this class of exports, which has increased from 185,000 pounds in 1895 to over 2,000,000 pounds in 1912.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH EXPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 7.]

The share of the United States in the total export trade of the 9 countries in pickled, salted, cured, and otherwise preserved pork fell from 74 per cent in the 10 years 1895–1904 to 53 per cent in 1911, but in 1912 the fraction rose to 58 per cent.

Denmark's fraction increased from 15 per cent in the earlier years to 36 per cent in 1911, but declined to 32 per cent in 1912. Canada's fraction has declined throughout from 10 per cent in the earlier years to less than 8 per cent in 1912. Russia's fraction in later years is about 2.5 per cent.

PORK EXPORTS SUMMARY.

The world's pork exports, as well as those of beef and mutton, are highly localized. The small amount of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork is exported mostly from Russia, United States, New Zealand, and Australia, with importance in the order named. Pork fats and oils are exported almost exclusively from the United States. All other pork and pork products, which are pickled, salted, cured, and otherwise preserved, are exported almost entirely from the United States, Denmark, and Canada, with importance in the order named, but with Russia growing into notice.

Unlike beef and mutton, pork is exported only to a small extent in the fresh, chilled, and frozen states. Nearly the entire pork export is in the form of fats and oils, and in meats variously preserved, the latter general class being nearly half as large again in weight as the fats and oils.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: TOTAL.

[Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

The export classification of most countries leaves more or less meat unidentified as beef, pork, mutton, etc., partly through indifference, partly because the quantities are too small to be separately mentioned, and partly because the nature of the product is such that it can not be identified by kind of meat. To the last class belong the numerous varieties of sausage.

The total exports of this miscellaneous class of meats and their products have increased enormously during the last 20 years. They began with 69,000,000 pounds in 1895 and on the whole advanced to 287,000,000 pounds in 1912.

The United States has usually sufficiently identified exported meats by kind so that these exports ranged from only 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds from 1901, when the quantity was first separately reported, to 1909, after which year through a change in classification these exports reached 45,000,000 pounds in 1911. The quantity for 1914 was 36,000,000 pounds, and for 1915 it was 39,000,000 pounds.

The principal customer of the United States in this class of exports has been Germany, which took from 28 to 39 per cent of the total exports of this class from 1910 to 1913. The Netherlands is next in order of importance with 21 to 25 per cent during the same period. Other countries that have taken appreciable fractions are Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Argentina leads in this class of exports, with a rapid increase from 6,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 93,000,000 pounds in 1912, with a drop to 78,000,000 pounds in 1913. Beef and its products constituted most of these exports.

Similarly in the case of Uruguay, beef and its products were usually the principal if not the entire exports of this class. They increased from 1,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 57,000,000 pounds in 1912.

The 48,000,000 pounds of this class of exports from Australia in 1895 declined to 10,000,000 pounds in 1907, and afterwards increased to 46,000,000 pounds in 1911, with a drop to 40,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Russia has had a considerable trade in this sort of exports during the 18 years under review, ranging from about 1,000,000 pounds in 1899 to 26,000,000 pounds in 1912.

New Zealand stands next in order of importance, with an export of this class of meat and meat products amounting in recent years to about 15,000,000 pounds.

By reason of its export classification, Canada exported 40,000,000 pounds of this unidentified class of meat and meat products in 1905, but the quantity for 1913 was 3,000,000 pounds.

In recent years about one-third of the exports of this unidentified class of meat and meat products exported from the nine countries under consideration was exported by Argentina; about one-sixth each by Uruguay, the United States, and Australia; and smaller fractions by Russia, New Zealand, and Canada.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: FRESH, CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

[Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

The exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen meat unidentified by kind from the nine countries increased from 5,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 97,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Undoubtedly most if not all of the exports of the fresh, chilled, and frozen meat from Uruguay have been beef. The quantity was first reported in 1903, when 11,000 pounds were exported. The quantity immensely increased to 45,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Argentina exported 31,000,000 pounds of this unidentified meat in 1913, Russia 11,000,000 pounds, Australia 5,000,000 pounds, and New Zealand 1,000,000 pounds.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: FATS AND OILS.

[Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

Fats and oils have been so generally identified by kind that only 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds of them have been exported unidentified from the nine countries in very recent years, and these entirely from New Zealand.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: OTHER.

[Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

The statements made under "Unidentified meat and meat products: Total" apply almost fully to the unidentified exports grouped under "Other," the only modification necessary being for New Zealand on account of fats and oils.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, AND FATS AND OILS IN EXPORTS.

EACH AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL.

[Table 8.]

If all exports of meat and meat products from the nine countries are added together and are regarded as being represented by 100, the various classes of meat and meat products will be found to change in their ratio to the total during the 18 years under review.

Beef.—The most significant change is in the displacement of pork by beef in the place of first importance. During the 10 years 1895–1904 beef and beef products were 36 per cent of the entire exports of

meat and meat products; during the next 5 years the ratio rose to 40 per cent; in 1910, 45.6 per cent; in 1911 it was 45 per cent; and in 1912, 43 per cent.

During this period, the ratio for pork and pork products declined from 50 per cent in 1895–1904 to 30 per cent in 1910, and afterwards increased to 37 per cent in 1912. That is to say, while beef displaced pork for leading place in 1909 and has since held it, pork has tended to regain its former place since 1910.

The declining fraction of beef and its products in the total meat exports from the United States is prominent. From 31 per cent in the 10 years 1895–1904, the fraction has declined to 13.5 per cent in 1914.

In the total exports of meat and meat products from Argentina, beef and its products have risen from 58 per cent in the earlier years under consideration to over 84 per cent in 1913.

In Australia, beef and its products were 63 per cent in the earlier years and declined to 52 per cent by 1910, but afterwards rose to 62 per cent in 1912.

The beef fraction for New Zealand increased from 24 per cent in the earlier years to 31 per cent in 1910, and declined to 23 per cent in 1911.

According to the trade classification for Uruguay, beef has declined from 98 per cent to 67 per cent as the fraction of the total meat trade from the earlier years to 1912, but in the meantime the unidentified meat and meat products increased from 2 to 31 per cent, and these were probably all beef.

Mutton.—During the first 10 years of the period under review mutton constituted 11.4 per cent of the total exports of meat and meat products from the nine countries under consideration, and the fraction increased to 17.7 per cent in 1910, after which the decline was to 12.7 per cent in 1912. During the 2 years 1911 to 1912 mutton, as well as beef, relatively declined as fractions of the total, while pork took their combined places.

While mutton has more than held its relative place in New Zealand in very recent years, it has not done so in Argentina and Australia. In Argentina, mutton was 38 per cent of the total exports of meat and meat products in the 10 years 1895–1904, but it declined persistently to 9 per cent in 1913. The decline has not been so marked in Australia. The average for the first 10 years was 24.6 per cent, for the next 5 years 40 per cent, and afterwards followed a decline to 27 per cent in 1912.

Pork.—While the fraction of pork in the total meat exports of the nine countries declined from 50 per cent in the earlier years to 30 per cent in 1910, with partial recovery to 37 per cent in 1912, on account

of changes in the relative importance of beef and in a less degree mutton, the tendency in the principal countries has differed.

In the total meat trade of the United States pork declined from 69 per cent in the 10 years 1895–1904 to 67 per cent in the 5 years 1905–9, but subsequently increased year by year to 83 per cent in 1914.

In the total meat export trade of Canada, pork and pork products during the 18-year period have ranged from 82 per cent to 94 per cent.

Russia's fraction has ranged from 48.5 per cent, the average for 1895–1904, to 59 per cent in 1910.

The fraction for Australia is a little over 1 per cent, and for New Zealand under 1 per cent.

Fats and oils.—Fats and oils hold an important and strong place in the exports of the nine surplus countries under consideration, although this place has not been a growing one relatively during the last 20 years. Indeed, it has slightly declined in relative importance, or from 32 per cent during the first 15 years, as an average, to 30 per cent in 1912.

In the United States, fats and oils gained in relative place from 41 per cent during the first 10 years of the period under review to 58 per cent in 1911, since which year the fraction has remained about the same.

Next after the United States, Australia is the country in which fats and oils are of greatest relative importance in the total exports of meat and meat products. The fraction, however, seems to be a declining one, having dropped from 34.5 per cent during the first 10 years to 29 per cent in 1912, although in 1911 the fraction was as high as 35 per cent.

In Argentina, fats and oils were 21 per cent of the total exports of meat and meat products during the first 10 years of the period, but the fraction in 1913 was 13.4 per cent.

In the total exports of meat and meat products from Uruguay, fats and oils have declined from 24 to 22 per cent from the earlier years to 1912.

The fraction for fats and oils has remained nearly uniform at about 16 per cent in New Zealand.

The Canadian percentage for fats and oils has increased from 1 to 4.4 per cent since the earlier years.

It is interesting to notice the changes in relative position between beef and pork fats and oils. During the first 10 years pork fats and oils were 18 per cent of all exports of meat and meat products and beef fats and oils 16 per cent, but by 1909 the exported beef fats and oils exceeded the pork fats and oils by 25,000,000 pounds.

In 1910 the fraction for pork fats and oils descended to 11 per cent, but afterwards increased to 15.6 per cent in 1912.

The leading place taken by beef fats and oils in 1909 was retained only until 1911, since it gave way to pork fats and oils in 1912. Notwithstanding changes in relative place, the general fact in very recent years is that these two classes are about equal.

As fractions of the total exports of meat and meat products from the United States, pork fats and oils in 1914 were 46.3 per cent, and beef fats and oils 10.5 per cent; beef fats and oils were 28.5 per cent in 1912 in Australia, and pork fats and oils only 0.5 of 1 per cent; in Uruguay the beef fats and oils were 21.6 per cent in 1912, and there were no pork fats and oils; the fraction for beef fats and oils in Argentina in 1913 was 13.4 per cent, with only a trace of a fraction for pork fats and oils; for New Zealand, the fraction for beef fats and oils was 13.6 per cent for 1911, and only a trace for pork fats and oils.

MEAT EXPORTS SUMMARY.

By 1899, the total meat exports of the nine countries under consideration reached a figure that remained nearly constant until 1911, and that year was followed by one with a quantity of exports higher than ever before reached, or 3,861,000,000 pounds.

This great quantity, after deducting about 500,000,000 pounds for mutton, was divided between beef and pork in the ratio of about 52 per cent for beef and 48 per cent for pork. Pork has lost its old-time lead in the export trade, but in very recent years shows a tendency to gain on beef.

The production of beef, mutton, and pork throughout the world, outside of China, is estimated to be about 50,000,000,000 pounds a year, and consequently the export trade of the nine surplus countries, amounting to about 3,861,000,000 pounds in 1912, is only about 7.7 per cent of the entire production; although, of course, it is a much larger fraction of the production of the surplus countries. Meat production and consumption throughout the world being substantially the same, the exports are also about 7.7 per cent of the world's consumption, China being excluded as before.

The United States certainly to and including 1912 was still the leading meat-export nation, as it had been for a great many years, although Argentina had almost overtaken it in 1912. Under the necessities of the European war the meat export strength of the United States was largely renewed in 1915. Not only has Argentina rapidly and enormously increased its meat exports, but the United States has lost since 1899 and to 1914. By far the principal point of weakness in the meat export trade of the United States in recent

years has been beef, while this has been Argentina's strength. Uruguay has grown rapidly in recent years along Argentine lines.

Argentina and Uruguay together exported 36 per cent of the world's export of meat and meat products in 1912; the United States, 35.1 per cent; Australia and New Zealand combined, 18.7 per cent; and these three great sources of exports of meat and meat products—the two South American neighbors, the two Australasian colonies, and the United States—exported, in 1912, 90 per cent of the world's total.

The comparison changes when the statement is confined to beef and beef products. Nearly three-fifths of the world's export trade in beef and beef products belonged to Argentina in 1912, about one-fifth to the Australasian colonies, and one-seventh to the United States. By 1914, however, the United States had lost its export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, to be renewed in 1915.

A comparison of principal sources of export supply of pork and pork products presents variations from the foregoing of another sort, for the reason that the South American and Australasian countries are not prominent in this class of exports, and leave three-quarters of it to the United States, about one-fifth to Denmark, and about one-twentieth to Canada.

The mutton export trade is substantially confined to the two Australasian colonies and to Argentina, the former contributing three-quarters and the latter one-quarter.

IMPORTS OF 15 DEFICIENCY COUNTRIES.

For the period beginning with 1895, 15 countries have been selected as the principal ones of the world that consume more meat and meat products than they produce. These are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States; but the list is to be accepted with the qualification that Denmark is a surplus country in bacon and hams, and that the United States is really a surplus country, all kinds of meat and meat products included, but are included in this list because outside of bacon and hams Denmark is a deficiency country, and because the United States is of interest to the extent that it imports.

The imports of meat and meat products by these 15 countries embrace most of the world's imports of this sort, but the total imports of these countries are much greater than the total exports of the nine surplus countries for the reason that the imports of meat and meat products into the 15 countries include imports from countries that are not surplus countries, some of them figuring at least twice as

imports. For instance, the United Kingdom imports these commodities and, although it is a country of deficiency, it nevertheless exports great quantities, and so with other countries in less degree. The result is that the imports of meat and meat products into these 15 countries had a total of 4,854,000,000 pounds in 1912, whereas the exports of the nine surplus countries for the same year had a total of 3,861,000,000 pounds. The import total, therefore, is about 25 per cent greater than the export total, and this difference approximately represents both a duplication of import movement of identical or remanufactured commodities, and an exchange of meat and meat products.

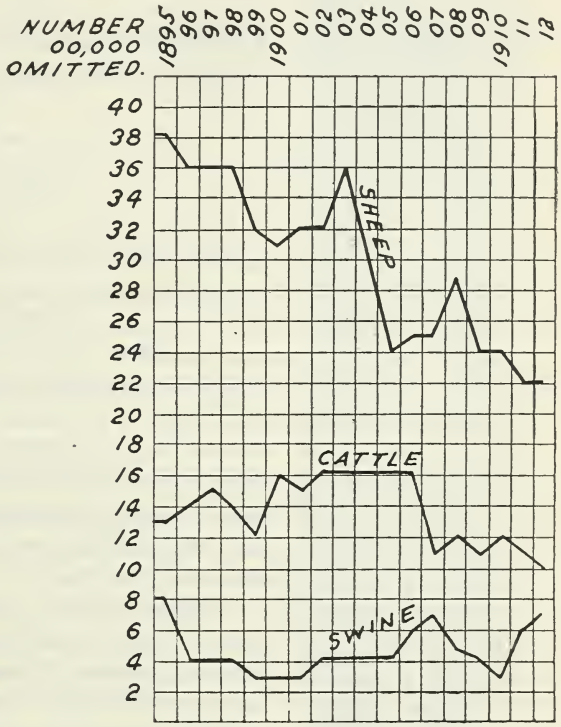

FIG. 15.—Number of live animals imported into 15 principal countries (Table 9).

LIVE ANIMALS.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

The import trade in live animals is small in comparison with the import-trade movement in meat and meat products. Only 1,000,000 cattle were imported by the 15 countries in 1912, or over 600,000 less than the high-water mark of 1903; 2,200,000 sheep were imported in 1912, a nearly continuous decline from 3,800,000 sheep in 1895; and the imported swine numbered over 700,000 animals in 1912, or about double the general course of imports since 1895. Much of this import trade in live meat animals is from national margins across national boundaries to near-by markets.

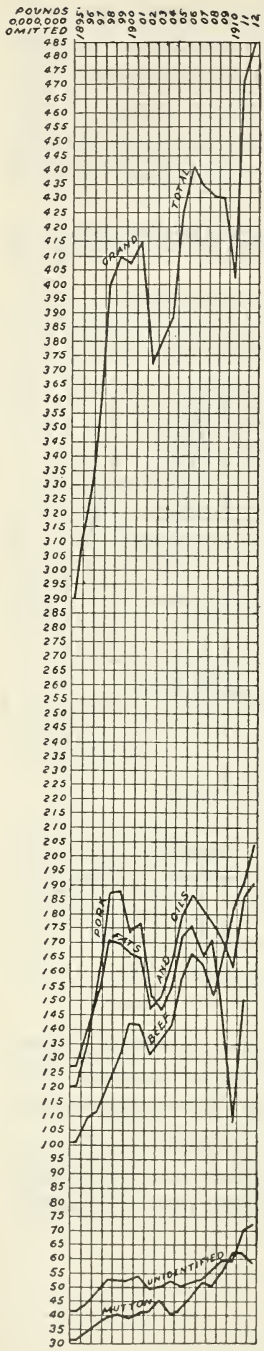

FIG. 16.—Total meat and meat products imported into 15 principal countries (Table 9).

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—TOTAL BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK.

TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES.

[Table 9.]

From a total of 2,950,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products imported into the 15 countries in 1895, the quantity grew to 4,000,000,000 pounds in 1898, to 4,410,000,000 pounds in 1906, and to 4,854,000,000 pounds in 1912.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 10 and 11.]

To the end of the fiscal year 1913 the United States imported little meat and meat products. Previous to 1911, the quantity never reached 10,000,000 pounds a year, except in 1903. In 1913, on account of overslaughter of cattle in recent preceding years, the imports of meat and meat products increased to 15,000,000 pounds, a mere bagatelle, however, in comparison with production. These imports were mostly beef fats and oils and unidentified meat and meat products from various countries.

In 1914, imports of these commodities began in large quantities. In that year, 205,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products were imported into the United States, at the average rate of over 17,000,000 pounds a month. In 1915, the imports were over 226,000,000 pounds. Argentina sent most of these imports, but considerable quantities came from Canada, Uruguay, and New Zealand.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Tables 10 and 11.]

Austria-Hungary has an erratic record of imports of meat and meat products during the last 20 years, derived more from the United States than from any other country, rising as high as 78,000,000 pounds in 1898 and descending as low as 2,000,000 pounds in 1909.

On the whole, the quantity of imports has much decreased in recent years.

Belgium's imports declined from 145,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 113,000,000 pounds in 1904, but the subsequent increase was to 188,000,000 pounds in 1911, which was high-water mark, followed by 177,000,000 pounds in 1912. The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands have been the principal sources of supply.

Cuba's imports of meat and meat products, mostly from the United States, have grown steadily from 92,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 133,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Denmark has succeeded in reducing its meat imports very decidedly since 1907, the year when the largest amount ever imported, 134,000,000 pounds, was received. The subsequent decline is to 33,000,000 pounds in 1912.

France for many years has endeavored to make its people independent in meat supply. Consequently, during the 18 years under review, the imports for one year have not exceeded 151,000,000 pounds in 1896 and have descended as low as 50,000,000 pounds in 1910. The imports for 1912 were 120,000,000 pounds. The chief source of supply has been the United States, with Belgium much below.

Germany likewise has endeavored to establish its independence in meat supply but this endeavor has admitted large quantities of fats and oils. The largest amount of meat and meat products ever imported into Germany, except 1898 by a small difference, was 591,000,000 pounds in 1912, and two-thirds of this amount was fats and oils. The general trend of imports of meat and meat products into Germany since 1898 was downward until 1910, when only 389,000,000 pounds were imported. The United States has been the principal source of supply, supplemented by Argentina, Denmark, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

Outside of fats and oils, Italy has imported only small quantities of meat and meat products. The total quantity increased from 39,000.000 pounds in 1895 to 109,000,000 pounds in 1912, usually mostly fats and oils and derived from the United States.

The Netherlands has been preeminently the importer of fats and oils, and these in enormous quantities shipped mostly from the United States and the United Kingdom, so that the total of meat and meat products imported into this country was as large as 189,000,000 pounds as long ago as 1895, and the quantity increased to 369,000,000 pounds in 1912, or more than ever before.

Norway has a declining record of imports since 64,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products were imported in 1899, ending with

40,000,000 pounds in 1912. The sources have been mostly the United States and in less degree the United Kingdom and Denmark.

It may be surprising to find that Russia is an importer of meat and meat products much more than it is an exporter. In 1912 this country exported 55,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products and in the same year imported 136,000,000 pounds, largely, however, fats and oils. The imports came mostly from the United Kingdom, Germany, and China.

Spain has been a steady importer of meat and meat products, with a decline from 48,000,000 pounds in 1899 to 36,000,000 pounds in 1912, mostly fats and oils. The chief sources were Argentina, Uruguay, France, and the United Kingdom.

Sweden is another country that has imported a large fraction of fats and oils, obtained mostly from Denmark. The quantity of imports of meat and meat products, however, has been small, and had declined to 23,000,000 pounds in 1911.

The fraction of fats and oils in the imports of meat and meat products into Switzerland is small when other countries are compared. Presumably on account of the increasing tourists' demands, the imports of this country in meat and meat products have increased from 25,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 65,000,000 pounds in 1912, derived mostly from France and the United States.

By far the largest importer of meat and meat products in the world is the United Kingdom, but partly for reexport. The quantity has much increased during 20 years, or from 1,903,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 2,985,000,000 pounds in 1912, an increase of about 50 per cent in 18 years. Much of these imports consists of fats and oils, but by far the largest fraction is composed of meats and products that are not fats and oils. The whole world contributes meat and meat products to this country, on account of the enormous amount of the trade. Two-fifths of the meat consumption of the United Kingdom is imported, and besides this there are reexports. Argentina has become the chief source of supply, followed in order by Australia, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH IMPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 12.]

In the importing trade of the 15 countries under review the leading place is occupied by the United Kingdom, which receives over three-fifths of the total meat and meat products. Germany stands second with over one-tenth, and the Netherlands third with over 7 per cent. Minor countries, but not among the least, are Belgium, Cuba, France, Italy, and Russia.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—TOTAL FATS AND OILS.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

Commerce in animal fats and oils is persistent in almost every country. The total imports of these fats and oils of the 15 countries were 1,278,000,000 pounds in 1895, and the number climbed gradually to 1,900,000,000 pounds in 1912.

One-third of the imports of fats and oils was received by the United Kingdom, about one-fifth by Germany, nearly as much by the Netherlands, 8 per cent by Belgium, over 5 per cent by Russia, and appreciable fractions by Cuba, France, and Italy.

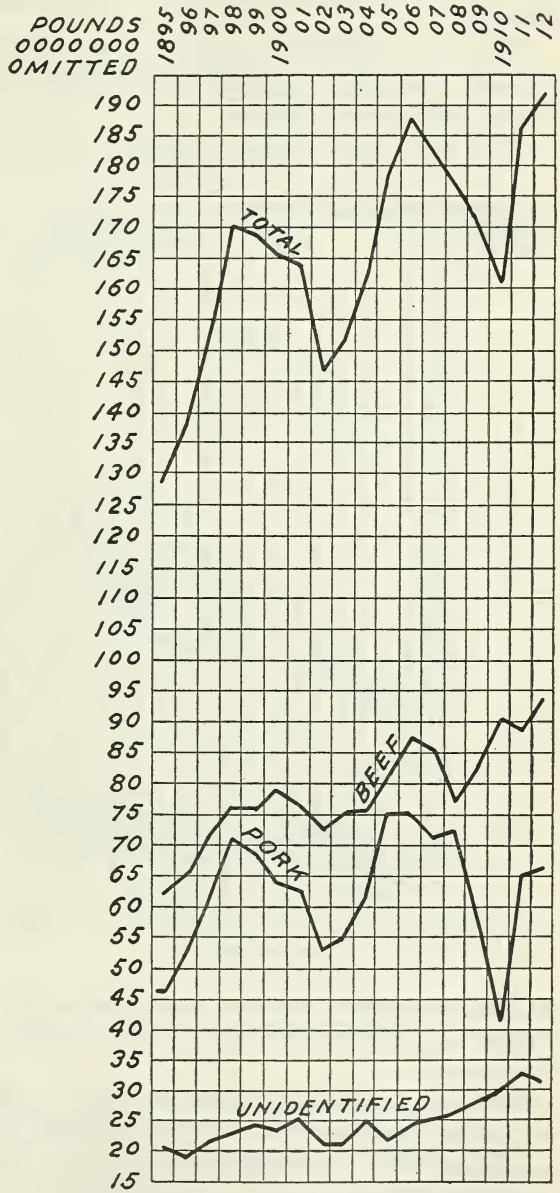

FIG. 17.—Fats and oils imported into 15 principal countries (Table 9).

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: TOTAL.

TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES.

[Table 9.]

The imports of beef and beef products into these 15 countries doubled from 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1912.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 10 and 11.]

After 1913 fresh, chilled, and frozen beef began to enter the United States in considerable quantities, and, during 1914, 185,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products were received, mostly from Argentina, but considerably from Uruguay, Australia, and Canada, and a comparatively small quantity from New Zealand.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Tables 10 and 11.]

The little beef and beef products that have found their way into Austria-Hungary have come from the United States, Servia, and Germany.

Belgium's 7,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products received annually for many years have been sent by the Netherlands, the United States, and France.

Cuba has been a steady customer in the beef and beef products market to the extent of about 45,000,000 pounds annually in recent years, and the supply has come mostly from Uruguay and Argentina, with a small contribution by the United States.

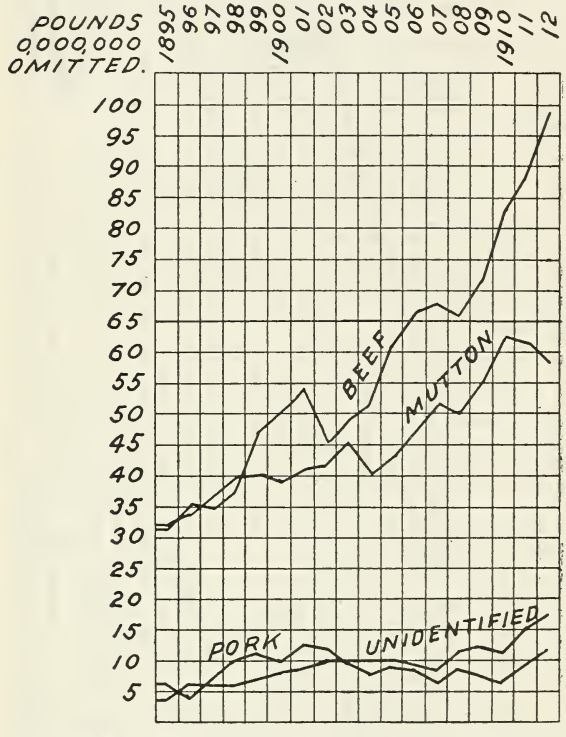

FIG. 18.—Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat imported into 15 principal countries (Table 9).

Denmark's imports of beef and beef products have declined from 53,000,000 pounds in 1907 to 18,000,000 pounds in 1912, and the United States has been the chief source.

France has kept its import meat bill down to small proportions, and during no year since 1895 has the quantity of imported beef and beef products exceeded about 62,000,000 pounds, while it has fallen as low as 19,000,000 pounds. Argentina, Belgium, and the United Kingdom have chiefly provided the supply.

Germany has bought more liberally and has gradually increased the annual imports from 115,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 229,000,000 pounds in 1912, the imports being derived mainly from Argentina, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Italian record discloses little beef and beef products; most of the imports are probably included in the "Unidentified" class.

On account of beef fats and oils, the total beef and beef products imported into the Netherlands have grown enormously, from 138,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 250,000,000 pounds in 1912. The supply has been mostly derived from the United States and the United Kingdom, with supplementary supplies from Germany, Belgium, and Argentina.

Norway's 20,000,000 pounds of imported beef and beef products have been shipped mainly from the United States, but to a considerable extent also from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Denmark.

Russia's imports of beef and beef products, from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds in very recent years, have been received mostly from Germany.

Spain receives about 1,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products annually from Argentina and Uruguay.

Sweden's imports of beef and beef products have declined in recent years to about 12,000,000 pounds, bought mostly in the United States and Denmark.

Switzerland has been receiving a scant 10,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in later years, derived from the United States, Argentina, and neighboring European countries.

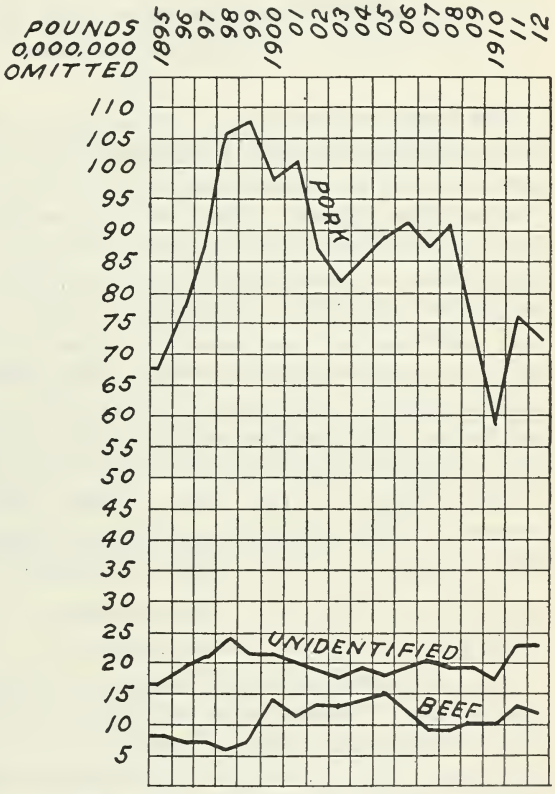

FIG. 19.—Meat and meat products other than fresh, chilled, and frozen meat and fats and oils imported into 15 principal countries (Table 9).

The great market for beef and beef products provided by the United Kingdom took 683,000,000 pounds in 1895 and increased the amount to 1,400,000,000 pounds in 1912. The chief providers are Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand. During the 10 years 1895–1904 the United States contributed 46.5 per cent to the United Kingdom's imports of beef and beef products, but the fraction declined to 2 per cent in 1912.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH IMPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 12.]

The relative standing of the 15 importing countries in the total of their import trade in beef and beef products is headed by the United Kingdom, which took from 69 to 71 per cent of the total from 1910 to 1912, and 64 to 66 per cent during the preceding 15 years. The Netherlands is second in order with over 12 per cent during the last 20 years, while Germany, with 10 per cent, occupies third place. Cuba is fourth, and Denmark fifth, while the remaining countries have relatively too small a place to be mentioned.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: FRESH, CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES.

[Table 9.]

This is the class of beef in exporting which the United States has substantially gone out of business, except the war demand in 1914 and 1915, and in importing which this country has joined the ranks of importing nations. Since 1895 the imports of this beef into all countries have increased in greater degree than those of any other class of meat. From 1895 to 1912 the imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef into the 15 importing countries increased about 200 per cent; beef fats and oils during the same time increased about 50 per cent, as also did "Other" beef and beef products. During the same period mutton increased less than 100 per cent, and also fresh, chilled, and frozen pork; pork fats and oils only 40 per cent; while "Other" pork and pork products increased only 7 per cent.

From imports of this class of beef, amounting to 319,000,000 pounds in 1895, the trade increased to 989,000,000 pounds in 1912, with a regular increase during the intermediate years.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 10 and 11.]

Not until 1914 was fresh, chilled, and frozen beef imported into this country. During that year 180,000,000 pounds were received at the average rate of about 15,000,000 pounds per month, although the largest monthly amount was 39,000,000 pounds in June and the smallest 8,000,000 pounds in February. In 1915, the imports were 184,000,000 pounds.

Argentina sent most of this beef, Uruguay, Australia, and Canada large quantities, and New Zealand and Mexico small quantities.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Tables 10 and 11.]

Comparatively few countries import fresh, chilled, and frozen beef in considerable quantities. Since 1895 Germany has in no year imported more than 79,000,000 pounds, the receipts for 1912, and

the quantity has been as low as 10,000,000 pounds in 1897. These imports were chiefly from Denmark and the Netherlands.

Switzerland has taken about 3,000,000 to nearly 6,000,000 pounds yearly in recent years. Most of this beef came from France and the Netherlands, with Denmark as a supplementary source of supply.

The United Kingdom, of course, imports the bulk of this meat, the quantity received having increased from 245,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 897,000,000 pounds in 1912, with nearly uniform increase between. More than four-fifths of the British supply of this class of meat is derived from Argentina, about one-tenth from Australia, and a smaller fraction from New Zealand and Uruguay.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH IMPORTING COUNTRY.

[Table 12.]

The relative standing of each of the 15 importing countries in the receipts of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef is almost totally obscured by the predominance of the United Kingdom, and yet that country is relatively losing. From 1895 to 1904 that country received on the average 91.5 per cent of this class of beef shipped into the 15 importing countries. During the next five years the percentage became 94.2 and in 1910 had increased to 95.2, but in 1911 it declined to 93.4 and in 1912 to 90.7.

Germany's imports were about 8 per cent of the total in 1912, or about the average of the earlier years of the period under review.

In 1915 the United States imported 2⅓ times as much beef of this sort as Germany did in 1912 and nearly one-fifth as much as the United Kingdom did in that year.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: FATS AND OILS.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

From a total of 622,000,000 pounds in 1895 the 15 importing countries increased their imports of beef fats and oils to 936,000,000 pounds in 1912, with regular increase in the meantime.

Nearly one-half of the beef fats and oils received by the 15 importing countries come to the United Kingdom, over one-quarter to the Netherlands, and about one-seventh to Germany. France receives about 4 per cent, Norway about 2 per cent, and other countries smaller fractions.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—BEEF: OTHER.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

The beef embraced in this class is salted, pickled, dried, and otherwise preserved. Its imports into the 15 importing countries increased from 78,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 152,000,000 pounds in 1905, after which they fluctuated considerably until the imports became 120,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Very few countries receive this class of beef in appreciable quantities. The United Kingdom took three-fifths of the imports of the 15 importing countries in 1912, Cuba took over one-third, and Germany, next in order, about 4 per cent.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—MUTTON.

TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES.

[Table 9.]

This is a trade that is centralized in origin in Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand, and is almost entirely confined in destination to the United Kingdom. The imports are almost exclusively in the form of frozen mutton. They increased regularly from 320,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 585,000,000 pounds in 1912.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 10, 11, and 12.]

In 1914 the United States imported a comparatively small quantity of mutton, amounting to 13,000,000 pounds, half of which was received from Argentina, and about one-third from Australia and New Zealand. Uruguay contributed more than New Zealand, and Canada contributed a small amount. The imports in 1915 were 16,000,000 pounds.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Tables 10, 11, and 12.]

The imports of mutton into the United Kingdom increased from 315,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 622,000,000 pounds in 1910, after which the decline was to 576,000,000 pounds in 1912. This mutton was received, in 1912, 42.5 per cent from New Zealand, 31 per cent from Argentina, and 20 per cent from Australia.

Denmark receives over 5,000,000 pounds of mutton yearly, mostly from Iceland, but to some extent from Germany.

Of the total mutton imports into the 15 importing countries, the United Kingdom received nearly 99 per cent in 1912 and Denmark nearly 1 per cent.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: TOTAL.

TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES.

[Table 9.]

The imports of pork and pork products into the 15 importing countries are about three-quarters of the imports of beef and beef products; the amount increased from 1,200,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 1,500,000,000 pounds in 1912, but the quantity fluctuated enormously in the meanwhile, going as high as 1,879,000,000 in 1899, and as low as 1,068,000,000 in 1910. Since 1908 these imports have declined, but there is some tendency toward recovery.

UNITED STATES.

[Tables 10, 11, and 12.]

This country never imported enough pork and pork products to make a record until after 1913. In 1914 these imports were 7,000,000 pounds and in 1915, 24,000,000 pounds, derived almost entirely from Canada.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Tables 10, 11, and 12.]

About three-fifths of the total imports of the 15 countries of pork and pork products was received by the United Kingdom in 1912. The quantity imported into that country increased from 857,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 1,232,000,000 pounds in 1899, and afterwards declined to 755,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by increase to 879,000,000 pounds in 1912. More than one-half of these imports in recent years was received from the United States and about three-quarters in the earlier years under review. A large fraction of imports is received from Denmark and a smaller one from Canada.

Germany's imports of pork and pork products have risen from 173,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 385,000,000 pounds in 1898, after which with fluctuations the quantity decreased to 148,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by increase to 281,000,000 pounds in 1912. The almost exclusive sources of supply were the United States, Denmark, and Russia.

The United Kingdom in 1912 imported 59 per cent of the total imports of the 15 countries of pork and pork products, Germany 18.8 per cent, the Netherlands 6.9 per cent, mostly from the United States, and Cuba 5.6 per cent, almost exclusively from the United States.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: FRESH, CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Compared with other classes of meat imports, the imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork into the 15 importing countries under examination are small. They increased from 55,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 129,000,000 pounds in 1901, and thereafter declined to 67,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by increase to 106,000,000 pounds in 1912.

In 1914 the imports of this class of pork into the United States were over 5,000,000 pounds, and in 1915, 16,000,000 pounds, almost entirely derived from Canada.

The United Kingdom leads Germany a little in this class of imports and receives about one-third of the total receipts of the 15 importing countries. The United Kingdom's chief source of supply is the Netherlands, with a small supplementary supply from the United States.

Germany received 27.5 per cent of the total imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork of the 15 importing countries in 1912, substantially all from the Netherlands, Russia, and Denmark.

Switzerland also is a relatively large importer of this class of pork, and received 21 per cent of the total of the 15 countries in 1912, mostly from Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

France's receipts of this class of pork were 8 per cent of the total of the 15 importing countries in 1912, the Netherlands and Belgium being the chief sources of supply.

A little below France, Austria-Hungary imported 6.6 per cent of the total of the 15 importing countries in 1912, almost exclusively from Servia.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: FATS AND OILS.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

Lard is a most persistent article of international commerce and forces its way regardless of general protective and prohibitive national policies concerning imports. The pork fats and oils imported by the 15 importing countries amounted to 460,000,000 pounds in 1895, and advanced to 755,000,000 pounds by 1906, but the quantity declined to 413,000,000 pounds in 1910, followed by increase to 659,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Germany is above the United Kingdom as an importer of pork fats and oils, and in 1912 received 35.6 per cent of the total receipts of the 15 importing countries, almost entirely from the United States.

The United Kingdom's receipts were 30.6 per cent of the total and again the United States is the chief source of supply. Third in order is the Netherlands with 14 per cent of the total, and the United States the chief source; while fourth in order is Cuba, with 9.4 per cent of the total, and the United States almost exclusively the source.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—PORK: OTHER.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

In this class of pork are included salted, pickled, and otherwise preserved pork, and a considerable fraction of sausages. The imports of the 15 countries increased from 683,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 1,077,000,00 pounds in 1899, and then followed a decline on the whole to 588,000,000 pounds in 1910, succeeded by increase to 2,734,000,000 pounds in 1912. On the whole, therefore, this trade in recent years is somewhat below what it has been throughout all the previous portion of the 18 years under review.

Although the United States is the greatest exporter of pork and pork products in the world, yet since 1913 it has imported a considerable amount. In 1914 the imports of this class of "Other" pork

amounted to 2,000,000 pounds, and in 1915, 8,000,000 pounds, almost entirely from Canada and yet with small quantities from many other countries.

The bulk of the world's imports of this class of pork and pork products, however, is received by the United Kingdom, the fraction for 1912 being over 88 per cent, and the principal sources of supply almost equally the United States and Denmark, with a strong supplementary supply from Canada.

Cuba and France each received about 3 per cent of the total imports of this class of pork and pork products in 1912, the French sources of supply being the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and Belgium, and the Cuban source almost entirely the United States.

Germany received 2.5 per cent of the total of the 15 countries in 1912, chiefly from Denmark, secondly from the United States, and third in order from Austria-Hungary.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: TOTAL.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

Through failure to identify meat and meat products as belonging to beef, pork, mutton, or other kind, the 15 importing countries had a total of unidentified imports in 1912 amounting to 726,000,000 pounds, and this had increased from 413,000,000 pounds in 1895.

Over one-fifth of these imports in 1912 was received by Belgium, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States, with supplementary supplies from Argentina, France, and the Netherlands.

By Russia, 19 per cent of these imports was received, about one-half from the United Kingdom, and the remainder chiefly from China and Germany.

Third in order of importance is the United Kingdom, which received 18 per cent of the total in 1912, chiefly from Argentina, but considerably from the United States and Australia.

Italy's fraction of the total is over 13 per cent, and the imports are derived mostly from Argentina and the United States.

Over 11 per cent of the total was received by Germany in 1912, the chief countries of supply being primarily the United States, and secondarily Argentina.

Nearly 5 per cent of the total imports of this unidentified meat was received by Spain from Uruguay, France, United Kingdom, Argentina, and the United States in order of importance.

France received 4 per cent of the total in 1912, mostly from the United Kindom, and in much less degree from Belgium and the United States.

Switzerland obtained about 4 per cent of the total in 1912, chiefly from the United States, Italy, and Germany.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: FRESH CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

By 1912 the imports of unidentified fresh, chilled, and frozen meat had increased to 182,000,000 pounds from 44,000,000 pounds in 1895. Over one-half of the receipts of the 15 countries in 1912 came to the United Kingdom, and more than one-half of this was brought from Argentina, more than one-fifth from the Netherlands, and about one-tenth from the United States.

Italy's receipts of this class of unidentified meat and meat products amounted to 17.6 per cent in 1912, brought almost entirely from Argentina.

Russia's fraction in 1912 was 16.7 per cent, and China was almost exclusively the country of supply, with a small supplementary supply from Finland.

The share of Switzerland in the total imports of the 15 countries of unidentified fresh, chilled, and frozen meat was about 10 per cent in 1912, and the supplying countries were Argentina, France, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Australia, in order of importance.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: FATS AND OILS.

[Tables 9, 10. 11, and 12.]

The fats and oils of unidentified meat received in the import trade of the 15 countries grew from 197,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 316,000,000 pounds in 1910.

About three-eighths of these imports was received by Belgium, chiefly from the United Kingdom, but in considerable fractions from Japan, the United States, France, Argentina, and the Netherlands.

Russia received nearly one-third of the total imports of the 15 importing countries of these fats and oils, chiefly from the United Kingdom, but considerably from Germany and China.

Nearly one-fifth of the total came to Italy in 1912, the United States being the leading country of supply, followed in order by the United Kingdom, Argentina, and France.

Next in order of importance is Spain, which received nearly 10 per cent of the total imports of the 15 importing countries of these fats and oils, Uruguay and France being the chief contributors, followed in order of importance by the United Kingdom and Argentina.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—UNIDENTIFIED: OTHER.

[Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12.]

From 1895 to 1912 this class of imports of unidentified meat and meat products increased from 172,000,000 to 228,000,000 pounds, and more than one-third was received by Germany in 1912, the

principal supplying countries being the United States, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Argentina, and Russia, in order of importance.

The United Kingdom received one-sixth of the total in 1912, nearly one-half of which came from the United States and over one-fifth from Denmark.

Belgium's receipts in 1912 were 13.5 per cent of the total of the 15 importing countries, more than one-half of which came from the United States, and prominently from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Argentina.

Next in order of importance is the Netherlands, which received in 1912 6.6 per cent of the total of the 15 countries importing this class of unidentified meat and meat products, derived mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom, but considerably also from Germany.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, AND FATS AND OILS IN IMPORTS.

EACH AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL.

[Table 13.]

In the grand total import trade in meat and meat products of the 15 importing countries under consideration it is interesting to observe the relative growing or diminishing importance of the different classes of meat and meat products.

As between the total of fats and oils and the total of meat and meat products excluding fats and oils, the fats and oils have relatively declined in the import trade from 41 per cent in the 10 years 1895–1904 to 39 per cent in 1912, while, of course, the complementary beef, mutton, and pork correspondingly increased.

Beef and beef products have gained on the other kinds of meat and meat products since the 10 years 1895–1904. During that period they were 34 per cent of the total imports of meat and meat products, and the fraction increased to 42 per cent in 1912. During the same 18 years mutton imports relatively increased from 10.4 to 12 per cent, and unidentified meat and meat products increased from 13 to 15 per cent; therefore, necessarily, pork and pork products decreased relatively from 42.5 per cent of the total to 31 per cent.

Mutton, however, has declined relatively since 1910, and so have beef and beef products; while, on the contrary, pork and pork products have relatively gained.

The foregoing comparisons express the general significance of similar computations that have been made for each one of the 15 importing countries, but there have been variations from the general fact owing to national conditions.

MEAT IMPORTS SUMMARY.

It has been observed that the meat import trade of deficiency countries is much more widely distributed in origin than it would be if it were derived from the surplus countries, but it happens that meat produced within a deficiency country is exported because of contiguity to other countries, because of special quality or excellence of preparation, or for other reasons. A country like Switzerland, for instance, has many sources of supply, most of which are meat deficiency countries.

The meat import trade being of such wide extent of origin, its total is necessarily much larger than the total exports of the meat surplus countries. The meat interests of a deficiency country often relate to other deficiency countries, as well as to the few surplus countries. Of course, what an exporting deficiency country loses in exported meat it must balance by imports directly or indirectly from the surplus countries, the consumption having been determined.

The continental countries of Europe have adopted more or less severe restrictive policies concerning importations of meat and meat products. The United Kingdom has no such restrictive policy, and, producing not more than 60 per cent of the meat which it consumes, has long been by far the leading importer of meat and meat products among the nations of the earth.

Germany holds second place, in spite of a restrictive policy against imports, yet Germany's imports are principally of fats and oils; also, on account of large importations of fats and oils, the Netherlands holds third place.

Since 1913 the United States has become the fourth importer of meat and meat products among the nations, but these imports are mostly chilled and frozen beef from South America and Australasia.

PRODUCTION OF MEAT.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE FOOD OF THE WORLD.

It seems not to be generally known that meat and meat products are far from being a leading class of foods of all the peoples of the earth. The meat production of the world is probably 60,000,000,000 pounds or more, including the extra-edible parts of the animal with the dressed weight. The equivalent of this quantity in calories is 62,400,000,000,000.

As large as this number is, it is only 7 per cent of the number of calories in the world's rice crop, and rice is nearly all used for human food. The 900,000,000,000,000 calories in this crop easily place it above every other crop as an element of the human dietary. Wheat ranks next with 382,000,000,000,000 calories, and this crop is nearly all used for human food. Next after wheat comes sugar, with

209,000,000,000,000 calories, and next in order are rye (partly distilled), with 164,000,000,000,000 calories; barley (partly brewed and distilled and partly eaten by live stock), with 119,000,000,000,000 calories; and potatoes, with 98,600,000,000,000 calories. A portion of the potato crop is not consumed as human food, but, with some indefinite allowance for this, potatoes appear to have a much larger importance as food than meat does, to the extent that this importance is indicated by calories.

The important fact with regard to meat is that its production and consumption are much less evenly distributed among the peoples of the earth than the production and consumption of cereals. The people of a few countries eat the bulk of the meat, and the bulk of the meat is produced in a few countries, some of which are prominent producers, and one of which is the principal producer. This last country is the United States, which by far leads all other countries in the production as well as the consumption of meat and meat products.

UNITED STATES.

[Table 14.]

An estimate of the quantity of meat produced in the United States in 1900 was made in 1907; these results were published in Bulletin 55 of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The details of the process need not be mentioned and examined here, and it should be sufficient to say, unless a study of that investigation is undertaken, that the factors employed were derived partly from the census of live stock in 1900, and partly from many reports received from slaughtering and packing houses, live stock commission men, large breeders and feeders, range men, and other persons who, it was known, had special information concerning the subject. Important aid was given by a large packing house at Chicago, and, as one of their services, may be mentioned the special weighing of many thousands of tongues, kidneys, sweetbreads, ox slips, etc., to ascertain the average weight of a single one or pair. It was possible, therefore, to estimate the quantity of the edible parts of the animal that are not included in dressed weight, and to do this with a high degree of accuracy.

The meat production of 1909 was ascertained by the census of 1910. For 1909 the census ascertained the meat production of the wholesale slaughtering and packing establishments, as it had done for 1904 and 1899, but obviously these establishments slaughtered only a portion of the total number of animals slaughtered for food. To secure this total, as required by a special amendment to the act providing for the Thirteenth Census, the enumerators obtained reports from retail slaughterhouses, and to these figures were added the statistics of the number of animals slaughtered on farms and ranges secured through the census of agriculture.

The bulk of the slaughtering in 1909 was done by wholesale establishments, almost two-thirds of the animals being killed in such plants. The larger number of cows, however, were slaughtered by retail establishments. It is notable that a larger number of hogs than of other animals were slaughtered on farms and ranges, and the fraction was 29 per cent.

The census did not ascertain the weight of the extra-edible parts, but, the number of animals slaughtered being known, it is proper to multiply them by the weights ascertained in the investigation reported in Bulletin 55 of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

TOTAL BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK.

It was estimated that the meat produced in the United States in 1900 reached the grand total of 16,226,000,000 pounds, embracing beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, including lard, but not including extra-edible parts. For 1909 the census figures make a total of 16,940,000,000 pounds, to which may be added 11,708,000 pounds of goat meat, some of which was perhaps eaten as mutton and lamb.

The weight of the extra-edible parts in the meat production of 1900 was 2,640,000,000 pounds, or about one-sixth of the dressed weight. In 1909 these parts weighed 2,771,000,000 pounds, not including goats.

If these two classes of meat are added together, the grand total meat production from cattle, sheep, and swine in 1900 was 18,865,000,000 pounds, and in 1909 it was 19,712,000,000 pounds.

These quantities of meat were obtained from 83,270,000 slaughtered animals in 1900, and 88,071,665 slaughtered animals in 1909, goats not included.

BEEF AND VEAL.

The beef and veal produced in 1900 had a dressed weight of 7,610,000,000 pounds, and a supplementary weight of 1,353,000,000 pounds was contributed by the extra-edible parts, so that the total beef and veal production for that year equaled 8,963,000,000 pounds.

The production of beef and veal in 1909 was considerably greater than it was nine years before, although less per capita of the population. The total of 9,545,000,000 pounds was composed of 8,138,000,000 pounds of dressed weight, and 1,407,000,000 pounds of extra-edible parts.

BEEF, EXCLUDING VEAL.

It was estimated that 12,978,000 cattle, excluding calves, were slaughtered for meat in 1900, and that they produced 6,852,000,000 pounds of dressed weight, and 1,297,000,000 pounds of extra-edible parts, or a total of 8,148,000,000 pounds of beef, excluding veal.

In 1909 the cattle, excluding calves, slaughtered for meat numbered 13,611,422, and the total beef production of 8,798,000,000 pounds was composed of 7,454,000,000 pounds of dressed weight, and 1,344,000,000 pounds of extra-edible parts.

VEAL.

The veal calves of 1900 were nearly half as many as the adult cattle that were slaughtered for beef, or 5,831,000, from which the veal production in dressed weight was 758,000,000 pounds, and the extra-edible parts 57,000,000 pounds, or a total of 815,000,000 pounds.

The 747,000,000 pounds of veal produced in 1909 were derived from 6,515,976 calves; the dressed weight was 684,000,000 pounds, and the extra-edible parts weighed 63,000,000 pounds.

It will be remembered that there was complaint of overslaughter of calves in this country a few years ago, the causes being either high-priced feed, or scarcity of feed for developing beef. This overslaughter of calves began as far back as 1909, in which year the veal calves were 32.4 per cent of the entire slaughter of cattle and calves as against 31 per cent in 1900.

MUTTON, INCLUDING LAMB.

The estimated slaughter of sheep, including lambs, in 1900, aggregated 14,316,000. The estimated mutton production was 587,000,000 pounds dressed weight, and over 29,000,000 pounds of extra-edible parts, or a total of 616,000,000 pounds.

The slaughter of 1909 included hardly more sheep and lambs than that of 1900, and the mutton (including lamb) production was only slightly greater than in the former year.

PORK.

This country slaughters over 50,000,000 hogs annually. That was approximately the slaughter of 1900, and the number increased by 3,000,000 in 1909.

The pork production of 1900 including lard and extra-edible parts was 9,286,000,000 pounds, composed of 8,029,000,000 pounds of dressed weight, and 1,257,000,000 pounds of extra-edible parts.

In 1909, the dressed weight including lard was 8,199,000,000 pounds, the extra-edible parts 1,334,000,000 pounds, and the total was 9,532,000,000 pounds.

OTHER MEAT.

Although this investigation is confined to beef, mutton, and pork, a few words are taken to state the production of other kinds of meat. This is almost entirely goat meat, 12,295,000 pounds of which were produced in 1909, from 285,553 goats.

A few horses have been slaughtered in this country for the export of their meat. In 1901, 1,988 horses passed inspection for slaughter, 1,624 in 1902, and 333 in 1903, the total for the three years being 3,945. Newspapers have reported the slaughter of horses for meat in Chicago for consumption within the State, but the report is merely mentioned as such.

Dog and cat meat, which is produced and consumed on the Continent of Europe, has not entered into the meat production of this country, except in infinitesimal quantities by foreign-born residents.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY INSPECTION SLAUGHTER.

Under the meat-inspection law, 708 slaughtering establishments were under surveillance by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the fiscal year 1907, and the number increased to 940 in 1912, and then declined to 896 in 1915.

During the period mentioned, from 1907 to 1915, the largest number of cattle inspected in one year was 7,962,189 in 1910, since which year the number declined to 6,724,117 in 1914, followed by 6,964,402 in 1915.

The inspected calves increased rapidly from 1,763,574 in 1907 to 2,295,099 in 1910, but the number considerably declined in 1913, and greatly declined in 1914, in which year 1,814,904 calves were inspected or hardly more than in 1907. In 1915, the number was 1,735,902.

Inspected sheep have increased steadily from 9,681,876 in 1907 to 14,958,834 in 1914, but in 1915 the number declined to 12,909,089.

Irregular fluctuations mark the number of inspected hogs. From 1907 to 1914, the highest inspected number in one year was 35,427,931 in 1909, and the smallest number, 27,656,021, was in the following year. The inspected hogs in 1914 were 33,289,705, but in 1915 the number was 36,247,958, or the highest of the inspection period.

The quantity of meat and meat-food products prepared under the inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry, including condemned meat and products, was 4,464,000,000 pounds in 1907, and the number increased to 7,280,000,000 pounds in 1912, followed by decline to 7,033,000,000 pounds in 1914. The largest amount of the inspection period, 7,553,070,002 pounds, was reached in 1915. The condemnations are usually from one-quarter to one-third of 1 per cent.

BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR TOTAL.

[Table 17.]

If the combined production of beef, mutton, and pork be regarded as equal to 100, it may be noticed that the fraction contributed by beef, including veal, increased from 46.9 per cent in 1900 to 48 per cent in 1909, and that, since mutton, including lamb, remained the

same, or 3.6 per cent, in both years, the pork percentage varied inversely to the beef percentage, and fell from 49.5 per cent in 1900 to 48.4 per cent in 1909.

GERMANY.

[Table 15.]

On account of the slaughter and inspection law of 1904, the German official records, supplemented by a fraction of estimates for farm slaughter, supply reasonably accurate annual statistics of meat production, beginning with that year. It is supposed that extra-edible parts are not included.

TOTAL BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK.

In the first year of the record, 1904, Germany produced 6,334,000,000 pounds of beef, mutton, and pork, and the quantity declined to 6,182,000,000 pounds in 1906. From this quantity the production jumped to 6,712,000,000 pounds in 1907, followed by increase to 7,180,000,000 pounds in 1911. Then followed a decline to 6,879,000,000 pounds in 1913, or very nearly the production of 1908 and 1910. Germany reached the highest meat production ever attained by that country in 1911.

BEEF AND VEAL.

A condition that first attracts attention is the relatively high calf slaughter. In every year more calves have been slaughtered for veal in Germany than mature cattle for beef. For instance, in 1913 the cattle, except calves, that were slaughtered for meat numbered 3,592,000, and the veal calves numbered 4,176,000.

The beef and veal production of Germany amounted to 2,262,000,000 pounds in 1904, excluding condemned meat, and the quantity increased to 2,732,000,000 pounds in 1909, after which there was a decline to 2,322,000,000 pounds in 1913, a return nearly to the production of 1904.

The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for meat increased from 7,787,000 in 1904 to 9,456,000 in 1909, and afterwards declined to 7,768,000 in 1913.

BEEF, EXCLUDING VEAL.

The production of beef, excluding veal, increased from 1,878,000,000 pounds in 1904 to 2,271,000,000 pounds in 1909, and afterwards declined to 1,955,000,000 pounds in 1913.

It is interesting to note that, of the total number of cattle and calves killed for meat, the mature cattle were under 44 per cent in 1904, under 45 per cent in 1909, and were over 46 per cent in 1913. That is to say, the calf slaughter was relatively decreasing, not only during the period of increasing meat production but also during its decline.

VEAL.

In 1913, 4,176,000 veal calves were slaughtered in Germany, or a smaller number than in 1904 or any subsequent year. As many as 5,239,000 veal calves were slaughtered in 1909, a high-water mark year.

The veal production of 1913 was 367,000,000 pounds, or less than in 1904 or any following year.

MUTTON, INCLUDING LAMB.

The mutton, including lamb, production of Germany in 1904 was 140,399,000 pounds, and in subsequent years the quantity went as high as 148,592,000 pounds in 1909, and as low as 126,135,000 pounds in 1913, which is distinctly a low-water mark for the period. Mutton production has declined since 1909 at a marked rate.

The slaughtered sheep and lambs numbered 2,897,000 in 1904, 3,066,000 in 1909, and 2,602,000 in 1913.

PORK.

The swine slaughter of Germany is an important source of meat. The slaughter of 1904 included 20,999,000 hogs, increased to 24,411,000 in 1911, and afterwards declined to 23,666,000 in 1913.

The quantity of pork produced ranged from 3,931,000,000 pounds in 1904 to 4,571,000,000 pounds in 1911, followed by decline to 4,431,000,000 pounds in 1913.

OTHER MEAT.

Germany accepts horse meat and sells it as such, and similarly handles goat meat, and even dog meat.

About 1,200,000 goats are slaughtered annually, about 150,000 to 175,000 horses, and from 6,000 to 8,000 dogs. These three classes of animals provide an appreciable addition to the beef, mutton, and pork supply of that country. In 1904 they equaled 104,000,000 pounds, and the quantity gradually grew to 134,000,000 pounds in 1912, but the quantity for 1913 fell to 126,000,000 pounds.

BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR TOTAL.

[Table 17.]

Beef, mutton, and pork combined being regarded as 100, the beef including veal produced in Germany in 1904 was 35.9 per cent. The increase in the next year was to 39.2 per cent, and with fluctuations to 39.6 per cent in 1909, after which year the decline has been steady to 33.9 per cent in 1913.

In 1905, the mutton produced was 2.4 per cent of the total of these three classes of meat, and the percentage has steadily and persistently declined to 1.8 per cent in 1913.

On the other hand, pork has surely although irregularly gained in relative importance. The pork production in 1905 was 58.4 per cent of the total of these three classes of meat, and in 1913 it was 64.3 per cent.

It should be borne in mind that these percentages stand for relative production and not for consumption.

ITALY.

A thorough investigation of the slaughter of meat animals for food was made in 1903 in every commune in Italy, by the director general of public health. It was found that during the year about 1,500,000 cattle and calves were slaughtered, with a beef and veal production of over 972,000,000 pounds. The 4,300,000 sheep produced over 129,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb; and the 1,500,000 slaughtered swine produced over 406,000,000 pounds of pork. There were besides nearly 5,000,000 pounds of unclassified meat. The total of beef, mutton, and pork production amounted to 1,511,000,000 pounds. This production is for a population of 33,000,000, a large fraction of which is engaged in agriculture.

UNITED KINGDOM.

[Table 16.]

In the second report, November 17, 1903, of "the committee appointed to inquire into the statistics available as a basis for estimating the production and consumption of meat and milk in the United Kingdom," appointed by the Royal Statistical Society, the details of estimating the annual slaughter of meat animals are presented. The adopted process has been used to estimate the annual meat production and consumption of the United Kingdom from 1890–91 to 1907–8.

TOTAL BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK.

According to the estimates, the meat production of the United Kingdom, notwithstanding a sharp fluctuation or two, has remained quite steady at about 2,700,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 pounds annually. During the 18 years, from 1890–91 to 1907–8, the highest production—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—is found in the two years 1891–92 to 1892–93, but during the subsequent years of the period the production was from 2,700,000,000 to 2,900,000,000 pounds.

BEEF AND VEAL.

During the two years 1892–93 and 1893–94 the production of beef and veal was exceptionally high, or nearly 1,700,000,000 pounds in each year, but subsequently the production has ranged from about 1,400,000,000 to 1,600,000,000 pounds, with no great fluctuations.

BEEF, EXCLUDING VEAL.

In each of the two exceptional years above mentioned, beef production was a little under 1,600,000,000 pounds, but subsequently the production ranged from about 1,300,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 pounds.

VEAL.

Veal production in each of the two exceptional years was almost 100,000,000 pounds, but in later years it has ranged from about 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

The people of the British Isles have long been famous mutton eaters, and the production of mutton, including lamb, is a little greater than in the United States. Besides this, great quantities of frozen mutton are imported.

The British mutton and lamb production almost reached 800,000,000 pounds in 1892–93, but generally speaking throughout the 18 years covered by the record the production has ranged from about 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 pounds. As in the case of beef, only a few marked fluctuations are presented.

MUTTON.

Aside from the production of nearly 700,000,000 pounds of mutton, not including lamb, in 1892–93, the general course of production has been about 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 pounds yearly.

LAMB.

In one year, 1892–93, lamb production reached 105,000,000 pounds, but in the other years of the 18-year period the production ranged from about 85,000,000 to 95,000,000 pounds.

PORK.

Pork production is about on a par with the production of mutton and lamb in the United Kingdom, although it fluctuates very freely. About 630,000,000 pounds as a yearly production may be regarded as an average result of slaughtering throughout the 18 years covered by the record, although the production has reached as high as 843,000,000 pounds in 1891–92, and has fallen as low as 474,000,000 pounds two years later.

BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR TOTAL.

[Table 17.]

With the understanding that the total production of beef, mutton, and pork is represented by 100, the changes in the relative positions of these three classes of meat throughout the 18 years under review are readily determined for the United Kingdom.

During the first year, 1890–91, beef was 47 per cent of the total of these three classes of meat, and it rose to 58 per cent three years later, followed by decline to 54.3 per cent the next year. In the more recent years of the period the percentage is about 55.

The relative position of mutton has declined in the later years of the 18-year period, so that in the latest year it is 22.3 per cent of the total of the three classes of meat, but during no year of the 18 did it go higher than 26.4 per cent, in 1892–93.

The sharp fluctuations of pork as an element of the total meat production indicate the uncertainty of the hog as well as its quick recuperating power. The highest fraction possessed by pork in the total meat production is 28.6 per cent in 1890–91, and the lowest fraction, 16.3 per cent, in 1893–94; but in more recent years the fraction has been about 20 to 25 per cent.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

There are many countries for which meat consumption has been estimated by various persons, but the details of their estimates are not obtainable. Necessarily they must have estimated the production of meat, and it would be possible to compute from their per capita average consumption the amount of the estimated production, after adding or subtracting the net result of the foreign trade. In nearly all countries, however, this process would be confined to computing the total meat production without separation into beef, mutton, and pork, and would be giving to the estimates more faith than they should receive. Many of them are presumably rough approximations. It is thought best, therefore, to confine the use of these estimates to consumption, their original purpose, and this use will appear on subsequent pages.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION.

[Table 18.]

UNITED STATES.

The United States is the only surplus country for which meat production has been ascertained, and consequently it is only for this country that a statement of the exported fraction of production can be made. In 1900, 15 per cent of the meat production of this country was exported, and, in 1909, 8.8 per cent. Of the beef, including veal, 10.9 per cent was exported in 1900 and 6 per cent in 1909.

The export percentage for mutton is 0.1 of 1 per cent in 1900, and 0.3 of 1 per cent in 1909, and for pork 20 per cent for 1900 and 12.2 per cent for 1909.

The foregoing percentages are based on a production of meat in dressed weight, and represent the net foreign trade movement.

SLAUGHTER AS A PERCENTAGE OF STOCK ON HAND.

[Table 19.]

For most of the countries for which statements of meat consumption are made, one of the factors is the percentage of the stock on hand that is slaughtered during the year, and judgment with regard to this is guided by various estimated factors. The result of such an estimate may be approximately correct or very erroneous.

For three countries—the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom—it is possible to state with approximate accuracy the ratio between slaughtered animals and the stock on hand, and also the ratio of slaughtered meat per head of stock of animals on hand.

UNITED STATES.

For the United States the statement of slaughter is for 1900 and 1909. Unfortunately the census date for the later year for number of animals in stock is April 15 instead of June 1, as in previous censuses, but an attempt has been made to increase the cattle, sheep, and swine above the number reported for April 15 to a June 1 basis. The Bureau of Crop Estimates has ascertained approximately that there were 6 per cent more cattle on farms and ranges June 1 than on April 15, 20 per cent more sheep, and 19 per cent more swine. Without some correction, June 1, 1900, is not comparable with April 15, 1910, with regard to percentage of slaughter and average meat production per head of stock on hand. The slaughter of 1909 is compared with the stock on hand in 1910.

Correction having been made, it appears that in the United States in 1900 the slaughtered cattle including calves were 28.1 per cent of the total stock of cattle on hand, and, in 1910, 30.9 per cent. This increase of percentage is due both to mature cattle and to calves, because, calves being eliminated, the slaughtered cattle were 19.5 per cent of the total stock of cattle on hand in 1900, and 20.9 per cent in 1910.

There were 28,695,000 cows on farms in 1900, and 32,649,000 in 1910, an increase of one-seventh in 10 years. The cattle including calves slaughtered in 1900, were 66.4 per cent of the stock of cows, and, in 1910, 61.9 per cent. If the calves are excluded from the slaughter, the slaughtered matured cattle were 46.1 per cent of the stock of cows on hand in 1900, and 42 per cent in 1910. The slaughtered calves as related to the stock of cows on hand were 20.3 per cent in 1900 and 20 per cent in 1910.

Sheep have a lower ratio of slaughter than cattle have. In 1900 the slaughtered sheep, including lambs, were 23.3 per cent of the total stock of sheep on hand, and, in 1910, 23.4 per cent.

Upon relating the slaughter of sheep including lambs, to the stock of ewes, it appears that the percentage for 1900 is 44.9, and, for 1910, 46.1. Apparently sheep barely increased from 1900 to 1910 in percentage of slaughter; but, in connection with this, a fact to be considered is the increase or decrease of the stock of animals, that is, underslaughter or overslaughter.

Swine are nearly two and one-half times as productive for slaughter as cattle are, and over three times as productive as sheep. In 1900 the slaughtered swine were 79.8 per cent of the total stock of swine on hand, and, in 1910, 76.9 per cent.

The census of 1910 makes possible a computation in which the slaughtered swine may be related to the stock of swine over 3½ months old, April 15, and the ratio is found to be 151.5 per cent.

The average amount of meat produced during the year per head of stock of animals on hand may be stated in number of pounds. In 1900, 112 pounds of beef including veal were produced per head of total cattle on hand, and, in 1910, 124 pounds. Excluding veal, the beef production was 101 pounds per head in 1900, and 114 pounds in 1910.

The ratio of beef including veal to stock of cows on hand was 265 pounds per head in 1900, and 249 pounds in 1910. If veal is excluded, the ratio of beef to stock of cows on hand was 239 pounds in 1900, and 228 pounds in 1910. The veal production per stock of cows was 26 pounds per head in 1900, and 21 pounds in 1910.

If comparison of 1910 were to be made with 1890 with respect to the meat productivity of the stock of cattle on hand, a factor of some account would be the younger ages at which steers are marketed and slaughtered in the later year than in the earlier. Beyond the general fact that this is so, nothing is known concerning this younger age.

The mutton including lamb ratio is exactly 10 pounds per head of total sheep on hand for each of the 2 years, and the mutton including lamb ratio per head of stock of ewes was 18 pounds in 1900, and 19 pounds in 1910.

The pork ratio in 1900 was 128 pounds per head of stock of swine on hand, and, in 1910, 118 pounds. In the latter year 233 pounds of pork were produced per head of stock of swine on hand over 3½ months old April 15.

The low meat productivity of sheep kept for wool is conspicuous, and on the other hand the high productivity of hogs, greater than that of cattle in 1900, and nearly as large in 1909, in pounds of meat per head of the stock of living animals, emphasizes the importance of swine as meat producers and offers new testimony to the economic strength of these animals.

GERMANY.

A statement similar in form to the foregoing can be made for Germany for the four years 1904, 1907, 1912, and 1913.

For the four years mentioned, the number of slaughtered cattle including calves was 40.3, 39.3, 40.4, and 37.1 per cent, respectively, of the total stock of cattle on hand, and if calves are excluded the slaughtered cattle were 17.7, 17.6, 18.4, and 17.2 per cent, respectively.

In 1904, the slaughtered cattle including calves were 74.5 per cent of the stock of cows, and in 1907, 73.9 per cent.

Excluding calves, the slaughtered cattle were 32.7 per cent of the stock of cows in 1904, and 33.2 per cent in 1907. The calf slaughter was 41.8 per cent of the stock of cows in 1904, and 40.7 per cent in 1907.

The ratios for slaughtered sheep including lambs were 36.6, 36.0, 47.9, and 47.3 per cent, respectively, of the total stock of sheep for the four years; and the slaughtered sheep including lambs were 65.6 per cent of the stock of ewes in 1907.

Swine slaughtered in relation to the stock of swine is represented by 111, 101.5, 109.5, and 92.5 per cent, respectively, for the four years.

Upon turning from number of slaughtered animals to pounds of meat produced, it appears that in Germany in the four years mentioned the beef including veal produced per head of the total stock of cattle was 118, 116, 119, and 112 pounds, respectively. The veal being excluded, the beef per head of the total stock of cattle was 98, 97, 100, and 94 pounds, respectively.

The ratios that follow are the quantity of meat per head of the stock of cows for the two years 1904 and 1907. For beef including veal the ratio is 218 pounds for each of the two years; for beef not including veal the ratios are 181 and 182 pounds, respectively; and for veal the ratios are 37 and 36 pounds, respectively.

Mutton production including lamb per head of the total stock of sheep was 18, 17, 23, and 23 pounds, respectively, for the four years; and the mutton including lamb per head of the total stock of ewes in 1907 was 32 pounds.

Pork productivity per head of the total stock of swine declined from the first to the last of the four years covered, the ratios being 208, 190, 205, and 173 pounds, respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The British report on beef production so publishes the statement concerning number of slaughtered animals that only the percentage of the average annual slaughter for the five years 1898–1902 can be

taken. During this period the slaughtered cattle including calves were 26.6 per cent of the total stock of cattle, and the slaughtered cattle not including calves were 18.6 per cent of the total stock of cattle.

The sheep slaughter compared with the total stock of sheep is represented by 37.9 per cent; and the swine slaughter compared with the total stock of swine, by 121.3 per cent.

The productivity of the stock of cattle on hand in terms of number of pounds of meat per head is remarkably uniform in the United Kingdom, when the yearly figures are combined into 5-year averages, with a 3-year average for the later years. The beef production including veal per head of the total stock of cattle averaged 134 pounds yearly in the five years 1890–1894, 128 pounds during 1895–1899, 131 pounds during 1900–1904, and 134 pounds during 1905–1907. The British being small veal eaters, the ratios of beef not including veal to the total stock of cattle are but little below the foregoing. The veal production per head of the stock of cows averaged 20 to 21 pounds during the long period under review.

For beef production including veal per head of the stock of cows, the ratios are 370, 352, 364, and 367 pounds, respectively, for the four groups of years above mentioned.

The United Kingdom's mutton production including lamb per head of the total stock of sheep was 22 to 23 pounds annually as an average during the four groups of years, and the mutton production not including lamb per head of the total stock of sheep was 19 to 20 pounds.

The average annual pork production per head of the total stock of swine was 166 pounds during the first period of five years, 168 pounds during the second period, 164 pounds during the third, and 159 pounds during the last three years.

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES.

It is interesting to observe that the slaughtered cattle including calves are a much larger percentage of the total stock of cattle in Germany than in the United Kingdom and in the United States, the reason plainly being the larger consumption of veal in Germany. If calves are excluded, the cattle ratios for Germany are a little below the United Kingdom's ratio and still farther below the ratios for the United States. Germany is considerably above the United States in ratio of slaughtered cattle including calves to total stock of cows, but, on the other hand, much below the United States in slaughter of cattle not including calves to stock of cows. The German ratios of slaughtered calves to stock of cows are twice as high as those for the United States.

In Germany and the United Kingdom the ratios of slaughtered sheep including lambs to the total stock of sheep are much higher than in the United States, and the same remark applies to swine slaughter in comparison with total stock of swine.

Attention may now be turned to meat production per head of animals in stock. For beef including veal per head of total stock of cattle, Germany is perceptibly below the United Kingdom, and below the United States in 1910, but in veal production per head of stock of cows the German ratios are much above those for the United Kingdom and the United States.

It is interesting to observe that in mutton production including lamb per head of the total stock of sheep the German and British ratios are more than double the 10 pounds of the United States. The German ratios of pork per head of the total stock of swine are considerably higher than the British, and enormously higher than the American.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

TOTAL POUNDS IN MANY COUNTRIES.

[Table 20.]

The mind of the reader should now dismiss thoughts of meat production and think of meat in terms of consumption. Every country produces some meat, a portion of which is exported; and every country imports meat, a portion of which is reexported. The net result of all operations is the meat that remains for national consumption.

For many countries other than the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the per capita averages of number of pounds of meat consumed in a year have been multiplied into the population for the year adopted by the estimator, and thus the number of pounds of meat consumed within the country during the year is computed. All of Asia except Siberia is excluded from the list of countries for which per capita meat consumption has been ascertained, and all of the Western Hemisphere except Canada, United States, Cuba, and Argentina. Nevertheless, the Asiatic exceptions are of people who are not meat eaters, and the exceptions in the Western Hemisphere together form no large fraction of the meat-eating population of the world.

The countries for which the meat consumption is known or has been estimated are these: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland (Russian), Portugal, Russia (except Poland), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The total consumption of beef, mutton, and pork and their products in these countries in the latest year for which statements have been published, according to accurate reports, estimates, and computations, as the case may be, amounts to 47,957,000,000 pounds, dressed weight. This represents the bulk of the meat consumption of the world, but not for a recent year in all countries. The consumption is approximately the production. If the consumption of unrepresented countries is included, and if a statement for all countries were obtainable for a recent year, probably the total would be much above 50,000,000,000 pounds dressed weight, and with the inclusion of the extra-edible parts the total may be above 60,000,000,000 pounds.

The population of the countries in the foregoing list, according to the latest censuses and estimates, is about 514,000,000, and these people are the bulk of the world's meat-eaters in any considerable degree.

UNITED STATES.

The consumption of meat and meat products in the United States is estimated to have been 13,792,000,000 pounds, dressed weight, in 1900, and, according to the census, 15,450,000,000 pounds in 1909, 11,708,000 pounds of goat meat not included. The beef consumption not including veal, dressed weight, increased from 6,020,000,000 pounds to 6,968,000,000 pounds; the veal consumption decreased from 758,000,000 pounds to 684,000,000 pounds; and the consumption of beef and veal, dressed weight, increased from 6,778,000,000 pounds to 7,652,000,000 pounds.

Mutton consumption including lamb is relatively small, and increased from 586,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 602,000,000 pounds in 1909, dressed weight still being understood. It is observable that mutton consumption is perceptibly lower than veal consumption.

Pork and pork products lead beef and beef products not including veal in quantity of consumption. In 1900, 6,427,000,000 pounds of pork and pork products, dressed weight, were consumed, and, in 1909, 7,196,000,000 pounds. But if veal is included with beef, the pork consumption is below that of beef and veal.

The extra-edible parts are nearly 18 per cent of the dressed weight of cattle, sheep, and swine in consumption, and make a large total for the United States. These parts of the carcass aggregated 2,615,000,000 pounds for 1900 and 2,763,000,000 pounds for 1909. A trifle more than one-half of the total belongs to beef and veal.

Upon adding the weight of the extra-edible parts to the dressed weight, the total consumption of meat and meat products in the United States reaches the enormous total of 16,407,000,000 pounds in 1900 and 18,212,000,000 pounds in 1909, goat meat not included.

Nearly one-half of this consumption is that of beef and veal. Mutton consumption declined from 3.75 per cent of the total in 1900 to 3.47 per cent in 1909. Dressed weight and the weight of extra-edible parts still being combined, the pork consumption of 1900 was 7,684,000,000 pounds, and in 1909 it was 8,530,000,000 pounds.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

The various countries must be compared in terms of dressed weight. As has already been stated, the consumption of the United States in 1909 was 15,450,000,000 pounds. Less than one-half of this amount was consumed in Germany in 1913, or 7,399,000,000 pounds. The consumption of Russia (except Poland) has not been ascertained for a year subsequent to 1899, when it amounted to 6,024,000,000 pounds. Perhaps by 1913, for which year Germany's latest consumption is known, Russia had equaled if not exceeded Germany's consumption.

The fourth country in order of total consumption of meat and meat products, dressed weight, is the United Kingdom, with 5,174,000,000 pounds consumed in 1906, and next after the United Kingdom is France with 3,096,000,000 pounds consumed in 1904.

Austria-Hungary, although having a low per capita consumption of meat, yet on account of its large population consumes a great total, amounting to 2,640,000,000 pounds in 1890, the latest year for which an estimate could be found. Possibly it was greater in recent years and perhaps exceeded the French total.

According to the investigation of the director-general of public health, Italy consumed 1,533,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products in 1901; the Australian consumption in 1902 is estimated to have been 1,008,000,000 pounds; Canada's consumption in 1910 was 962,000,000 pounds; Spain's consumption in 1890 was 869,000,000 pounds; Argentina's consumption in 1899 was 616,000,000 pounds; the consumption of Russian Poland is estimated to have been 610,000,000 pounds in 1899. No other country in the list has a consumption record as high as 500,000,000 pounds.

It is observable that the beef, mutton, and pork consumption of the United States, dressed weight, is nearly one-third of the total of all countries included above.

Little is known of the beef consumption of the various countries, and then only in combination with veal. The consumption of beef and veal combined was 7,652,000,000 pounds, dressed weight, in the United States in 1909; in the United Kingdom in 1906 it was 2,644,000,000 pounds; in Germany in 1913 it was 2,555,000,000 pounds, and in France in 1904 it was 1,685,000,000 pounds. The consumption of beef and veal in the United States is greater than

that of the United Kingdom, Germany, and France combined by a large difference.

The comparison with respect to the consumption of mutton and lamb is very different. The quantity for the United Kingdom is 1,139,000,000 pounds; for the United States, 602,000,000 pounds; for France, 353,000,000 pounds, and for Germany, 128,000,000 pounds. The United Kingdom consumes more mutton than the United States, France, and Germany combined.

The United States consumes somewhat less pork than it does beef and veal, but Germany consumes nearly twice as much. The quantity of pork and pork products consumption for the United States is 7,196,000,000 pounds; for Germany, 4,716,000,000 pounds; for the United Kingdom, 1,349,000,000 pounds, and for France, 1,058,000,000 pounds.

Germany's consumption of beef and veal is about one-third of that of the United States; its mutton consumption about one-fifth, and its pork consumption nearly two-thirds.

The United Kingdom has a consumption of beef and veal that is about one-third that of the United States; of mutton nearly twice that of the United States, and of pork less than one-fifth.

The consumption of beef and veal in France is about two-thirds of that of either Germany or the United Kingdom, and over one-fifth of that of the United States; the mutton consumption of France is over one-half that of the United States, and less than one-third of that of the United Kingdom, and France's pork consumption is about one-seventh of that of the United States, over one-fifth of that of Germany, and about four-fifths of that of the United Kingdom.

MEAT CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF POPULATION IN MANY COUNTRIES.

[Table 20.]

By means of estimates of meat consumption derived mostly by multiplying discoverable estimates of per capita consumption by the population for the same year, it is possible to arrive at a general average per capita consumption of meat for the countries in the list of Table 20. These countries have a population of over half a billion, and their per capita consumption averages 93.3 pounds of beef, mutton, and pork and their products, dressed weight, in one year.

UNITED STATES.

In this country the total beef, mutton, and pork consumption, including products, decreased from 181.5 pounds, dressed weight, per capita in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909. If the extra-edible parts are added, the total per capita consumption of meat becomes 215.9 pounds in 1900 and 201.1 pounds in 1909.

COUNTRY	YEAR
AUSTRALIA	1902
NEW ZEALAND	1902
UNITED STATES	1909
BEEF AND VEAL	
BEEF	
VEAL	
MUTTON AND LAMB	
PORK	
ARGENTINA	1899
CANADA	1910
CUBA	1906
UNITED KINGDOM	1906
BEEF AND VEAL	
MUTTON AND LAMB	
PORK	
GERMANY	1913
BEEF AND VEAL	
MUTTON AND LAMB	
PORK	
FRANCE	1904
BEEF AND VEAL	
MUTTON AND LAMB	
PORK	
DENMARK	1902
SWITZERLAND	1899
BELGIUM	1902
NETHERLANDS	1902
GREECE	1899
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	1890
NORWAY	1902
POLAND (RUSSIAN)	1899
SWEDEN	1902
RUSSIA (EXCEPT POLAND)	1899
SPAIN	1890
ITALY	1901
PORTUGAL	1899

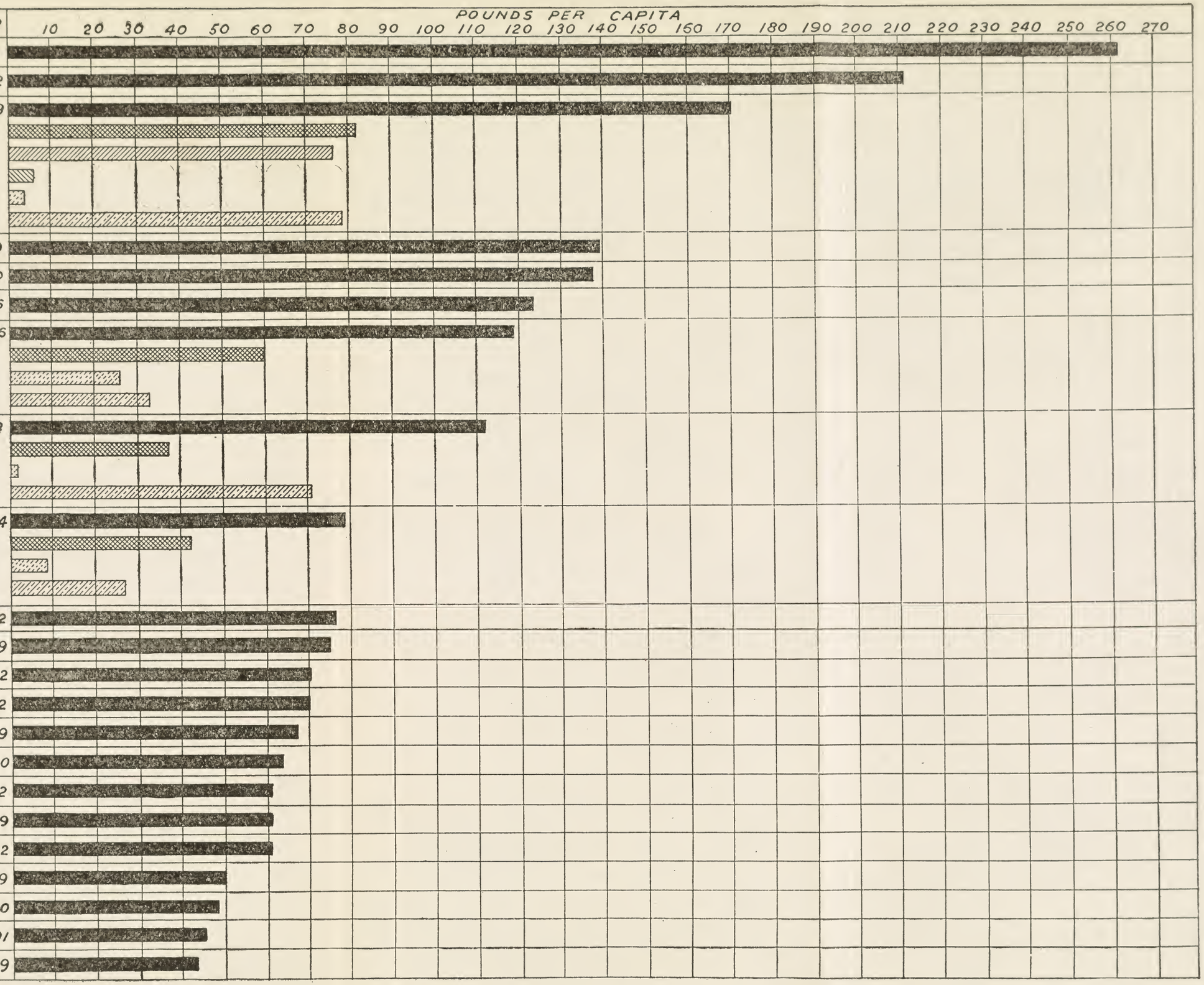

FIG. 20.—Per capita consumption of meat (Table 20).

periods into which the 18 years are divided was from 55 to 60 pounds; of mutton consumption, including lamb, from 25 to 27 pounds; and of pork consumption, from 31 to 38 pounds.

The per capita consumption of home-produced meat during the 18 years, with grouping into four periods, declined from 74 to 64 pounds, while the per capita consumption of imported meat increased from 38 to 55 pounds. The consumption of domestic beef declined from 39 to 36 pounds, while that of foreign beef increased from 17 to 24 pounds. Mutton consumption declined for the domestic product from 19 to 15 pounds, while the consumption of foreign mutton increased from 6 pounds in the first 5 years to 11 pounds throughout the subsequent three periods. With regard to pork, the consumption of the domestic product declined from 16 to 13 pounds, while that of the imported product increased from 15 pounds in the first 5 years to 21 pounds in the succeeding 10 years, with a fall to 20 pounds in the 3 years ending with 1907–8.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

According to the information that has come to hand, Australia's per capita consumption of meat was 262.6 pounds and New Zealand's 212.5 pounds in 1902. On the face of the record, Australia and New Zealand exceed the United States in per capita meat consumption. The average for the United States declined from 181.5 pounds in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909.

Next below the United States in per capita meat consumption is Argentina with 140 pounds in 1899, and Canada is next with an estimate of 137 pounds for 1910. Cuba's average follows with 124 pounds in 1906, and the United Kingdom is next in order with 119 to 121 pounds. Germany's per capita meat consumption is about 112 to 116 pounds. No other country, as far as is known, consumes as much as 100 pounds of meat per capita in one year.

Proceeding down the scale of consumption, France has a trustworthy average of 79 pounds in 1904, Denmark 76 pounds in 1902, Switzerland 75 pounds in 1899, Belgium and the Netherlands 70 pounds in 1902, Greece 68 pounds in 1899, Austria-Hungary 64 pounds in 1890, Norway and Sweden 62 pounds in 1902, Russian Poland 62 pounds in 1899, Russia, except Poland, 50 pounds in 1899, Spain 49 pounds in 1890, Italy a trustworthy average of 46.5 pounds in 1901, and lowest of all, Portugal, 44 pounds per capita in 1899.

The foregoing averages, except where otherwise stated for the United States, are presumably for dressed weight. As far as has been noticed, estimators have paid no attention to the weight of the extra-edible parts.

MEAT IN THE DIETARY.

This investigation has an interest in the dietary because of the nutritive equivalents of meats with other foods. An increased consumption of other foods per capita may make it possible to diminish the meat consumption per capita. Apparently the per capita consumption of nutrients is increasing, and, if so, along with diminishing meat consumption, there are two reasons why the per capita consumption of other foods or some of them should increase. Vegetable foods may gradually encroach on meat in the dietary.

Sugar, an energy-supplying food, has increased in consumption per capita in this country from 14.1 pounds in 1840 to 30.5 pounds in 1860, to 42.9 pounds in 1880, to 52.8 pounds in 1890, to 65.2 pounds in 1900, to 79.9 pounds in 1910, and to 89.1 pounds in 1914. These quantities are mainly in terms of raw sugar.

It seems that the per capita consumption of wheat has increased considerably within the period of a generation or thereabouts. The estimate of the statistician of this department years ago, $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels yearly, has been increased by recent investigation to about 5.3 bushels per capita, a gain of nearly two-thirds of a bushel, or of over one-eighth in wheat nutrients per capita.

An immense industry in canning and drying fruits, berries, and vegetables has grown up (mostly since 1880 and largely since 1890) with a marked impression on the dietary of the people. In consequence partly of this industry and partly of the cold storage and long distance transportation of fresh fruit, berries, and vegetables, these classes of foods have lost their exclusively seasonal supply of former years, and are now had in liberal degree throughout the entire year.

Whether the per capita consumption of poultry and eggs has increased within a generation is uncertain, but the supposition favors increase.

There are rough indications that meat constituted about one-half of the nutritive elements of the dietary half a century ago in terms of both protein and energy. By 1900 the fraction appeared to have fallen to about one-third, and the decline definitely continued to 1909.

A few words concerning the equivalents of various foods to meat in terms of nutrients may be in order. The yearly consumption of sugar per family has increased since 1891 about 140 pounds. A displacement of meat in the dietary equivalent to 140 pounds of sugar in terms of energy is computed at 264 pounds of sirloin beef, or 350 pounds of round beef, or 156 pounds of cured ham, or 62 pounds of lard.

Computations of the meat equivalent indicate that for every 100 pounds of rolled oats added to the national dietary, an equivalent displacement of meat for protein would be 102 pounds of sirloin beef, or 88 pounds of round beef, or 183 pounds of cured bacon; and for

energy, 188 pounds of sirloin beef, or 248 pounds of round beef, or 69 pounds of cured bacon.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION.

For Germany and the United Kingdom a compilation covering a long series of years has been made to determine the percentages of the beef, mutton, and pork consumption that are and have been imported. Computations could be made for other countries to determine the meat consumption by multiplying the per capita estimate by the population; and the excess of imports over exports of meat and meat products could be ascertained, but the uncertainty concerning the trustworthiness of the estimated per capita consumption of meat has made the undertaking seem unwise. Perhaps a statement for the two most important deficiency countries—the United Kingdom and Germany—will be deemed sufficient, following some references to the United States.

UNITED STATES.

While the United States is a surplus meat country by a large margin, it became a deficiency country in 1914 and 1915 in the supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, of all beef in 1914 and also in the supply of mutton in 1914 and 1915.

If the gross imports of 1914 may be compared with the consumption of 1909, dressed weight, it is computed that imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef were 2.6 per cent of the total consumption of beef excluding veal, and 2.6 per cent in 1915; the gross imports of all beef and beef products in 1914 were 2.7 per cent of the total beef consumption, and 2.7 per cent in 1915. Of the total consumption of mutton including lamb, the gross imports of mutton and lamb were 2.1 per cent in 1914, and 2.6 per cent in 1915.

If the gross imports of beef and mutton including lamb, are combined, and the consumption of beef excluding veal, and of mutton including lamb are combined, these gross imports were 2.6 per cent of the consumption in 1914, and 2.7 per cent in 1915.

Perhaps, however, a comparison between gross imports and total production and consumption of meat and meat products is desired. The total gross imports of meat and meat products in 1914 were 1.1 per cent of the total consumption of meat and meat products in 1909, including the extra-edible parts, and 1.2 per cent in 1915, except goat meat; and they were 1 per cent of the production in 1914 and 1 per cent in 1915. The consumption and production used in all computations are for 1909.

The deficient production of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef was 174,000,000 pounds in 1914 and 14,000,000 pounds in 1915. The deficiency of the total beef and beef products in 1914 was 34,000,000

pounds, or much less than that of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef; in 1915 the deficiency of the preceding year was followed by the surplus of 208,000,000 pounds. The mutton deficiency of 1914 was 8,000,000 pounds; of 1915, 12,000,000 pounds. The surplus of all meat and meat products was 917,000,000 pounds in 1914 and 1,318,000,000 pounds in 1915. The above deficiencies and surpluses are the differences between domestic exports and gross imports, no deduction being made for reexports.

GERMANY.

[Table 21.]

For a long series of years, certainly as far back as 1904, Germany has been nearly self-sustaining in its meat supply. From 1904 to 1913 the national deficiency in the supply of beef, mutton, and pork and their products has ranged from 4.3 to 7.1 per cent of the national consumption of beef, mutton, and pork and their products. In 1913 that country was able to produce 93 per cent of its enormous consumption of beef, mutton, and pork and their products, amounting to 7,400,000,000 pounds.

During the period under examination the net imports of beef and veal ranged from 4.7 to 9.1 per cent of the consumption; the net imports of mutton ranged from 0.1 of 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent of the consumption, and the net imports of pork ranged from 3.4 to 8.3 per cent of the consumption.

UNITED KINGDOM.

[Table 21.]

This country imports a much larger fraction of its meat consumption than any other country does, and, since the per capita consumption of the British is a liberal one, the total imports of meat and meat products far exceed those of any other country.

The home production of beef, mutton, and pork has for many years provided a diminishing fraction of the consumption. On the other hand, the net imports have provided an increasing fraction, and this has grown from 36.5 per cent in 1890–91 to 46 per cent in 1907–8.

The net imports of beef and veal have constituted a fraction of the consumption possessing considerable variability, but the general fact is that this fraction has been an increasing one, and for a few years preceding 1908 had reached about 40 per cent.

The net imports of mutton have shown a marked tendency to increase as a fraction of the consumption. As far back as 1890–91 they were 25.4 per cent of the consumption, and, with some irregularity yet with certainty, they increased to 44.1 per cent in 1907–8.

No such distinct gain has been made by the net imports of pork as a fraction of consumption, yet the general fact is that from 1897–98

to 1907–8 the net imports of pork were from about 55 to about 60 per cent of the consumption, whereas during the six years previous to that period the percentage was about 40 to 55.

LIVE AND DRESSED WEIGHT.

UNITED STATES.

[Table 22.]

The census of this country has provided average live and dressed weights of meat animals killed in the wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing industry, and these averages, of course, are derived from an immense number of animals. Information is provided for 1899, 1904, and 1909.

The average live weight of beeves, not including calves, was 1,069 pounds in 1899, 1,047 pounds in 1904, and 1,019 pounds in 1909. This declining average may be due to the tendency to slaughter steers at younger ages in recent years than formerly.

The dressed weight of beeves also declined, the average being 583 pounds for 1899, 569 pounds for 1904, and 543 pounds for 1909.

With diminishing live weight the percentage represented by the dressed weight has declined; the percentage for 1899 was 54.5, for 1904 it was 54.3, and for 1909 it was 53.3 per cent.

On the other hand the live and dressed weights of calves have increased. For the three years in order the average live weight was 141, 167, and 168 pounds, and the average dressed weight was 90, 103, and 105 pounds. But the dressed weight as a percentage of live weight has declined since 1899. The ratios for the three years are 63.8, 61.7, and 62.5 per cent, respectively.

Sheep and lambs are combined in the census statement and their average live weight for the three years was 84, 86, and 81 pounds, while their average dressed weight was 43, 43, and 41 pounds, constituting a fraction of live weight represented by 51.2, 50, and 50.6 per cent, respectively.

The tendency toward diminishing weights of swine is as distinct as the similar tendency in the case of beeves. The average live weight of swine for the three years was 218, 213, and 202 pounds, and the average dressed weight was 170, 163, and 154 pounds, and these average dressed weights stand, respectively, for 78, 76.5, and 76.2 per cent of the live weight.

There has been a tendency to hurry the growth of swine and to slaughter at earlier ages than formerly. The most profitable growth of a meat animal is made during the period when it is rapid, and the slow growth that follows is regarded as unprofitable in meat production by feeding.

DRESSED WEIGHT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

[Table 23.]

CATTLE.

It has been exceedingly difficult to discover definite and useful information concerning the dressed weight of meat animals outside of the United States, and practically impossible to discover live weights. In a few countries the record of average dressed weights covers a long period of years and gains in interest for this reason.

In the export frozen and chilled beef trade of Argentina the average weights of two forequarters and two hindquarters are regarded as making the dressed weight of a beef animal. Since these are mostly well-grown steers, the averages are high compared with the average dressed weight of all cattle slaughtered in the wholesale slaughtering industry. The Argentine export dressed weights of beef animals have, on the whole, increased from 689 pounds in 1906 to 767 pounds in 1913. In the Buenos Aires city supply from cold storage the average beef animal weights ranged from 584 to 605 pounds.

A slaughter record in Queensland, Australia, provides average dressed weights of beef animals from 1903 to 1912, which ranged from 577 to 662 pounds. Since 1904 the averages have, on the whole, declined.

Average dressed weights of oxen, steers, cows, and calves have been ascertained in Paris, France, as far back as 1900. The beef averages are so high that something must be included in addition to what is understood as dressed weight in the United States and in the practice of most other countries. The average for oxen on the whole increased from 692 pounds in 1900 to 922 pounds in 1910, but declined to 807 pounds in 1912. For steers, the average dressed weight increased from 855 pounds in 1900 to 1,041 pounds in 1910, and afterwards declined to 900 pounds in 1912. For cows, the average dressed weight climbed from 551 pounds in 1900 to 833 pounds in 1909, and thereafter declined to 661 pounds in 1912. Similarly with veal calves, the average dressed weight grew from 165 pounds in 1900 to 216 pounds in 1909, and thereafter declined to 198 pounds in 1912.

The German record of dressed weight of meat animals is confined to Prussia, as far as can be discovered. In 1906, the average dressed weight of oxen was 730 pounds, without explanation concerning place of slaughter, but in 1911 distinction was made between animals killed in slaughterhouses and those killed outside of slaughterhouses; the oxen in the former case had an average dressed weight of 699 pounds, and in the latter case of 656 pounds.

The Prussian steers had an average dressed weight of 675 pounds in 1906, and in 1911 they had an average of 661 pounds in slaughterhouses, and 605 pounds outside of slaughterhouses. For cows, the

average of 1906 was 540 pounds; of 1911, 538 pounds in slaughterhouses, and 508 pounds outside of slaughterhouses. The average calf weight was 88 pounds in 1906, and 95 pounds in 1911 in slaughterhouses, and 78 pounds outside of slaughterhouses.

Japanese cattle are small and few, but a record has been found in a Japanese source which gives yearly averages of weights extending back to 1897. From that year to 1900 the average dressed weight of cattle ranged from 440 to 458 pounds, but all at once in 1901 the average declined about 100 pounds, and no explanation is offered. From 1901 to 1907 the average dressed weight increased from 347 pounds to 366 pounds. In 1908, the average was 352 pounds; in 1909, 356 pounds; in 1910, 438 pounds; and in 1911, 391 pounds.

An official report of the Government of New Zealand states that the general average dressed weight of cattle in that colony is about 800 pounds, but this must refer to high-class steers. This average is higher than the export average of Argentina.

The record for Uruguay presents a quite uniform series of average dressed weights of beef cattle from 1905 to 1910; they ranged from 558 pounds to 580 pounds.

SHEEP.

The dressed weight of export sheep and lambs in Argentina is considerably above the average in wholesale slaughtering houses in the United States. The Argentine average ranged from 53 to 65 pounds from 1906 to 1913. The cold-storage mutton and lamb for supplying the Buenos Aires city market had a dressed weight that ranged from 37 to 45 pounds from 1906 to 1912.

In Queensland, Australia, a slaughter record shows a declining average dressed weight of sheep. In 1903 it was 46 pounds, and in 1904, 50 pounds, followed by an irregular decline to 44 pounds in 1912. For South Australia, a record has been found for "depot" lamb, with average dressed weights ranging from 32 to 37 pounds from 1901–2 to 1909–10.

The Paris record of the average dressed weight of sheep and lambs shows an increase from 42 pounds in 1900 to 66 pounds in 1909, and afterwards a decline to 64 pounds in 1912.

The dressed weight of sheep and lambs in the Prussian record was 48 pounds in 1906, and 50 pounds in 1911 in slaughterhouses.

In one of the official reports of New Zealand it is said that the general average dressed weight of sheep is 60 pounds, and of lambs 36 pounds.

Uruguay's average dressed weight of sheep and lambs ranges from 49 to 54 pounds, from 1905 to 1910.

It may be remembered that for the United States the average dressed weight of sheep and lambs in the large slaughterhouses was 43 pounds

in 1899 and 1904, and 41 pounds in 1909. In other countries, even where lambs are included in the average, a small fraction of lambs does not pull down the average of sheep and lambs so much as it does in the United States, where the lamb slaughter is relatively large.

SWINE.

Little is known with regard to the dressed weight of swine outside of the United States. A record found in Queensland, Australia, gives averages that range from 77 to 98 pounds from 1903 to 1912.

The record of Paris, France, exhibits an average of 185 pounds in 1900, which increased quite steadily to 254 pounds in 1911, but the average for 1912 was 242 pounds.

A Prussian average of 198 pounds for dressed weight of swine has been found for 1906; for 1911, the average is 201 pounds in slaughter-houses, 193 pounds outside of slaughterhouses, and 226 pounds for home slaughter.

The Japanese record extends back to 1897 and exhibits a range from 117 to 186 pounds from 1897 to 1909.

The United States census average weights may be compared with the foregoing. These are 170 pounds for 1899, 163 pounds for 1904, and 154 pounds for 1909.

A very trustworthy average dressed weight of swine has been compiled annually by the Price Current-Grain Reporter from packing-house experience. The average has in no subsequent year been as high as it was in 1879, the number for that year being 183 pounds. Gradually but irregularly the average has fallen until in 1914 it became 152 pounds, and only 2 intermediate years, 1909 and 1910, were lower.

LOSSES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

CONDEMNATIONS AT SLAUGHTER.

[Yearbook, 1915, p. 538.]

Under the Federal inspection law, the Bureau of Animal Industry condemns wholly or partly the meat animals that are wholly or partly unfit for food on account of diseases. The record shows that 1.60 per cent of the inspected cattle were condemned wholly or partly in 1907, and that the ratio almost uniformly increased to 3.44 per cent in 1915. During this period, the percentage of condemnations for calves has ranged from 0.31 to 0.51 of 1 per cent; for swine, from 1.72 to 3.40 per cent; for sheep, except for 1910, the range has been from 0.09 to 0.15 of 1 per cent, and for 1910, 0.32 of 1 per cent; for goats, the percentage has varied enormously, but has not been above 0.14 of 1 per cent except 0.19 of 1 per cent for 1910, 0.64 of 1 per cent for 1914, and 0.41 of 1 per cent for 1915. The average for all animals increased without a break from 1.47 per cent in 1907 to 2.28 per cent

in 1911; afterwards it fell to 1.39 per cent in 1912, and thereafter increased to 1.62 per cent in 1913, 1.76 per cent in 1914, and 1.83 per cent in 1915.

The meat condemned after slaughter by the Bureau of Animal Industry has ranged from 0.25 of 1 per cent of all meat and meat food products, prepared and processed, to 0.36 of 1 per cent, except in 1908, when the condemnations equaled 0.73 of 1 per cent.

DISEASE AND EXPOSURE.

UNITED STATES.

[Table 24.]

For a long series of years the Bureau of Crop Estimates has estimated the number of cattle, sheep, and swine lost from disease and exposure on the farms and ranges of this country. Since 1900, from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have been lost from disease annually, and the number was less than 1,000,000 for every preceding year to 1890 except 1894 and 1895.

Per 1,000 head of cattle on farms and ranges, those lost from disease since 1889 have ranged from 13 cattle in 1890 to 23.9 cattle in 1903.

From about 600,000 to 1,500,000 cattle have been lost annually from exposure on farms and ranges since 1889, and the ratio per 1,000 head ranges from 10.9 in 1914 to 23.7 in 1903.

Sheep losses from disease have been about the same in number as those for cattle, and considerably larger on account of exposure. Since 1889, from 800,000 to 1,800,000 sheep on farms and ranges have died from disease, and the ratio per 1,000 head of the stock of sheep has ranged from 19 to 28.

The greatest loss of sheep on account of exposure in one year occurred in 1903, when 3,426,000 sheep died from exposure to weather. The number of sheep lost from this cause has been as low as 645,000 in 1894.

The ratio of losses from exposure to 1,000 head of stock of sheep has ranged from 14 in 1892 to 53.6 in 1903.

During the three years 1912–1914, it was ascertained that from 49 to 81 lambs were lost annually from disease and exposure combined per 1,000 head of lambs.

Swine losses from disease have been estimated as far back as 1884, and the absolute number so lost has been as high as 7,000,000 in 1914, a year of widespread hog cholera, and as low as 2,200,000 in 1894. The ratio of losses per 1,000 head of swine in stock has ranged from 44.8 in 1911 to 144 in 1897. The ratio for 1914, when the absolute losses were the largest on record, was 118.9 per 1,000 head.

The 7,000,000 hogs lost in 1914 were worth at the farm about $73,000,000. The average weight of a hog on the farm is about

150 pounds; therefore more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of hog meat were destroyed by disease, mostly cholera. A billion pounds, live weight, produce nearly 800,000,000 pounds of dressed meat and lard. This amount would be sufficient to furnish every family of the United States (average, 4½ persons) about 40 pounds.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Very little information is provided by other countries with regard to the losses of meat animals on account of disease and weather. A report for the Cape of Good Hope states that the losses of sheep and goats on account of drought and disease were 57.7 per 1,000 head in 1905, 41 in 1906, 33.9 in 1907, and 33.2 in 1908. The rate of losses of sheep not including goats was 63.7 per 1,000 head in 1909, 34.8 in 1910, 62.9 in 1911, and 36.5 in 1912.

The losses of cattle per 1,000 head from contagious diseases in Austria ranged from 0.20 to 0.33 of 1 animal from 1900 to 1907; of sheep, from 0.06 to 3.31 animals during the same period of years; and, of swine, from 4.34 to 14.83 animals likewise during the same period.

In Belgium, the losses of animals from accidents are combined with those from disease, and the two causes resulted in the loss of 42 to 48 head of cattle per 1,000 from 1900 to 1909; and of 193 to 236 swine per 1,000 during the same period.

PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS AND MEAT.

No statistics are more difficult to obtain and express than those of prices. The difficulties that stand in the way of handling these statistics are both understood and feared by all persons who have worked at this subject. The statistics of prices of meat animals and meat collected in this investigation for various countries throughout the world have been taken as they have been found. How sound the processes were by which they were originally determined it is impossible to say, because no explanations accompanied the published records. It is certain, however, that the same description of the same kind of animal in the markets of different countries, and indeed in different markets in the same country, may not indicate the same animal in all respects in a commercial sense, and a similar qualification applies to meat. Furthermore, during a long series of years, or perhaps during a short series, the animal or the meat may have changed in commercial qualities, while the description remained the same in the same market.

No country is so rich as the United States in price records, and all that could be done for countries other than the United States, or for most of them, was to take such records as could be found, and

accept them at their face value as indicating probably, through a series of years, the general trend of prices.

To what extent countries may be compared with one another in absolute prices of meat animals and meat, it is impossible to say. The animals and the meat differ in degree, and there may or may not be import taxes, octroi taxes, and other charges superimposed upon business and trade; and, also, some countries are world markets and others are hedged in by a wall of protection.

ABSOLUTE PRICES.

[Table 25.]

UNITED STATES.

Even in the United States, outside of the special investigation of prices conducted by the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is not possible to compile a series of wholesale prices of meat animals under a uniform description of quality for a period of years extending back of 1893. A compilation has been made from contemporaneous records, with annual averages determined by adding 13 monthly quotations for about the first of each month and dividing by 13.

For the prices of steers, the commercial grade known as "native steers" has been adopted. The only market for which a record could be found continuously for this grade, and then only back as far as 1893, was Chicago.

Notwithstanding some fluctuations, the general trend of wholesale prices of these steers in Chicago was upward from 4.45 cents per pound in 1893 to 6.20 cents in 1902. In the next year began a great dumping of range cattle on the market and the price dropped to 4.80 cents, but an upward price movement soon followed, so that by 1909 the mean price for the year had gone to 6.35 cents, or a little above the price for 1902. By 1912, the mean price had reached 7.75 cents; by 1913, 8.25 cents; and, by 1914, 8.65 cents, the highest monthly price for the last-named year being 9.35 cents in September. The mean price for 1914 was almost double the mean price for the five years 1893–1897, or 99 per cent above. In like manner the average price of cattle other than milch cows at the farm increased 118 per cent, the cattle included being composed of all sorts except milch cows.

Another class of cattle for which wholesale prices in the Chicago market could be compiled only as far back as 1893 was "fat cows and heifers." The mean price of 1893 was 2.70 cents per pound, and this rose to 4.70 cents in 1902, after which there was a fall to 3.55 cents in 1904, followed by an almost continuous increase to 4.60 cents in 1910, 5.25 cents in 1912, 6.10 cents in 1913, and 6.55 cents in 1914. The 1914 price was 138 per cent above the mean

price of the five years 1893–1897, a rate of increase much greater than that of "Other cattle" at the farm, 118 per cent.

Sheep prices in the Chicago market have fluctuated considerably. The mean price of 1893 was 3.95 cents per pound; of 1898, 4.25 cents; of 1905, 5 cents; of 1913, 5.20 cents; and of 1914, 5.55 cents. The general trend of prices has been upward, but with frequent recessions; 1914 was above the average of the five years 1893–1897 by 62 per cent.

The wholesale price of lambs in Chicago was 4.75 cents in 1893, 5.35 cents in 1898, 6.80 cents in 1905, 7.05 cents in 1907, 7.70 cents in 1913, and 8 cents in 1914. Lambs, therefore, increased in price 80 per cent from the mean of the five years 1893–1897, to 1914.

The average price of sheep at the farm per head, all descriptions being included, increased from the mean of the five years 1893–1897 to the end of 1914 by 131 per cent, or much more than sheep and lambs increased in the Chicago market.

Swine prices, also, have highly fluctuated, even more so than those of sheep and lambs. As high a price as 6.60 cents per pound was the mean for 1893 in the Chicago market, but by 1896 the price had fallen to 3.50 cents, from which the price rose to 4.05 cents in 1899, to 5.05 cents in 1900, to 6.85 cents in 1902, to 7.35 cents in 1909, to 8.90 cents in 1910, and this is the highest annual mean price for the whole period. In the next year, 1911, the mean was 6.70 cents; in 1912, 7.55 cents; in 1913, 8.35 cents; and in 1914, 8.30 cents.

The mean price of swine in Chicago in 1914 was 79 per cent above the mean price of the five years 1893–1897. Swine prices at the farm increased 91 per cent from the mean of the five years 1893–1897 to the end of 1914, or somewhat more than swine prices increased in Chicago.

According to the compilation of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, the mean wholesale price of fresh native sides of beef in the New York market was 6.9 cents per pound in 1890, and in no subsequent year has the price been as low. By 1902 it had risen to 9.7 cents, by 1910 to 10.3 cents, by 1912 to 12.1 cents, by 1913 to 12.5 cents, and by 1914 to 13.5 cents. The 1914 mean price is 77 per cent above the mean of the five years 1893–1897, and compares with an increase of 99 per cent in the price of native steers in Chicago, and an increase of 118 per cent in the farm price of "Other cattle."

Veal prices have been compiled expressly for this investigation. The price of city-dressed veal in New York at wholesale was 9.2 cents in 1890, 10.2 cents in 1899, 11.7 cents in 1909, 13.6 cents in 1910, 14.6 cents in 1912, 16.5 cents in 1913, and 16.4 cents in 1914, an increase of 80 per cent over the mean of the five years 1893–1897. The increase in beef prices in New York was 77 per cent.

Again, recourse is had to the records of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, now for mutton prices. The New York mean wholesale price was 9.3 cents per pound in 1890, and did not rise to 10 cents until 1910. By the next year it fell to 7.5 cents; in 1912 it was 8.4 cents; in 1913, 10.2 cents; and in 1914, 10.1 cents, or 50 per cent above the mean price of the five years 1893–1897. The increase in the price of sheep in Chicago was 62 per cent, and of sheep of all descriptions at the farm 131 per cent above the 5-year average.

The mean wholesale price of dressed lamb in the New York market was 10.5 cents in 1890; by 1905 the price had risen to 12.1 cents; by 1910 to 13.1 cents, by 1913 to 13.8 cents, and by 1914 to 14.3 cents, or 63 per cent above the mean of the five years 1893–1897. Lambs increased 80 per cent in the Chicago market.

According to the compilation of prices made for this investigation, the wholesale price of dressed hogs, medium weight, in the New York market was 5.5 cents in 1890. Oscillations in price have been numerous, but eventually the price reached 10.4 cents in 1909, 13 cents in 1910, 10 cents in 1911, 9.7 cents in 1912, 12.3 cents in 1913, and 12.2 cents in 1914. The price of the latter year was 80 per cent above the mean of the five years 1893–1897. The increase in the price of hogs in Chicago was 79 per cent, and in the price of swine at the farm 91 per cent, all kinds of swine being included.

Comparison of farm and Chicago animal prices with meat prices.—So great is the popular misunderstanding of the trend of prices of meat animals at the farm in comparison with the trend of the prices of marketed animals in Chicago, and of these two tendencies in comparison with the trend of the wholesale prices of meat, that a summary of percentage of price increases, from the mean of 1893–1897 to 1914, is presented below in such concise form as to afford at a glance the comparisons that may be made.

The animals represented by the farm prices are of all ages, sexes, and conditions; the Chicago prices represent marketed animals; substantially, the meat of these marketed animals is represented by the New York meat prices.

The farmer's marketed meat animals have not maintained in as great degree the upward trend of prices claimed for the entire stock of animals at the farm, nor has meat sold at wholesale done so.

Nor has meat sold at wholesale, except pork, maintained in as great degree the upward trend of prices of marketed meat animals. A persistent popular misconception runs to the contrary. Perhaps pork, with its susceptibility to change of prices, would make a contrary comparison in another year.

38825°—16——10

The following statement expresses in percentage the rate of increase of 1914 over the mean of 1893–1897:

	Per cent of increase.
Cattle and beef:	
At the farm, cattle other than milch cows	118
Chicago, native steers	99
New York, fresh native sides of beef	77
Veal: New York, city-dressed veal	80
Sheep and mutton:	
At the farm, sheep of all classes	131
Chicago, sheep	62
New York, mutton	50
Lambs:	
Chicago, lambs	80
New York, lambs	63
Swine:	
At the farm, swine of all classes	91
Chicago, hogs	79
New York, dressed hogs	80

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ARGENTINA.—It has been impossible to ascertain the prices of cattle and sheep per pound in Argentina; only mean prices per head have been found, and extending back only to 1903. In that year, in the Buenos Aires market, special freezing mestizo steers sold at the mean price of $38.60 per head; the price reached $40.57 in 1906; $52.28 in 1910; and $68.20 in 1913. The price was a constantly rising one in 1914, and exceeded $80 per head by August. In 11 years the price of these steers about doubled.

The price of fat mestizo cows in the Buenos Aires market increased from $21.22 in 1903 to $46.28 in 1913, and the price was still tending upward in 1914 as far as August. It has more than doubled in 11 years.

Fat frigorifico Lincoln wethers had the mean price of $4.46 per head in the Buenos Aires market in 1903, and after fluctuations rose to $5.73 in 1913, followed by a rising market in 1914. Fat Lincoln ewes increased from $2.98 in 1903 to $5.87 in 1913, and special frigorifico lambs increased from $2.97 in 1904 to $5.11 in 1913, the market in both cases being a rising one in 1914 as far as August.

The only prices of meat that can be found for Argentina are the wholesale prices of beef carcasses delivered to retail dealers in Buenos Aires. The mean price in 1911 was 4.02 cents per pound; in 1912, 5.38 cents; and in 1913, 7.04 cents per pound. This enormous increase of 75 per cent in the price of meat in Buenos Aires in the two years has excited both alarm and protest, but, since Argentina is a country with enormous beef surplus, it has had to participate in the price advance of the world markets.

AUSTRALIA.—This is another country with a great beef and mutton surplus. No prices of live animals could be ascertained, but wholesale meat prices for the Melbourne market have been found. Just what they stand for in market grades has not been discovered.

The mean wholesale price of beef increased from 4.51 cents per pound in 1890, to 5.2 cents in 1897, to 6.79 cents in 1901, and to 7.57 cents in 1902, after which there was decline and recovery until in 1912 the price was 6.13 cents.

Veal prices were apparently more uniform. In 1890 the mean was 5.83 cents; in 1891, 4.06 cents; in 1912, 4.82 cents; and in no year higher than in 1890.

Mutton prices have varied greatly from 3.04 cents in 1894 to 7.60 cents in 1904; in 1912 the price was 6.59 cents.

Lamb prices were $1.93 per head in 1890 and $2.43 per head in 1912, with no year as high as this except 1904 and 1905, when the prices were $2.71 and $2.51, respectively.

The pork prices of Australia are of local account almost entirely. They have oscillated greatly from year to year, going as low as 6.08 cents per pound in 1895, and as high as 12.93 cents in 1903.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—In the Budapest market, the mean wholesale price of oxen per pound declined from 6.81 cents in 1906 to 6.08 cents in 1908, followed by increase to 7.57 cents in 1913. The price of steers varied much, and was as low as 5.16 cents per pound in 1909, and as high as 7.37 cents in 1911. Cows declined in price from 6.17 cents in 1906 to 4.60 cents in 1908, and subsequently increased to 6.88 cents in 1913.

Swine prices increased on the whole from 10.41 cents per pound in 1906 to 12.58 cents in 1913.

Prices have been obtained for 1906 to 1913 in the Prague market. For oxen, the mean ranges from 5.89 cents per pound in 1908 to 8.88 cents in 1912; for steers, from 5.34 cents in 1908 to 8.58 cents in 1912; for cows, from 5.52 cents in 1909 to 7.44 cents in 1912. Lambs sold for $2.15 to $2.44 per head.

In the Salzburg market, wholesale veal prices range from 12.34 cents per pound in 1906 to 14.36 cents in 1910; mutton from 9.02 cents in 1908 to 11.05 cents in 1909; pork from 11.97 cents in 1906 to 15.27 cents in 1913.

The compilation of prices for Vienna goes back only to 1906. Oxen decreased in price from 7.32 cents per pound in 1906 to 6.54 cents in 1908, and afterwards increased to 9.82 cents in 1912, followed by slight decrease in the next year. Steer prices had a similar trend between 6.81 cents per pound in 1906 and 8.20 cents per pound in 1913. So with cows, with a price usually a little below that of steers. The price of calves declined from 10.31 cents per pound in

1906 to 9.12 cents in 1908, followed by increase to 12.25 cents in 1911, and subsequent decline to 11.15 cents in 1913.

On the whole, sheep increased in price from 5.52 cents in 1906 to 8.66 cents in 1911, followed by decline to 6 cents in 1913. Swine have varied in price from 9.58 cents per pound in 1907 to 12.52 cents in 1910.

Since 1908 beef hindquarters have increased in wholesale price from 11.33 cents per pound to 16.27 cents in 1913; veal increased from 10.87 cents to 16.67 cents; and from 1907 pork increased from 12.34 cents to 17.68 cents in 1911, followed by decline to 15.37 cents in 1913.

Belgium.—The general trend of the mean wholesale price of oxen in cents per pound in the Ghent market was downward from 7.44 cents in 1890 to 5.95 cents in 1897 and 1898, after which, on the whole, especially in the later years, there was a tendency to rise, with 9.28 cents for 1912 as the latest price ascertained. The course of prices for cows and heifers was similar to that for oxen, but a little lower in cents per pound, and without the sharp rise in 1912. The price of calves, when not stationary, has tended upward, and, on the whole, has gained from 9.89 cents in 1890 to 11.91 cents in 1912.

Sheep prices seem to have declined. There was a depression in the market which reached its lowest figure, 5.69 cents, in 1897 and 1898, but the period under review began with 7.44 cents per pound in 1890, and ended with 6.48 cents in 1912, both prices being indicative of their respective ends of the period.

Swine prices, although fluctuating, remained nearly uniform from 7.53 cents in 1890 to 7.18 cents in 1904, after which there was, on the whole, a tendency to increase to 10.42 cents in 1912.

The mean wholesale prices of the beef of oxen tended to decline from 15.76 cents per pound in 1890 to 11.73 cents in 1905, followed by an upward tendency to 15.58 cents in 1912. The same general course of prices is observable in the beef of cows and heifers, and in a considerable degree in the case of veal, with a mean price of 18.12 cents in 1890, falling to 13.66 cents in 1900, and rising to 21.19 cents in 1912.

Mutton prices have been lower since 1898 than they were in that year and previously to 1890, and similarly in the case of pork, except in 1910. The 1890 price of mutton, 15.58 cents, grew to 16.63 cents in 1895, declined to 11.91 cents in 1901, and, subject to fluctuations, increased to 14.09 cents in 1912; while the price of pork fell from 14.09 cents in 1890 to 8.67 cents in 1899, rose to 12.61 cents in 1910, and declined to 9.98 cents in 1912.

The course of prices of meat animals and of meat in the Liege market was similar to that of Ghent.

CANADA.—Prices have been obtained for meat animals for either Winnipeg or Toronto as far back as 1890, and for meat for Toronto as far back as 1903.

Western prime cattle sold in Winnipeg at 3.75 cents per pound in 1890, and the price remained nearly stationary until 1906, after which it increased to 4.42 cents in 1907, 5.10 cents in 1911, and 6.77 cents in 1913.

Export ewes declined in the Toronto market from 5.50 cents per pound in 1890 to 2.92 cents in 1896, after which there was, on the whole, increase to 5.52 cents in 1913.

The mean wholesale price per pound of choice select hogs in Toronto fluctuated considerably during the earlier years of the period under review, but, on the whole, declined from 4.63 cents per pound in 1890 to 3.87 cents in 1896, followed by increase to 9.01 cents in 1913.

In Toronto the price of dressed beef has sharply risen from 6.50 cents per pound in 1903 to 12.80 cents in 1913, followed by still further increase in 1914. From 7.76 cents per pound in 1903 the wholesale price of veal in Toronto has risen to 11.59 cents in 1913.

Mutton prices have fluctuated considerably in the Toronto market; they rose from 7.82 cents per pound in 1903 to 10.81 cents in 1907, and afterwards declined to 8.44 cents in 1911, with subsequent increase to 10.38 cents in 1913.

The mean wholesale price of dressed pork in Toronto grew from 8.06 cents per pound in 1903 to 13.8 cents in 1913.

DENMARK.—A distinct tendency toward higher prices of meat is found in the Copenhagen market since 1898. In that year the price was 8.86 cents per pound wholesale for the beef of oxen and heifers, and this increased to 11.82 cents in 1913. The mean price of veal grew from 9.64 cents in 1898 to 12.86 cents in 1913, and the price of pork from 8.51 cents to 12.64 cents.

FRANCE.—This country has endeavored to secure its meat supply from within itself and its colonies, and the course of prices indicates a steadiness that is not perceived in countries subject to supply from foreign countries or exporting to foreign countries.

In the Paris market the beef of steers declined from 12.56 cents per pound in 1890 to 10.42 cents in 1899, and afterwards increased to 14.49 cents in 1911, followed by decline to 13.73 cents in 1913. The wholesale price of cows had a similar general tendency.

Veal prices in Paris, which had the mean of 15.41 cents per pound in 1890, did not distinctly show a tendency to increase until 1907, when the price was 16.63 cents; afterwards it rose to 19.58 cents in 1913.

The same course of prices is found in the case of mutton, with 16.46 cents in 1890, 18.38 cents in 1907, and 20.33 cents in 1913.

Pork prices have been erratic, but on the whole they declined from 12.21 cents in 1890 to 9.19 cents in 1896 and 1897, after which on the whole they have risen to 15.01 cents in 1913.

GERMANY.—The prices of meat animals in Berlin could be found only as far back as 1910, for which year the mean for cattle was 8.78 cents per pound, followed by continuous increase to 10.25 cents in 1913. So for calves the price increased from 11.82 cents in 1910 to 13.82 cents in 1913. Sheep prices grew from 7.58 cents in 1910 to 9.76 cents in 1913. Swine prices ranged during the four years of the available record from 9.87 cents in 1911 to 12.74 cents in 1912. Beef prices have been found as far back as 1890, when the mean for the year was 12.87 cents. By 1903 a distinct rising tendency is found, the price being 13.93 cents, and afterwards it rapidly grew to 18. 62 cents in 1913. Veal prices rose from 19.79 cents in 1911 to 23.02 cents in 1913.

Mutton prices, while remaining stationary until about 1899, thereafter grew rapidly to 19.68 cents in 1913. This is a great increase from 11.52 cents in 1891.

The mean pork price was 12.49 cents in 1890, and was not subsequently equaled until 12.83 cents was reached in 1902; subsequently the price on the whole increased, and in 1913 was 15.79 cents.

In Breslau and Munich the course of prices for animals and meat is substantially the same as in Berlin, but generally with lower prices, especially in Breslau.

JAPAN.—Very little beef is eaten in Japan, but the Government has undertaken to report the mean prices for four markets for a series of years. The mean of these four markets is 8.97 cents per pound wholesale in 1903, and the increase is to 13.18 cents in 1908, followed by a decline to 10.35 cents in 1911, and 10.65 cents in 1912.

NETHERLANDS.—It has been possible to ascertain the prices of live hogs and of beef, veal, and mutton in the Rotterdam market as far back as 1898. Notwithstanding fluctuations, the price of hogs per pound has risen from 6.91 cents in 1898 to 9.96 cents in 1913.

The beef of steers gained in price from 7.30 cents in 1898 to 12.79 cents in 1913; of the beef of oxen, from 11.27 cents in 1904 to 14.09 cents in 1913; and of the beef of fat cattle, from 11.57 cents in 1904 to 14.44 cents in 1913.

Veal prices also have tended upward, from 12.77 cents in 1898 to 19.95 cents in 1913; and so with mutton, the price has grown from 7.24 cents in 1898 to 11.01 cents in 1913.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has made extensive compilations of price means for meat animals and meat for a total of 50 Governments, and a distinct rising tendency is disclosed in every case. From 1901 to 1912 the price of oxen per head increased from $28.58

to $39.14; of sheep per head, from $1.92 to $3.08; and of swine, from $5.52 per head to $7.94.

Wholesale beef prices rose from 4.44 cents per pound in 1901 to 6.73 cents in 1912; mutton prices, from 4.14 cents in 1901 to 6.43 cents in 1912; and pork prices, from 5.55 cents in 1901 to 7.99 cents in 1912.

United Kingdom.—The board of agriculture and fisheries has compiled mean prices of meat animals and meat for England and Wales as far back as 1905. For that year the mean price of fat cattle, first quality, was 13.40 cents per pound, followed by increase to 15.93 cents in 1913. For veal calves the mean price increased from 16.22 cents to 19.26 cents. The price of fat sheep, first quality, declined from 17.07 cents in 1905 to 14.54 cents in 1909, followed by increase to 18.59 cents in 1913. Swine prices have changed irregularly, and were as low as 11.44 cents per pound in 1908 and as high as 15.50 cents in 1913.

English beef has a much higher price in England than any foreign beef, the home beef being neither frozen nor chilled as the imported beef is. From 1905 to 1913 the mean wholesale price of English beef throughout England and Wales increased from 10.97 cents per pound to 12.82 cents; of Argentine frozen hindquaters, from 6.52 cents to 8.36 cents; of Argentine chilled hindquarters, from 8.36 cents to 10.21 cents; of Australian frozen hindquarters, from 6.19 cents to 7.82 cents; and of New Zealand frozen hindquarters, from 7.06 cents to 8.26 cents. There is a distinct difference of price between chilled and frozen beef in favor of the chilled, and an apparent preference for Argentine frozen meat over Australian, while New Zealand frozen beef is held in about the same estimation as the Argentine.

The British and imported veal are held in about the same estimation, now one then the other being preferred. From 1905 to 1913 British veal increased in mean wholesale price in England from 14.34 cents to 17.16 cents; imported veal from 13.80 cents to 17.60 cents.

The English mutton has much the higher price in the English markets compared with imported mutton, all of which is frozen. The New Zealand mutton has a distinctly higher price than the Argentine, and the Argentine a little higher than the Australian. From 1905 to 1913 the mean wholesale price of English mutton per pound in England increased from 14.88 cents to 16.08 cents; of New Zealand mutton, from 8.69 cents (in 1906) to 9.34 cents; of Argentine mutton, from 7.28 cents to 8.69 cents; and of Australian, from 6.84 cents to 8.15 cents.

The story for lamb is in general similar to that for mutton, except that the Australian is preferred to the Argentine, but with only

a slight difference. From 1905 to 1913 British lamb gained in price in England from 18.03 cents per pound wholesale to 20.10 cents; New Zealand lamb, from 11.41 to 12.71 cents; Australian, from 9.99 cents to 11.51 cents; and of Argentine, from 9.88 cents to 11.41 cents.

In the fresh pork market, the British is slightly preferred and its price has increased from 12.93 cents to 16.18 cents per pound from 1905 to 1913, while the imported pork has increased from 12.06 cents to 14.88 cents.

RELATIVE PRICES.

[Table 26.]

While it is instructive to follow the course of absolute prices in any market, there is at the same time a perception that the fall and rise of prices can not be related by observation to a general level of prices. By reason of not knowing what this general level is, the position of each particular price is not related in the mind to the other prices. To remedy this defect in a statement of absolute prices, the prices of meat animals and of meat obtained in this investigation have been converted into relative prices or index numbers. The mean annual price of the 10 years 1903–1912 is regarded as being represented by 100, and the price for each year is divided by this 10-year mean. By this process, all the prices for a series of years for each commodity in each market become related to one another, and are so expressed as to show definitely the relative degree in which they are above or below the mean for the 10-year period or the general level.

Perhaps it is sufficient to say here that the diagrams that have been prepared to illustrate these relative prices may be found sufficient and that no mention of index numbers in text is necessary. If any one desires to make a special study of the collected prices, either the absolute ones or the index numbers, it will be necessary that he should study Tables 25 and 26 in detail.

SUMMARY OF PRICES.

The matter that has been written under absolute prices and the diagrams that illustrate the relative prices practically indicate the general nature of the information collected concerning the prices of meat animals and meat. The upward trend of prices of all classes of meat animals and of meat, as far as represented in these price statistics, is observable in all countries for which information has been obtained, with perhaps a slight exception in the case of some animal or of some class of meat in here and there a country. The exceptions are inconsiderable and indicate that in the exceptional instance the country is unaffected by the world-wide conditions that are so prominently verified in these price tables.

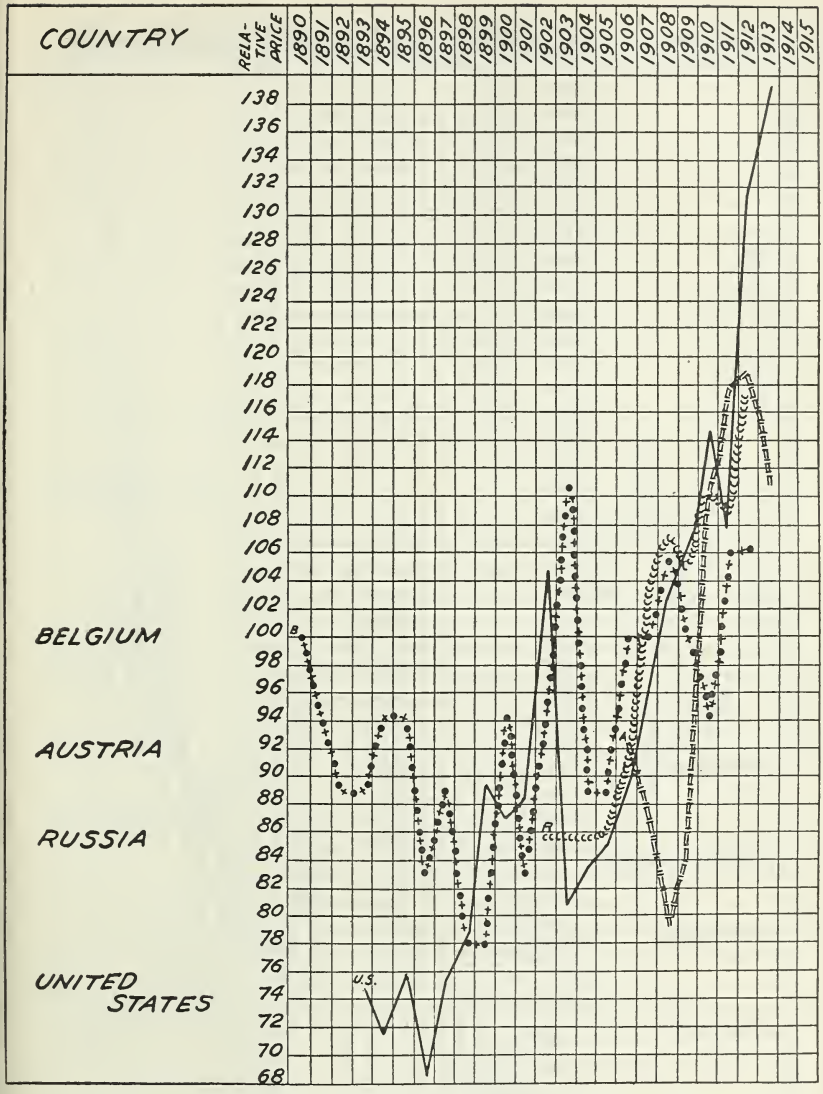

FIG. 21.—Relative wholesale prices of steers or oxen in specified countries (Table 26).
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

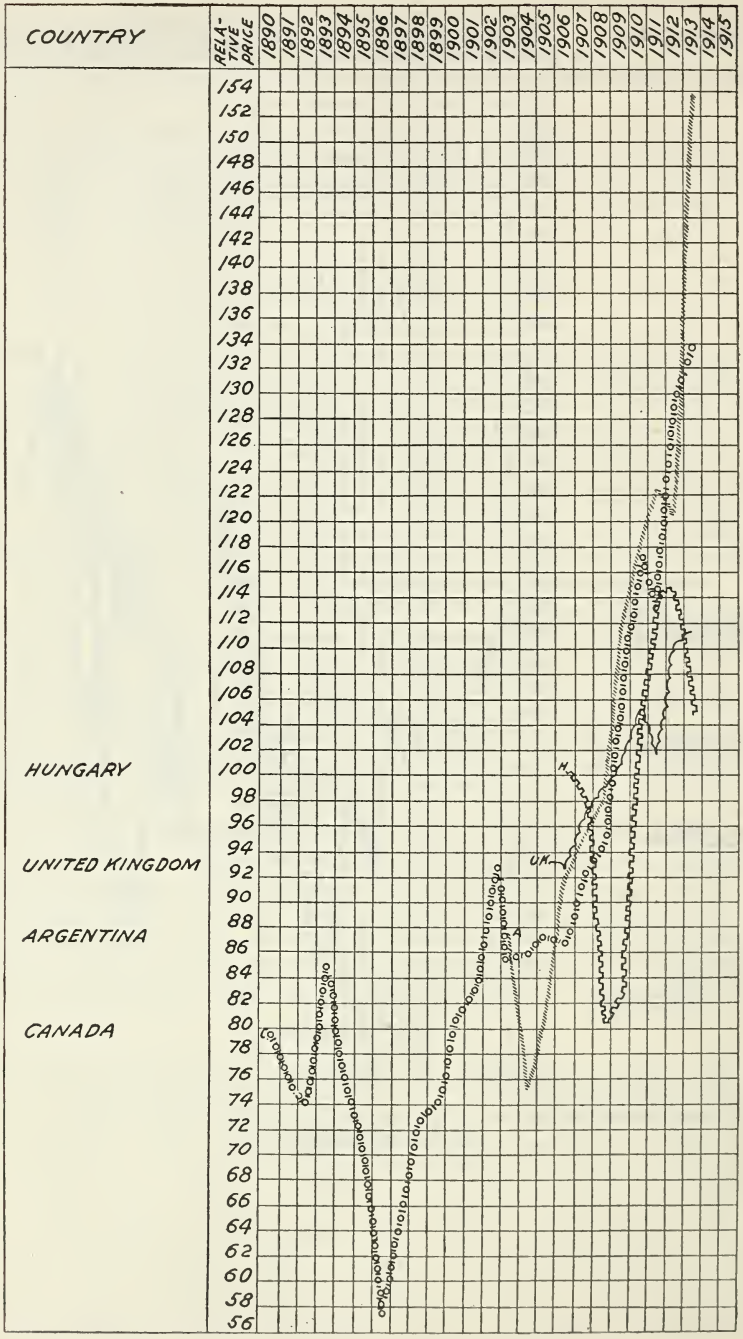

FIG. 22.—Relative wholesale prices of steers or oxen in specified countries (Table 26)—Continued. [Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

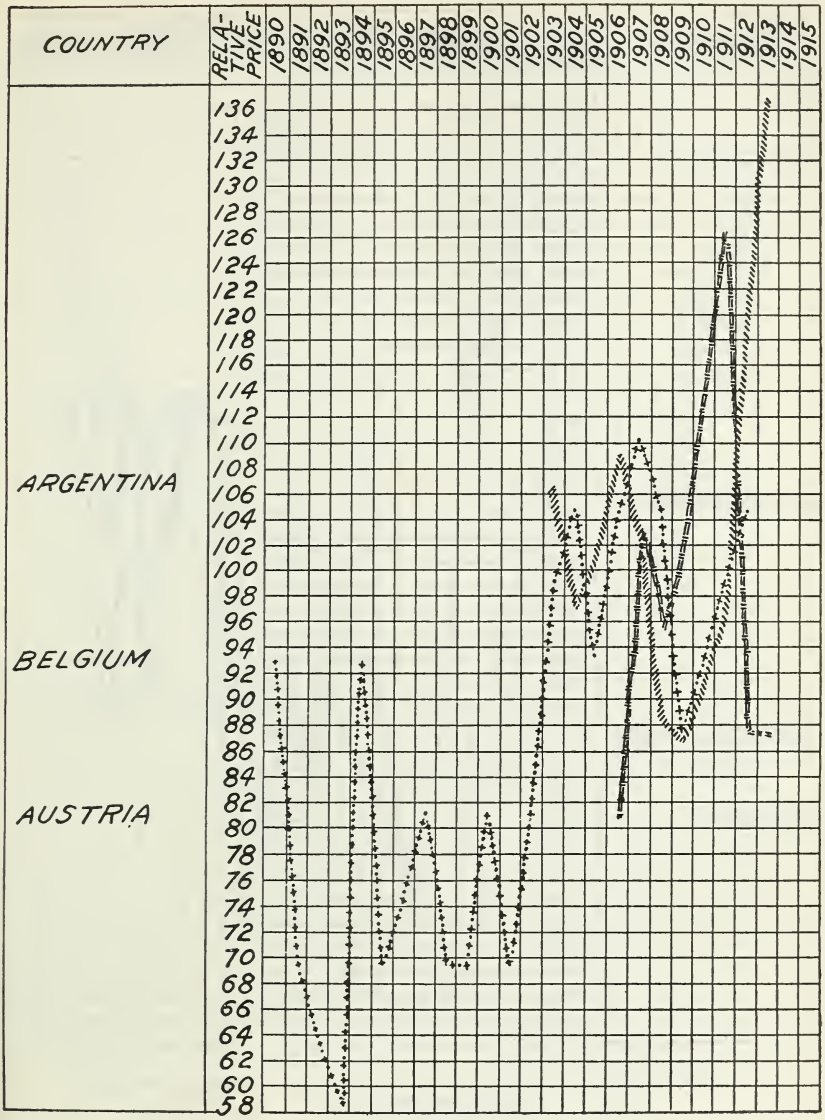

FIG. 23.—Relative wholesale prices of sheep in specified countries (Table 26). [Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

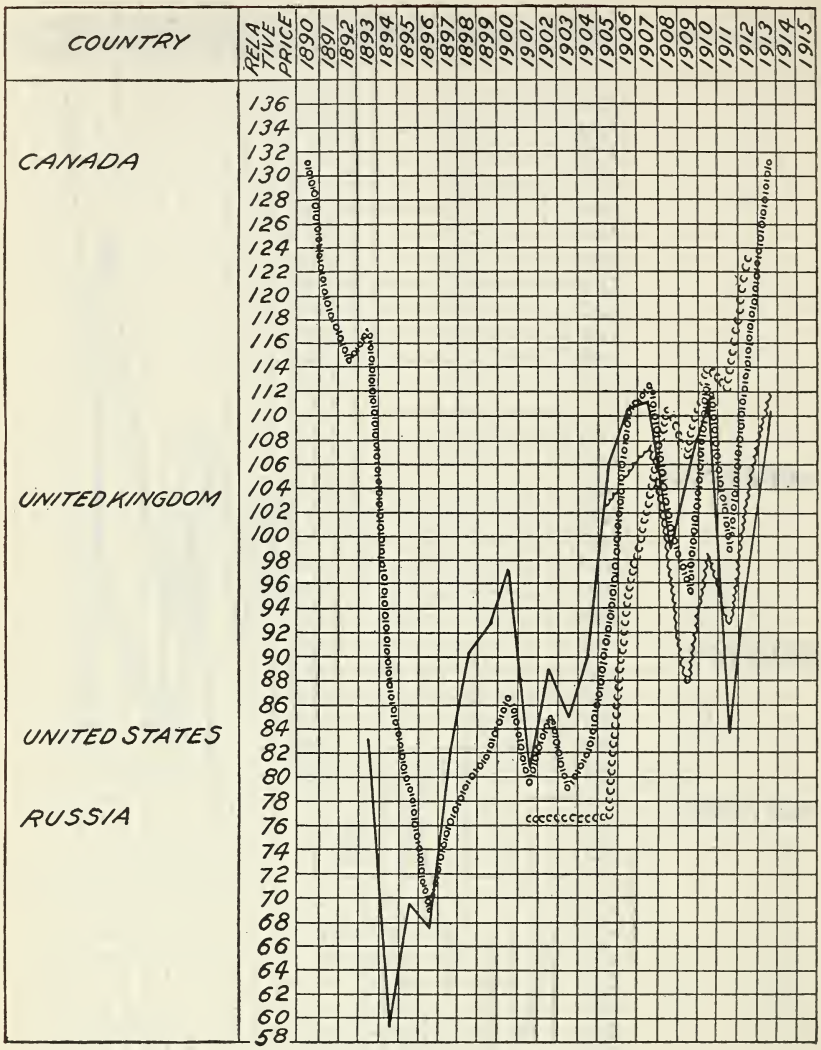

FIG. 24.—Relative wholesale prices of sheep in specified countries (Table 26)—Continued.
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

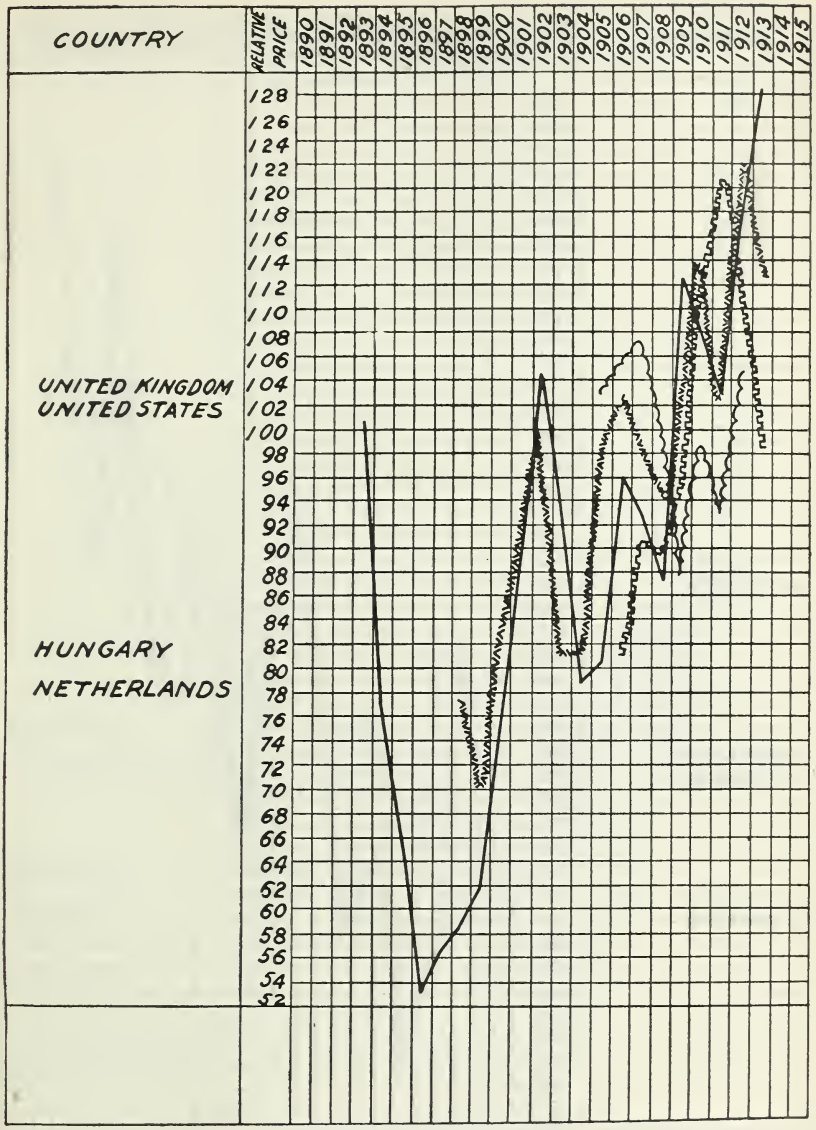

FIG. 25.—Relative wholesale prices of swine in specified countries (Table 26).
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

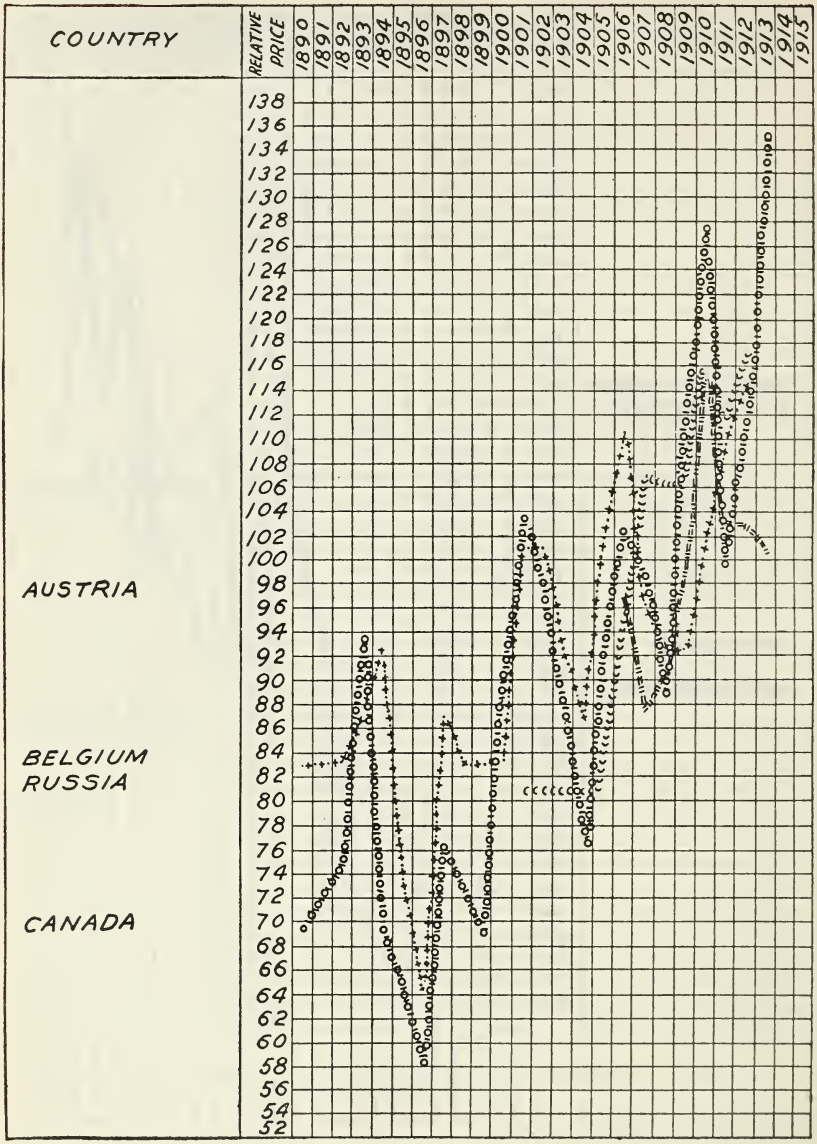

FIG. 26.—Relative wholesale prices of swine in specified countries (Table 26)—Continued.
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

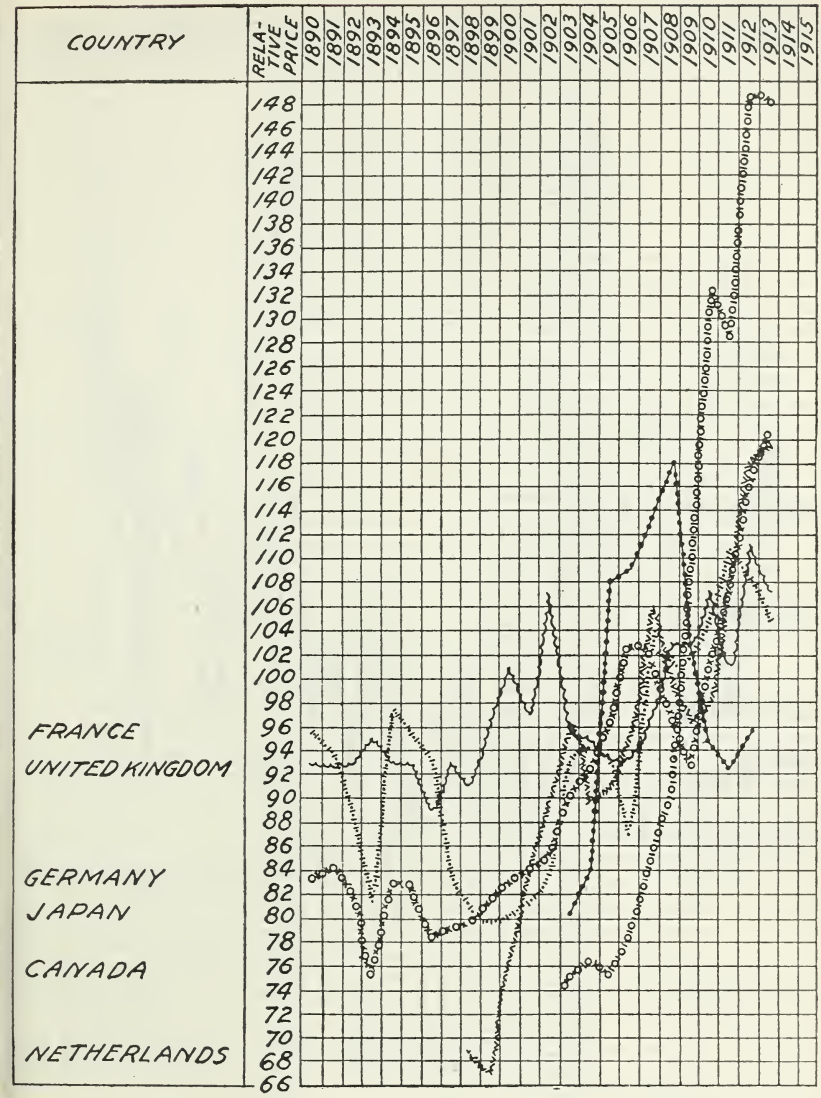

FIG. 27.—Relative wholesale prices of beef in specified countries (Table 26.)
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

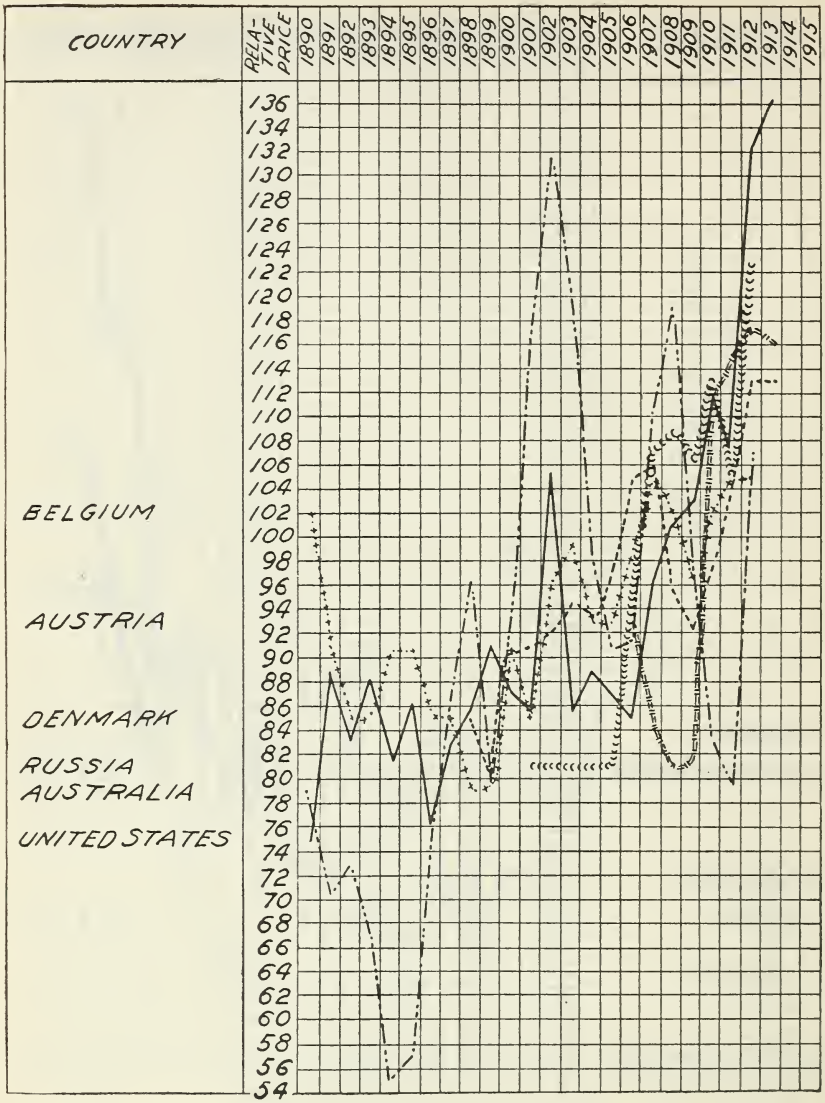

FIG. 28.—Relative wholesale prices of beef in specified countries (Table 26)—Continued.
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

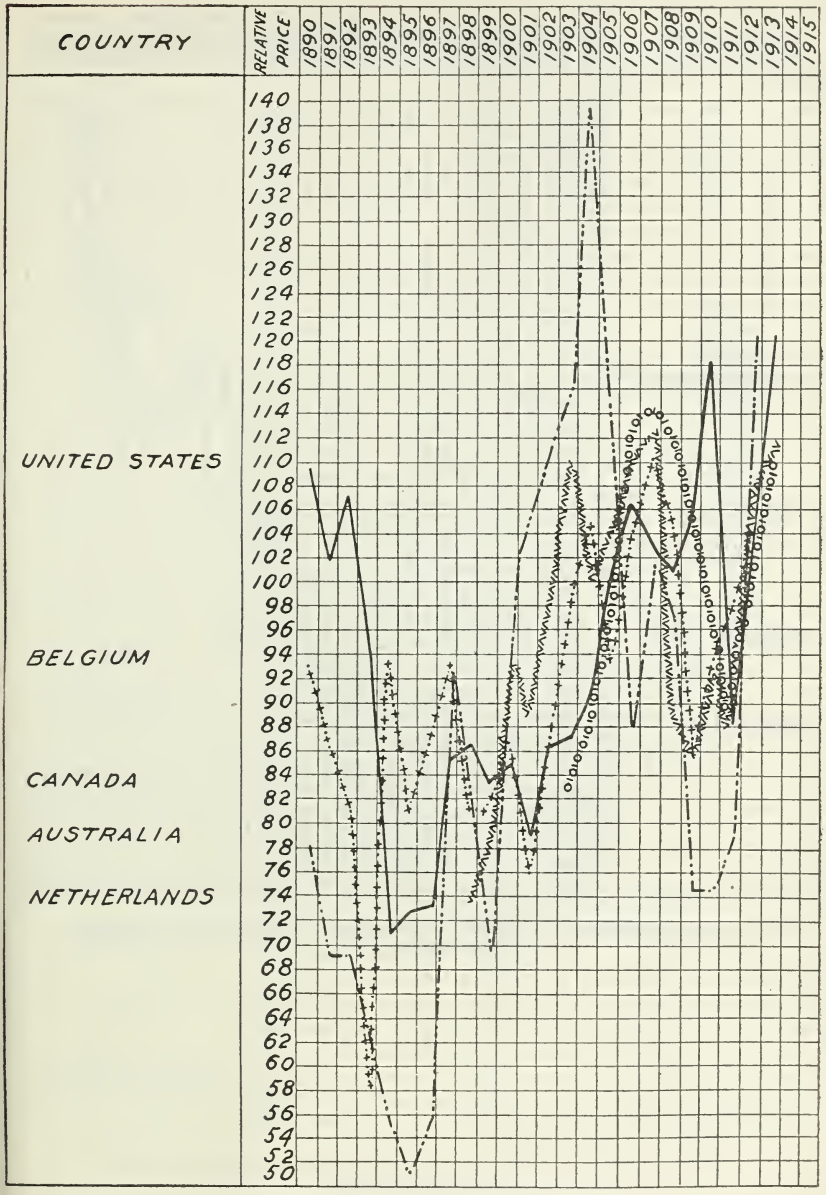

FIG. 29.—Relative wholesale prices of mutton in specified countries (Table 26).
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

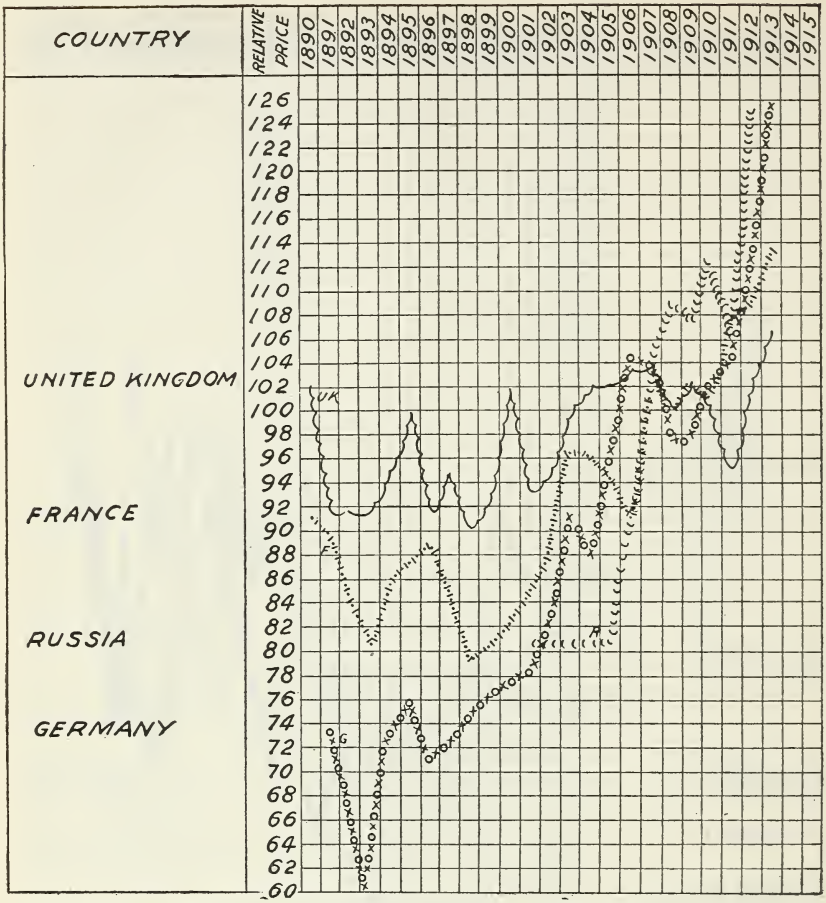

FIG. 30.—Relative wholesale prices of mutton in specified countries (Table 26)—Continued.
[Mean of 1903-1912=100.]

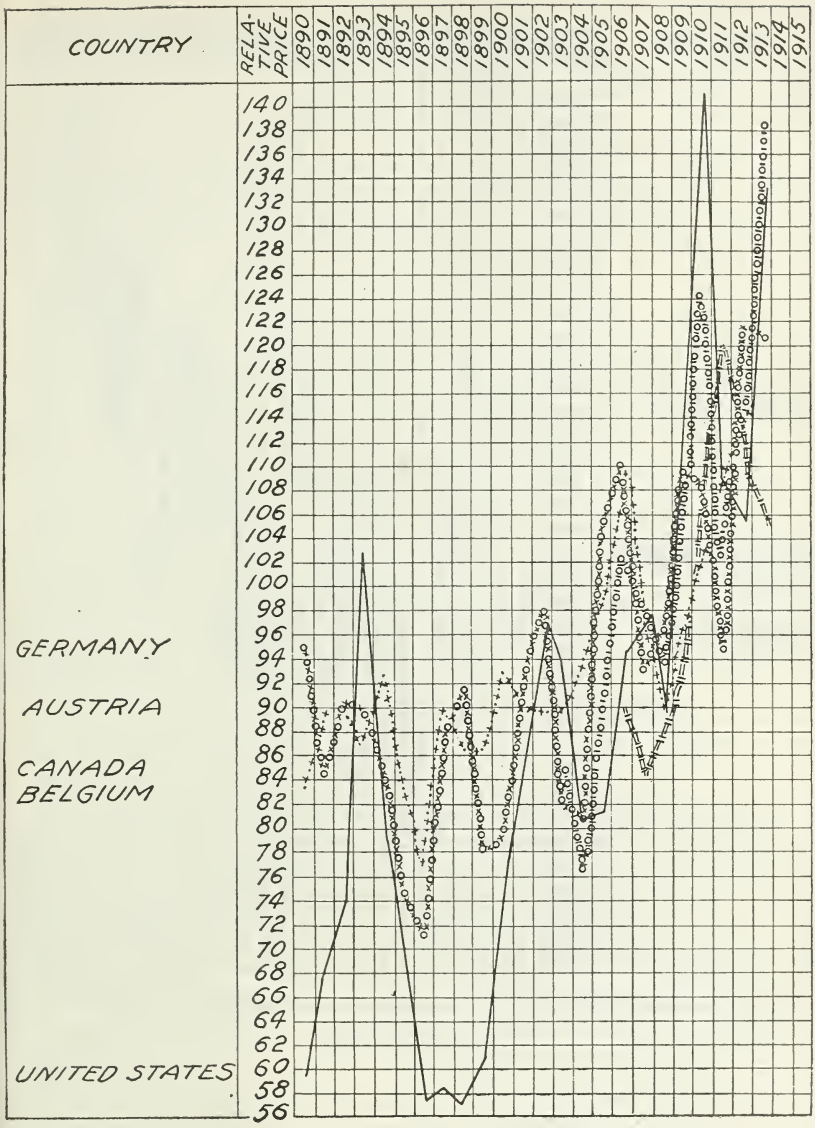

FIG. 31.—Relative wholesale prices of pork in specified countries (Table 26).
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

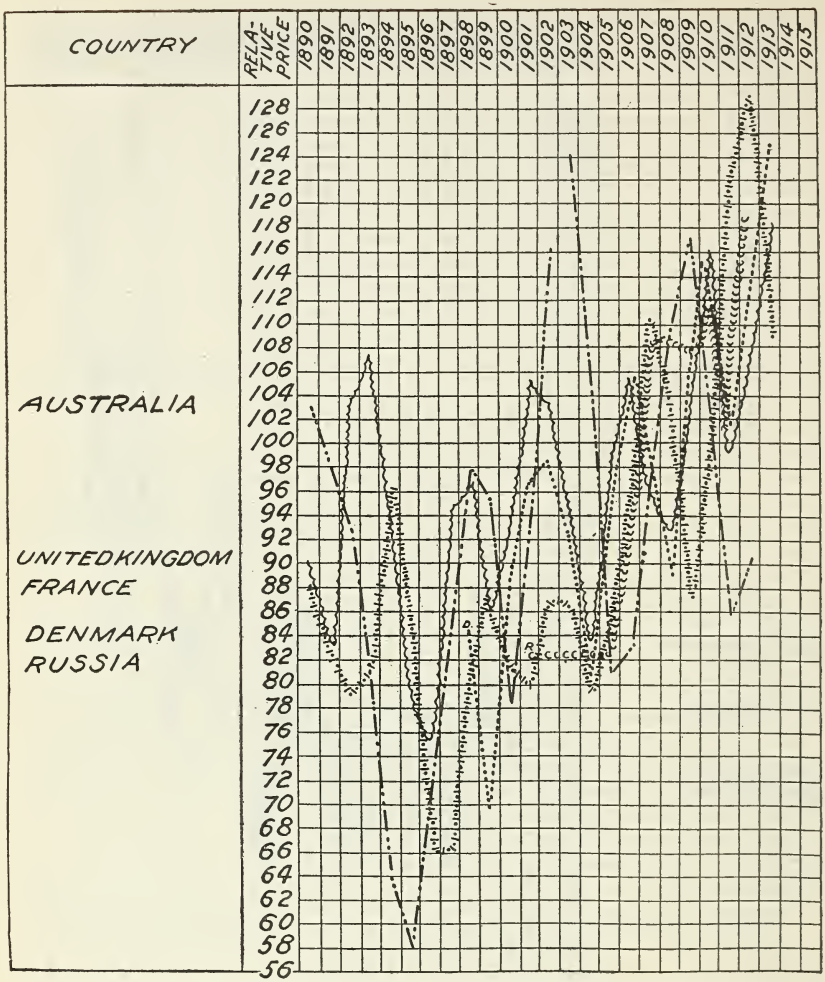

FIG. 32.—Relative wholesale prices of pork in specified countries (Table 26)—Continued.
[Mean of 1903–1912=100.]

The general fact is that meat production has not kept up with the increase of population in some degree, and with customary demand by meat consumers. The inevitable measure of this changed relationship between supply and demand is price, and the price compilations that have been made restate what has already appeared under a consideration of the number of meat animals throughout the world, namely, that the United States is not alone in its relative decline, but that it is participating in a world-wide movement. Increasing cost of meat production, also, may be regarded as a factor.

In a world-wide survey, it appears that there is a cutting up of ranges into farms, a continuation of the competition between range and farm by including new range areas, and a competition between cheap land and dear land in the production of beef and mutton. Unless the common farmer is taught by the scientific farmer how to produce beef and mutton on high-priced farm land in competition with cheap production on range land, it appears that the farmer feels the strength of the competition. He has withstood the competition, however, in a large degree in the British Isles by reaching supreme excellence, and he has avoided competition in Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and in some other countries by means of legislative and administrative protection.

FEEDING STUFFS IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND HAY.

[Table 27.]

The production of feeding stuffs must naturally precede the production of meat animals in each country except in so far as the feeding stuffs are imported, and of course in that case the producing has been done elsewhere. The ability of a country to produce feeding stuffs is in a measure indicated by an average yield per acre, and this appears in Table 27 for many countries. It appears that for the years embraced in Table 27 the average yield per acre of corn was from 23 to 29 bushels in the United States, 20 to 29 bushels in Argentina, 27 to 32 bushels in Australia, 16 to 22 bushels in Austria, 12 to 26 bushels in Hungary, 60 to 72 bushels in Canada, 17 to 21 bushels in France, 38 to 49 bushels in New Zealand, 10 to 21 bushels in European Russia, and 10 to 16 bushels in Asiatic Russia.

From 25 to 32 bushels of oats per acre were produced in the United States, and these averages compare with 48 bushels in Argentina, 13 to 26 bushels in Australia, 25 to 28 bushels in Austria, 23 to 33 bushels in Hungary, 21 to 39 bushels in Canada, 25 to 43 bushels in Denmark, 29 to 36 bushels in France, 33 to 58 bushels in Germany, 29 to 42 bushels in New Zealand, 16 to 22 bushels in European Russia, 14 to 19 bushels in Asiatic Russia, and 40 to 44 bushels in the United Kingdom.

In a comparison of countries with regard to the average yield of barley per acre, it appears that the range in the United States was from 22 to 26 bushels; in Australia, from 11 to 22 bushels; in Austria, from 20 to 25 bushels; in Hungary, from 19 to 26 bushels; in Canada, from 20 to 30 bushels; in Denmark, from 34 to 41 bushels; in France, from 23 to 26 bushels; in Germany, from 27 to 41 bushels; in New Zealand, from 23 to 38 bushels; in European Russia, from 11 to 16 bushels; in Asiatic Russia, from 11 to 13 bushels; and in the United Kingdom, from 33 to 36 bushels.

Hay production per acre nowhere averages as many as 2 tons for the years mentioned. For the United States the range is about 1.09 to 1.43 tons per acre; for Australia, 0.87 to 1.58 tons; for Austria, 1.2 to 1.4 tons; for Hungary, 0.8 to 1.4 tons; for Canada, 1.2 to 1.4 tons; for France, 1.4 to 1.8 tons; for Germany, 1.3 to 1.9 tons; for European Russia, 0.6 of 1 ton for the only year for which information is given; for Asiatic Russia, 0.4 to 0.5 of 1 ton; and for the United Kingdom, 1.4 to 1.8 tons from permanent grass.

AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND HAY PER CAPITA.

[Table 27.]

Average production per capita of corn, oats, barley, and hay has been compiled for various countries for inclusion in Table 27. For the years given, the production of corn in the United States per capita ranges from 19.7 to 35.1 bushels; in Argentina, from 22 to 25.1 bushels; in Australia, from 1.9 to 3 bushels; in Austria, from 0.5 to 0.8 of 1 bushel; in Hungary, from 5.5 to 9 bushels; in British South Africa, from 2.1 to 4.4 bushels; in Canada, from 2.2 to 4.8 bushels; in France, from 0.5 to 0.7 of 1 bushel; in New Zealand, from 0.4 to 0.9 of 1 bushel; in European Russia, from 0.3 to 0.6 of 1 bushel; and in Asiatic Russia, from 0.5 to 1 bushel.

The average production of oats per capita of the population of the United States for the years given ranges from 5.5 to 12.9 bushels; of Argentina, for the only year given, 5.5 bushels; of Australia, 1.3 to 3.7 bushels; of Austria, 4.4 to 4.8 bushels; of Hungary, 3.4 to 4.7 bushels; of British South Africa, from 0.5 to 1.1 bushels; of Canada, from 17.3 to 52.2 bushels; of Denmark, from 12.3 to 17.5 bushels; of France, from 7.3 to 9 bushels; of Germany, from 6.5 to 10.2 bushels; of New Zealand, from 14 to 21.6 bushels; of European Russia, from 6.8 to 7.5 bushels; of Asiatic Russia, from 3.1 to 3.8 bushels; and of the United Kingdom, from 3.7 to 4.7 bushels.

The average production of barley per capita for the years contained in Table 27 ranges from 0.2 to 1.9 bushels in the United States; from 0.3 to 0.9 of 1 bushel in Australia; from 2.3 to 2.8 bushels in

Austria; from 2.6 to 3.6 bushels in Hungary; 0.2 of 1 bushel in British South Africa; from 3.6 to 7 bushels in Canada; from 8 to 9.3 bushels in Denmark; from 1.1 to 1.3 bushels in France; from 2.2 to 2.6 bushels in Germany; from 1.2 to 2.1 bushels in New Zealand; from 1.9 to 3.3 bushels in European Russia; from 1.2 to 1.3 bushels in Asiatic Russia; and from 1.4 to 2.2 bushels in the United Kingdom.

In the United States the hay production per capita of the population for the years mentioned in Table 27 ranges from 0.6 to 1.1 tons; in Australia, from 0.3 to 1 ton; in Austria, from 0.3 to 0.4 of 1 ton; in Hungary, from 0.4 to 0.6 of 1 ton; in Canada, from 1.4 to 1.7 tons; in Denmark, from 0.4 to 0.9 of 1 ton; in France, from 0.4 to 0.5 of 1 ton; in Germany, from 0.4 to 0.5 of 1 ton; in European Russia, 0.3 of 1 ton for the only year mentioned; in Asiatic Russia, from 0.4 to 0.5 of 1 ton; and in the United Kingdom, from 0.2 to 0.3 of 1 ton from permanent grass.

PRICES OF CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND HAY.

[Table 28.]

The prices of feeding stuffs have an important bearing on the cost of producing meat, and these prices vary greatly from country to country. A comparison of many countries in this respect is made in Table 28, in which are presented the prices of corn, oats, barley, and hay, mostly in primary markets and in wholesale lots. For the United States, however, the price given is the average at the farm December 1. Only a few selected years have been included in this table.

For the years given, the average farm price of corn at the farm ranged from 28.3 to 69.1 cents per bushel in the United States; from 38.5 to 63.7 cents in Argentina in primary markets; from 66.9 to 117.6 cents in Australia; 80.4 cents in the only year given in Austria; from 54.2 to 77.6 cents in Hungary; from 74.9 to 95.4 cents in Cape of Good Hope, British South Africa; from 49.6 to 76.1 cents in Canada; from 75.4 to 101.9 cents in France; from 73.6 to 102.6 cents in Germany; from 60.8 to 158.2 cents in New Zealand; and from 49.7 to 67.7 cents in European Russia.

The average farm price of oats, for the few years included in Table 28, ranged from 22.9 to 40.5 cents per bushel in the United States; in primary markets, from 17.9 to 34.2 cents in Argentina, from 35.7 to 68.9 cents in Australia, from 37.3 to 46 cents in Austria, from 34.9 to 55.7 cents in Hungary, from 33.7 to 46.7 cents in Cape of Good Hope, British South Africa, from 31.2 to 41.9 cents in Canada, from 46.5 to 56.3 cents in Denmark, from 45.6 to 59.3 cents in France, from 42.7 to 63.3 cents in Germany, from 35.7 to 73 cents in New Zealand, from 25.1 to 45 cents in European Russia, from 16 to 48.4

cents in Asiatic Russia, and from 36.2 to 47.6 cents in the United Kingdom.

Barley prices on the farm in the United States, for the few years included in Table 28, ranged from 40.3 to 70.8 cents per bushel; in primary markets in Australia, from 56.5 to 101.2 cents; in Austria, from 59.2 to 70.9 cents; in Hungary, from 50.3 to 75.4 cents; in Cape of Good Hope, British South Africa, from 77.9 to 98.5 cents; in Canada from 44.3 to 60.7 cents; in Denmark, from 63.1 to 85.4 cents; in France, from 58.3 to 82.6 cents; in Germany, from 67.6 to 85.2 cents; in New Zealand, from 52.6 to 116.8 cents; in European Russia, from 39.7 to 65.7 cents; in Asiatic Russia, from 30.1 to 55.4 cents; and in the United Kingdom, from 64.0 to 83.7 cents.

Hay prices at the farm in the United States, for the few years included in Table 28, averaged from $7.04 to $12.43 per ton; in primary markets, from $14.81 to $27.48 in Australia, from $4.60 to $19.47 in Cape of Good Hope, British South Africa, from $9.12 to $14.04 in Canada, from $8.63 to $14.53 in France, from $7.38 to $22.81 in New Zealand, from $8.56 to $9.13 in European Russia, from $3.99 to $8.84 in Asiatic Russia, and from $15.75 to $18.47 in the United Kingdom.

NOTES ON SELECTED COUNTRIES OF MEAT PRODUCTION.

Much information was collected in this investigation in the search for facts for many countries of meat production. Some of these countries are of large actual production and others of small production, and there are several countries of both sorts that apparently may have an enormous potential increased production. The object of the following references to these countries is to present prominent features and not to enter into any extended and detailed examination.

ARGENTINA.

RISE OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

Many years ago Argentina established an export trade in salted beef, at a time before fresh beef was preserved by freezing or chilling, and years ago also live cattle were exported, chiefly to England. In the course of time Argentine cattle became infected with the foot-and-mouth disease, and the British Government, to protect home cattle, prohibited the importation of live cattle from Argentina.

Argentina, however, had become too important a source of fresh beef to the United Kingdom to be lost, and consequently British and other companies established slaughtering and freezing works in Argentina and exported the frozen beef, mostly to England.

A revolutionary element was introduced into the Argentine exportation of frozen beef by the diminishing per capita supply of beef in

the United States, which rapidly led to the substantial extinction of the export trade of the United States in refrigerated beef in 1914. This beef had mostly gone to the United Kingdom. Four of the great slaughtering companies of Chicago and other cities bought or built slaughtering and chilling or freezing establishments in Argentina and speedily dominated the business of slaughtering beef animals there for export.

A frigorifico is a large slaughtering establishment that chills or freezes meat and exports it. In 1913, there were 10 separate establishments in Argentina and 2 in Uruguay, but some of these were under the same ownership and control, and there was a prospect that two new plants in Argentina would soon be in operation.

The improvement of Argentine beef cattle has been speedily and intelligently performed. Argentine cattle owners have been the readiest and best buyers of the British pure-bred beef cattle, and have bought them in large numbers. So rapidly have the Argentine cattle herds been improved in beef qualities in recent years that they are now producing export beef of high quality.

CONDITION OF THE CATTLE-PRODUCING INDUSTRY.

The conditions under which beef cattle are kept and the essential facts relating to the beef-animal producing industry have been under observation by three noted experts of this country, one of them as special agent of the tariff board in 1911. The Argentine beef, both for home consumption and for export, is not corn fed. Part of it is the product of native pastures, but the best of it is fed on alfalfa, of which there are 6,000,000 acres.

In the Province of Buenos Aires, reports the special agent of the tariff board, "the land is worth too much money on the market to be profitable with cattle or sheep grazing. The summer droughts make it hard to grow cultivated grasses. Alfalfa is a success in every part of the country." "Agriculture is coming in rapidly and lands are constantly being subdivided into farms. Never, so far as was noted, do the farmers keep live stock on their farms more than the animals needed for work, or perhaps some cows for dairy use, or a few sheep bought for food to be killed off one at a time as needed." One-third of the cattle of the Republic are in this Province.

Ranchmen often lease lands to the farmers or colonists, usually for wheat growing. This withdraws the land from stock growing for three to five years, when it is sown to alfalfa and returned to stock again, while the colonist moves on to develop another piece of land from wildness to wheat and to leave it later in turn to alfalfa.

"The Province of Entre Rios," says the special agent, "is fully occupied and fully stocked with sheep and cattle. It is a land where

perennial grasses are not much seen, and those found are of hard, coarse kinds, of little use. The nutritious grasses are mostly annuals, and annual clovers abound. The Province is going rapidly to agriculture."

Concerning the Province of Corrientes, the special agent writes that "it is a great cattle country, but many of the herds are of the unimproved native stocks, with wide horns and huge bony frames. They go to the salting works at about five or six years of age. Good cattle thrive in southern Corrientes and some day doubtless will cover all of the Province."

"There is no probability of much immediate development of the live-stock industry" in the Province of Chaco. In the Province of Santa Fe "the number of cattle, now 2,639,480, will increase, no doubt, owing to the laying down of lands to alfalfa." "In Pampa Central the 5,000,000 sheep are decreasing, due to the coming in of agriculture. Cattle, on the other hand, are likely to increase, as it is a great alfalfa-growing region."

In summing up the results of his observations in Argentina, the special agent of the tariff board states that in his opinion "there is no doubt that sheep breeding in Argentina has passed its meridian and is now on the decline. This is because of the large immigration to Argentina and the continually laying down of lands to agriculture." "Contrasting cattle breeding with sheep breeding, the production of good cattle on alfalfa will no doubt increase in Argentina as time goes on, especially if prices for beef remain good. It is probably the most marvelous place for cattle breeding in the world. This is especially true of the regions where alfalfa is grown. In Argentina, cattle seem to bloat very little on alfalfa pasture. They run in thousands on the alfalfa pastures, which are perennial, and in winter eat alfalfa hay from ricks piled up for them, without men taking the trouble, as a rule, to take it out for them."

It is important to remember, however, that the great defect in Argentina is the weather, which is most uncertain. Rains may come at any time of the year or they may not come at all. Sometimes a region will be without much, or with little, rain for one, two, or three years. The rainfall in normal years is just sufficient for the grasses and crops. In exceedingly rare seasons it is excessive. Perhaps in half the years it is too light. One year in seven, more or less, it is withheld. In 1830 nearly all the cattle, horses, and sheep of Argentina perished for want of water, "but no doubt the losses were much more severe than they could be to-day, for wells and windmills abound on every hand."

DOCTOR MELVIN'S CONCLUSIONS.

After Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, visited Argentina in 1913 and investigated the cattle and beef industry, he summarized his conclusions as follows:

(I) BEEF PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA.

(1) The growth of the Argentine export beef trade has been a remarkable development of the last 15 years.

(2) At present the Argentine beef output seems to be all that is warranted by the present supply of breeding animals.

(3) The Argentine beef output may be increased, the extent of the increase depending upon the maintenance of remunerative prices, the use of alfalfa pastures, and the relative importance of grain growing.

(4) Very little of the Argentine beef is cornfed, and the large profit in raising cattle on alfalfa pasture when prices are satisfactory may in itself tend to check the growing of corn for fattening.

(5) Highly enlightened and long continued breeding operations have given Argentina a stock of beef cattle of a very high degree of excellence.

(II) THE EFFECT UPON THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(1) The tremendous growth of the Argentine export beef trade may be directly attributed to the decline in the surplus production of beef in the United States.

(2) The United States imported from Argentina from October, 1913, to September, 1914, inclusive, in round numbers 154,000,000 pounds of beef and meat products, of which 140,000,000 pounds were refrigerated beef.

(3) The Bureau of Animal Industry does not believe that beef producers in the United States need have serious immediate concern regarding competition from Argentina.

(4) A positive and beneficial effect on our beef cattle industry may be expected in the demand for breeding animals from Argentina. This demand should be stimulated in every legitimate way.

AUSTRALIA.

CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTION.

Much of the following matter is condensed from the article on Meat Production in Australia and New Zealand, by Dr. E. C. Joss, in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1914.

The vast sloping highlands and plains country of the great interior of the continent, where the precipitation is sufficient to produce vegetation, is almost wholly devoted to live-stock grazing. The system mostly followed in the range country is to inclose in fence large holdings of land, which are either privately owned or are leased for a term of years from the Government. These ranches are known as cattle and sheep stations, and range in size from 5,000 to several million acres. Owing to the prevailing tropical and subtropical climate of Australia, open grazing on the indigenous grasses exists throughout the year in ordinary seasons. Practically no

effort is made in these continuous grazing districts to provide feed for periods when grass becomes deficient on account of drought, and devastating sectional, or even general, droughts are of not infrequent occurrence. These dry periods often seriously affect the live-stock industry by causing considerable losses of lambs and calves, and, at times, enormous losses of cattle and sheep.

Following the droughts, however, the live-stock industry shows remarkable recuperative powers, and a few favorable seasons usually suffice for the replenishment of the depleted flocks and herds. Australia is poorly supplied with natural watercourses, so that much dependence must be placed on ponds constructed to impound surface water, or on bores or wells, which are often 3,000 feet or more in depth.

The production of swine is conducted usually as an adjunct to dairying.

MARKETING.

In the marketing of fat stock, buyers may go to the premises to make direct purchase of the producers, or the producers or owners may offer their holdings at public auction at sales yards located in various towns and districts. Such auction sales may be held at certain places on regular days each week, or announcements may be made in advertisements in the local newspapers. Live-stock sales are usually made at a lump price per head, or, in case of private sale, they may be made on the basis of dressed weight of the carcass at the meat works. The practice of weighing live stock at the time of sale is not followed, except occasionally in the purchase of swine.

The custom of slaughtering on farmers' account is followed to some extent. Under this method, the slaughtering concern undertakes to receive cattle and sheep, to slaughter, freeze, and market the carcass, and dispose of the skins, tallow, etc., for the farmer or owner, charging variable fees for the services rendered.

Although Australia has an area approximately equal to that of the main body of the United States, it has a little less than a total of 17,000 miles of railways, all owned by the Government. Railroad development has been confined mostly to the southeastern and eastern parts of the continent, thus leaving the vast interior and the western and northern parts of the country without connecting railroads. This means that sheep and cattle produced on the interior expanse of grazing lands must be driven on foot to distant railway points for shipment, or driven directly to the meat works, the latter being quite uniformly located on or near the Pacific Coast, between Adelaide on the south and Townsville, in Queensland, on the north. It is not uncommon in Australia to hear of large droves of fat cattle which have been driven overland from 500 to 1,000 miles or more,

subsisting without serious loss of weight on native grasses along the way, to reach a railway shipping point or meat works. Likewise sheep from the far interior districts are often trailed hundreds of miles to reach markets.

In addition to the exportation of meat and meat products, Australia exports annually from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 frozen rabbits and hares.

An especially notable feature is the rather general operation of municipal and state-owned abattoirs.

DISEASES.

Considerable losses of cattle have been caused by tick fever, which is similar to, if not identical with, the tick fever of the southern United States. Considerable losses of cattle are also sustained in the northern and northeastern parts of the continent from the prevalence of contagious pleuropneumonia. Anthrax and black leg are said to exist in some districts. Tuberculosis is also present in cattle and swine. Blowflies are particularly troublesome to sheep in some districts. Australia is said to be free from sheep and cattle scabies, glanders, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and dourine.

SLAUGHTERING TO THE LIMIT.

The entry of two Chicago companies into the slaughtering and meat-exporting business in Australia, in addition to strong English companies, and the relatively increasing demand for cattle as evidenced by the increase in price of beef in consumers' markets, seem to be affecting the Australian beef-producing industry as they are affecting the beef-producing industry in Argentina; that is to say, they seem to be causing a slaughter "to the limit." Increase of beef production, therefore, does not seem to be in prospect in Australia. Yet, large slaughtering companies are buying extensive areas of grazing land and stocking them with great herds of cattle, the effect of which, presumably, may be to make the beef supply more steady, but not necessarily larger.

BRAZIL.

A COUNTRY OF GREAT POTENTIAL PRODUCTION.

Consul General Lay reports that the absence of railway transportation has prevented the cattle business from developing in most districts of Brazil. Shipment has been made, therefore, only on a limited scale.

While there are no statistics of the pastoral industry in Brazil it is estimated that there are 30,000,000 cattle in this country, 8,000,000 of which are in Rio Grande do Sul and 5,000,000 in Minas Geraes.

The cattle-raising industry in Brazil, although exploited in every State and finding propitious conditions in some of them, has for

many years remained stationary and has even retrograded, except in Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo, and Parana, whose Governments recently began a series of efforts to improve cattle breeds and render the industry profitable. Stock raising in the State of Sao Paulo has been developed, thanks both to individual efforts and to the Government. There has been a "station of selection" founded for national breeds, and especially for the breed Caracul which has given very good results. Companies have been formed to engage in the live-stock industry, some of them with a capital of millions of dollars.

A letter from Mr. Richard Walsh, published in the Breeders' Gazette of December 18, 1913, says that the Brazilian cow is quite a big-framed common cow, very much larger than our old-time Texas cow, and is well adapted to crossing with good blood, such as Herefords and Shorthorns.

A large cattle ranch was established several years ago in Brazil. Mr. Walsh writes that in February, 1913, this enterprise had acquired 10,000,000 acres of land and 85,000 cattle, and, by December of the same year, had increased the cattle to 225,000, and hoped to raise the number to 500,000.

In the spring of 1915, London beef merchants were handling the first shipment of chilled beef from Brazil, the quantity being 1,060 quarters received from a frigorifico at Sao Paulo.

In consequence of rising land prices in Argentina, cattle ranchmen have been turning toward southern and southeastern Brazil for extension of beef production.

The cattle industry has heretofore been greatly handicapped by disease, but some of the State governments are taking practical steps to suppress disease and to aid ranchmen to do so.

Sheep raising is carried on only in a small degree.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign trade record of Brazil in live meat animals and meat and meat products has been compiled as far back as 1903. Substantially no animals have been exported.

The meat exports range from 1,100,000 pounds in 1903, to 3,000,000 pounds in 1910. Subsequent to that year, the decline was to 2,000,000 pounds in 1911 and 1,100,000 pounds in 1912.

These exports are mostly beef and beef products, jerked beef being prominent, and also preserved tongues and meat extract. Considerable lard appears in the exports for several years.

On the other hand, Brazil has imported an immensely greater quantity of meat than it has exported, but the quantity has rapidly declined. In 1903, the imports of meat and meat products amounted

to 123,000,000 pounds; in 1910, 80,000,000 pounds; and in 1912, 57,000,000 pounds. By far the most prominent class of imports is jerked beef, compared with which the exports are inconsequential. Considerable amounts of tallow and grease, bacon, hams, and lard are among the imports.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Under the improved conditions of recent years, great progress has been made in the pastoral industry. The number of cattle in the Union of South Africa increased from about 3,500,000 at the time of the census of 1904, to 5,797,000 in 1911, an increase of 66 per cent. In spite of a decrease of 31 per cent in Natal, where East Coast fever had not yet been brought under control, the number of sheep had almost doubled within the same seven years.

RAINFALL.

Speaking broadly, it may be said that out of the 1,244,159 square miles of British South Africa, appropximately 850,000 square miles have an average annual rainfall of 15 inches and upwards; but by far the greater part of this area is a region of summer rains, in a large part of which the half year including the winter months is practically rainless. The streams, moreover, are very unevenly fed, owing largely to a scarcity of timber in most of the region south of the Zambezi. Rhodesia, however, is a fairly well-watered country. While 15 inches of rain annually would be ample for the growth of crops, if well distributed throughout the growing season, and while on the same condition many crops would thrive on half of that quantity, it is, nevertheless, true that, in a large part of British South Africa, irrigation is desirable during the dry season even where the average rainfall is much in excess of 15 inches yearly.

CARRYING POWER OF THE LAND.

In the past, the stock farms have generally comprised thousands of acres of land, and it was quite common to have two farms, one on the uplands for summer, and one at a lower altitude, to which the stock could be driven for winter. The grasses of the veldt, or the drought-resisting shrubs, bushes, etc., which serve in their stead where grass can not grow, have been mainly relied on for feed; but the tendency now is toward smaller farms, compacter settlements, and increasing dependence on cultivated forage crops, such as alfalfa grass, roots, etc., to supplement the wild herbage and boscage, of which, in the more arid sections, it sometimes takes 10 to 12 acres to support 1 sheep, and at least five times as many for every head of cattle.

In an article on South Africa as a sheep country, published in the Agricultural Journal of the Union of South Africa for November, 1913, many districts of Cape Province are mentioned in which it requires from 3 to 8½ acres of land to support a sheep. Districts in the more humid section are named, in which from 1 to 3 sheep can be kept on about 2 acres. For the eastern parts of Orange Free State and Transvaal, the estimate given is 2 or 3 sheep per 2 acres, and for the western parts, 1 sheep per 2 acres in the former, and 2 in the latter Province.

Mr. W. Oosterlaak, dairy instructor in the Orange Free State, estimates that on an average for that Province in 1913, each head of small stock requires 1½ acres and each head of large stock 7½ acres, if dependent on the wild produce of the veldt. But Sir Percy Fitzpatrick gives the results of successful experiments with cultivated grasses adapted to dry farming districts, in which he had pastured during the three driest months of the year over twenty times as many sheep as could have been kept through the same season on an equal area of uncultivated veldt.

MAIZE.

The climate of a large part of South Africa is peculiarly well suited to the easy production of enormous quantities of maize of exceptionally good quality. The rainfall is ample on a vast area, if the soil is cultivated properly. The possible planting season lasts for two months, as compared with the maximum limit of 18 days in some of the maize-growing States of North America.

DISEASES.

The occasional prevalence of epizootic diseases and the diseases conveyed from one animal to another by blood-sucking insects, have militated against the success of the pastoral industry. Of the former class, rinderpest, by which as lately as the mid-nineties of the last century, extensive regions were swept almost bare of cattle, is now so well under control as to have lost its terrors for the stock breeders. Of the latter class, East Coast fever, which kills about 95 per cent of the animals affected by it, is successfully combatted by dipping cattle at short intervals in a solution that destroys the tick by which the disease is carried. The natives generally and many white farmers are less attentive than they should be to the use of this antidote, but the difficulty is being met by making dipping compulsory within affected areas. Various other diseases affecting cattle, sheep, and goats are also giving way before the advance of science and the sanitary legislation based on its teachings; and, with the destruction of the big game immune to the tsetse-fly disease, on the blood of which animals the fly chiefly subsists, the area infested by

that insect has been so far diminished that domestic animals in British South Africa are no longer exposed to the disease, except in a small part of Zululand and some parts of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

RECENT PROGRESS.

Pedigreed stock for the improvement of breeds has been imported in large numbers, especially since the early part of 1913, when a steamship company, under a contract with the Government, began transporting such stock free of charge.

In spite of years of severe drought, there are signs of progress which indicate increased production of meats. Far better care is given to live stock than was formerly given. The fencing in of pastures and the provision of water so that animals can drink at will, are being strongly urged on the attention of farmers. Alfalfa, we are told, "has literally revolutionized the whole system of agriculture and stock raising in the eastern and midland districts" of Cape Province, and irrigation works are being constructed in many localities, by which the cultivation of alfalfa and other crops will be largely extended. The use of labor-saving machinery on farms is rapidly extending, as also is the area under cultivation, and improved methods of farming are said to be very noticeable. All this means less reliance on the veldt for the support of live stock, and an increase in the number that can be maintained.

Men who are concerned with cattle production in the United States on a large scale have established a great enterprise for the same purpose in Rhodesia. They have obtained control of 4,000,000 acres of ranching land, and, by the spring of 1915, they had acquired 30,000 cattle. The European war prevented the buying of a larger number.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The exports of live-meat animals from British South Africa have been very few, and the exports of meat and meat products amounted only to 356,000 pounds in 1911, although this amount had grown from 15,000 pounds in 1906. These exports were mostly beef and tallow.

On the other hand, the imports of meat and meat products, which were as large as 264,000,000 pounds in 1903, rapidly declined to 35,000,000 pounds in 1913. The imports were largely of beef and beef products, of mutton to an appreciable extent, and of pork and pork products considerably. It is evident that British South Africa is approaching the time when it will cease to be a meat-deficiency country.

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CANADA.

DECLINING MEAT ANIMALS.

As has already appeared in the consideration of the number of meat animals in Canada, the production of meat in very recent years has declined. The Canadian Commission on Conservation reported in September, 1914, that "the war in Europe and the consequent demand for increased exports of meats finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock. As a result of the removal of the American tariff a healthy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in eastern Canada nearly everything has been shipped out of the country except dairy cows. This export trade, together with farmers slaughtering their calves for veal, can have but one result to Canada, namely, a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists or would exist in a normal market."

RANGE INDUSTRY RAPIDLY PASSING.

The Canadian West is now experiencing the same change in cattle-raising methods as has already taken place in much of the country south of the line formerly devoted to ranching purposes, says the Hon. J. J. Rutherford, veterinary director general and live-stock commissioner of Canada. The ranching industry in Canada, continues Commissioner Rutherford, is rapidly passing. In Saskatchewan and Alberta it is only a matter of time until even the districts still regarded as unfit for general agriculture will, through modern methods of dry farming or by means of irrigation, be brought under cultivation. In the Peace River country ranching may persist for a time, but there, as elsewhere on the continent, the settler will soon be its undoing and the cowboy will disappear.

Under ranching conditions 20 acres is the usual allowance for each head of cattle, while the losses from exposure, from lack of food, and from wild animals constitute a heavy drain on the herd.

There is still much open grazing land available in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and many settlers let their cattle run at large during the summer, thus, for the present, combining ranching with farming. As time goes on and the land becomes more generally taken for farming this condition will disappear, as it has already done in many districts in Manitoba as well as in the newer west, and the farmer will have to depend for his feed on the output of his own acres.

CHILE.

UNPROMISING FUTURE.

According to Consul Winslow stock raising in Chile does not seem to be keeping pace with the general development of the country, owing largely to the fact that better use can be made of the land,

since beef cattle can be brought in from Argentina cheaply. Then the ravages of tuberculosis, carbuncles, fever, etc., and the large number of deaths during droughts in unirrigated sections of the country, tend to make the business unprofitable.

Chile has over 23,000,000 acres suitable for cultivation, and, of this area, 1,400,000 acres are seeded, 1,400,000 acres are in tame pastures, and 800,000 acres are devoted to tame hay, mostly alfalfa. About 20 per cent of the uncultivated portion of the country (164,000,000 acres) is suitable for grazing, and most of this for only a portion of the year.

The Territory of Magallanes embraces approximately one-fifth of the area of all Chile, and it is better adapted to sheep than to cattle, so that there are over 25 sheep per square mile in this Territory and only 1 head of cattle to each 2 square miles. There is little prospect that the cattle holdings in this Territory will be materially increased in the near future.

It would seem that, with favorable climate and abundant grazing lands, at least sufficient cattle should be raised to supply the home markets. It could doubtless be done and more, too, if provision were made for feeding during the dry part of some seasons and during the winter months in some sections of the country. It seems to be the custom to let the cattle shift for themselves, with the result that many die and others become so weak that tuberculosis and carbuncles work havoc year after year. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the cattle of the country die of contagious diseases, and there has been no organized effort as yet to improve these conditions.

COLOMBIA.

SHOULD BE LARGE PRODUCER OF CATTLE.

The prediction has been made that Colombia will eventually utilize an immense pasturage area for the production of cattle. Already the cattle industry is probably Colombia's most important agricultural pursuit. Until very recently this country exported large numbers of cattle to Cuba and Panama, and this foreign trade, together with increasing local consumption of beef, so reduced the existing stock that all exports of cattle ceased and cattle were imported from Venezuela in 1914.

In all the northern coastal region, reports Consul Starrett, the lowlands are covered with grass all the year round, and the higher lands are green for most of the year, with the exception of January, February, and March, which are the driest months of the season. These "llanos" are covered with Para and Guinea grasses, and the lands used for grazing are said to last for many years, with an occasional cleaning and burning and a few months' rest during the rainy season. It is stated that 1½ acres will easily support one animal all the year round.

The cattle now produced in Colombia are not large and average only from 700 to 800 pounds. It takes from five to six years for an animal to reach maturity. The percentage of calves that live is said to be high. Nearly all the large cities of the country constitute the several markets for cattle. There are at present no packing houses or refrigerating plants.

DENMARK.

DAIRYING AND BACON PRODUCTION.

Attention is called to this country on account of the enormous national surplus of bacon, and not with the purpose of describing the conditions and means of its production. It will be remembered that by means of large importations of feedingstuffs, an important dairying industry is maintained, with a butter product of high excellence and enough to afford a large export. This butter is made in cooperative creameries, and in consequence of these creameries hogs are kept to consume the skim milk. These hogs largely afford the export bacon, and this is made under uniform conditions by cooperative bacon companies.

There is a very instructive dovetailing of bacon making into butter making, and the success of both of these industries in Denmark appears to be founded on the cooperation of producers; but cooperation does not tell the whole story. Numerous elements leading to perfection of product have grown into both of these undertakings.

MADAGASCAR.

RECENT RAPID GROWTH OF MEAT PRODUCTION.

This large island has already been mentioned as possessing a large number of cattle, and attention is again directed to it, this time on account of the rapidly increasing exports of beef and pork and their products. The cattle of this island are of the Cebu race, and, therefore, are small, but they are hardy and produce a meat suitable for canning and for making meat extract.

From Madagascar in 1911 were exported 5,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products, mainly the latter. In 1910 the exports were 3,300,000 pounds; in 1909, 673,000 pounds; in 1908, 257,000 pounds; in 1907, 85,000 pounds; and, in 1903, 21,000 pounds.

This enormous rate of increase in exports was caused mainly by exports of tallow, of lard, of hams and other salted pork, and of canned meat.

The foreign demand for the beef of Madagascar began with the demand for live cattle in neighboring islands in the Indian Ocean, and in South Africa at the time of the Boer war. In the opinion of

observers, it is expected that the export trade of this island in beef and pork and their products will increase along present lines.

MEXICO.

DEPLETION OF HERDS OF CATTLE.

No estimate of the number of cattle in Mexico has been found since the census of 1902, when 5,142,000 cattle were enumerated. One of the effects of the long-continued war in Mexico has, perhaps, been the diminution of its cattle, which formerly amounted to many millions of head on the vast plains of the plateau. The largest herds of cattle in Mexico were those of the northern States, the States north of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Tepic. Great numbers of these cattle have been driven across the boundary line between Mexico and the United States and have been sold to buyers in the United States. For three years previous to the fiscal year 1915, Mexico has contributed annually a supply of cattle to this country far greater than normally, and the cattle buyers of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona have secured large numbers.

EXCELLENT RANGES.

Suitability of the northern States of Mexico for cattle production is described by a ranchman from Utah, who developed a large cattle ranch in Chihuahua. He writes to the Breeders, Gazette in June, 1911, that the greater part of the area of Mexico is above the tick line and all the plateaus leading to the Sierra Madre Mountains are ideal for cattle-breeding purposes. Only the river bottoms and the coast country produce the bane of the cattle industry, the tick. The whole country grows Para grass in profusion. It is a marvelous feed, equal to the bunch grass of Montana, succulent and highly nutritious. The States of Sonora, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua not only produce this feed in great quantities, but possess an excellent climate. Calves may come at any season of the year and encounter no risk.

It must not be presumed that no handicap exists, continues this cattle raiser. The northwest range country has a severe winter, while Mexico's greatest obstacle to cattle raising is drought. But this can be obviated by constructing dams and storing the water that falls during the rainy season. The present practice, even on the best ranches, is to let cattle wander anywhere from 10 to 15 miles for water. The impression is not conveyed that northern Mexico is in a position to flood the United States markets with cattle.

SWINE.

Extensive portions of Mexico are favored in the production of swine. Consul Edwards, reporting for the State of Guerrero and portions of the States of Mexico and Michoacan in January, 1913, states that hogs are extensively raised and thrive exceedingly well on the wild fruits which grow abundantly everywhere. Oil cake, corn, pumpkins, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, and other classes of feed can be secured cheaply. The peanuts need not be dug, but keep well in the ground from October until May, when the rains begin. The hogs are then turned in and a cheap food is secured from the moist and softened earth. Diseases among hogs are rare.

IMPORTS.

Mexico has been importing meat and meat products within the range of 25,000,000 pounds to 33,000,000 pounds from 1906 to 1912. These commodities have mainly been lard, preserved meat, and a considerable quantity of stearin.

NEW ZEALAND.

PREEMINENT SHEEP AND LAMB PRODUCTION.

Some of the following matter has been condensed from Dr. Joss's article in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1914, concerning Meat Production in Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand consists mainly of two islands, each approximately the size of Iowa, and situated about 1,200 miles east and south of Australia. Sheep raising is preeminent. Much attention has been given to the breeding of sheep for meat production, with the result that New Zealand mutton and lamb sell for high prices in London.

The Government of New Zealand, recognizing the natural resources available for pastoral pursuits, has lent considerable encouragement and aid in developing the live-stock industry, by fostering the raising of sheep and dairying cattle, by searching out and opening up new markets, and by granting subsidies to steamship companies. Sheep farming on a moderate scale is a leading agricultural pursuit; that is, small or large flocks of sheep are raised on a majority of the farms, on which the pastures are supplemented to a large degree by root crops, kale, rape, etc. The practice is quite common to finish fat lambs for market on succulent field crops, with the result that prime carcasses for export are produced.

COOPERATIVE AND PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The marketing of fat stock is conducted along much the same general lines as in Australia. The custom of slaughtering on farmers' account in public abattoirs is more common than in Australia. Sev-

eral of the large meat-export works in New Zealand are owned and operated by cooperative associations of farmers or stock owners, by which plan such profits as may accrue in the conduct of the associations' business, are returned directly to the members whose animals were slaughtered and marketed by the works.

The people of New Zealand have been especially concerned with the enactment of laws dealing with municipal-owned slaughterhouses. A statute, passed a few years ago, provides that when a municipality contains a population of 2,000, it shall, within a specified time, establish an abattoir for public use, wherein all local slaughtering shall be conducted. It is also provided, among other things, that governmental inspection shall be maintained in all such establishmei ts.

The apparent inadequacy of the present railways precludes practically, if such were desirable, the establishment of large central livestock markets with associated slaughtering works. Instead, meat-export slaughtering works, usually one or two in each district, are located throughout the entire length of the eastern coast of both islands. The supplies of sheep and cattle for these meat works are usually obtained in the territory contiguous to the meat works located in that district. The refrigerator ships call at the various ports where meat works are located to take on consignments.

EXPORTS.

The beef trade of New Zealand is small compared with that of Australia. It is remarkable, however, that, whereas New Zealand has only about one-fourth as many sheep as Australia, the exports of mutton and lamb are, in most years, more than twice as large as those of the latter country. This trade, in fact, is now so highly developed in New Zealand that the number of carcasses annually shipped to England and other countries represents fully 25 per cent of the entire flocks of the islands.

New Zealand exports annually from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 frozen rabbits and hares.

ANIMAL DISEASES.

Excepting animal tuberculosis, New Zealand is remarkably free from many of the communicable diseases that hamper or threaten the production of live stock in most other countries. Of these diseases, the following are said not to exist at the present time: Tick fever, anthrax, cattle scabies, sheep scabies, glanders, hog cholera, contagious pleuropneumonia, worm nodules, rabies, dourine, rinderpest, and foot-and-mouth disease.

The live stock and meat division of the Department of Agriculture exercises sanitary control of live stock by a system of farm-to-farm inspection, whereby technical and practical advice is given to the farmer, and Government control assumed if certain infectious or contagious diseases are found to exist.

ENCROACHMENT OF DAIRYING.

In the opinion of the Pastoral Review, it can hardly be said that there is much scope for increased production of sheep in New Zealand. With the development of easy communication to the back country, it is much more likely that in such a well-watered country with estate subdivision so active, dairying will, to a considerable extent, displace sheep. The prevailing prices of land, it is asserted, support this theory. The larger estates of the better kinds of land are undergoing subdivision.

PARAGUAY.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Cattle raising at the present time as carried on in Paraguay requires few hands, and is not easily affected by dearth of labor, and for this reason it is a practicable industry. The Criollo, or original native-grown cattle, born from the stock brought over at the time of the colonization by the Spaniards, predominates, but this breed, especially in the north, is mixed with the Cebu, which entered the country from Brazil, and now affects probably more than 60 per cent of the cattle north of Asuncion. Some foreign breeders have introduced Durham and Shorthorn bulls.

Excellent grazing land is abundant in the Chaco region, and on most of the estates or camps the animals are left to roam over vast areas. The animals of partial Cebu origin, although superior to the Criollo, are of poor type, poorly built, and yield a relatively small quantity of salable meat, which, as regards export business, is suitable only for jerked beef and meat extract, but these animals are hardy and are eminently suited to the class of camp on which they run half wild. The imported cattle, it is stated in a British consular report for 1912, are very susceptible to splenetic or tick fever.

PASTURES.

The camps or estates are for the most part in an unimproved condition and do not generally carry more than 500 head of cattle to the square league (about $7\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, or 4,633 acres), although some may carry 1,000 head where the proportion of thicket and swamp is low. There is difficulty in raising alfalfa. It yields a fair crop, but does not root as well as in Argentina, with the result that where cattle graze on it they uproot it and destroy the plant.

The best grazing land is found in the north, in Misiones and Concepcion, and good land is also found in Chaco. While good pasturage, however, is found everywhere, it must not be overlooked that the cattle ranchman or farmer has two very serious difficulties to contend with in drought and locusts.

Much of the country is naturally fitted for the fattening of cattle, since the pasturage is green the year round and water is plentiful. The season in which they become fat and fit for slaughter is about two months earlier than in Argentina and Uruguay. In the Chaco Territory a square league will support about 1,000 cattle, and two herds of that number can be fattened on it yearly.

By means of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, the country is in direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean, since they are navigable at all times of the year to vessels of 12-foot draft.

Cattlemen in the United States have formed a large cattle company in Paraguay, where they have bought 5,000,000 acres. There are jerked beef establishments and a factory for making beef extract and for canning meat, but as yet no frigorifico has been established.

SHEEP.

In former years there were a good many flocks of sheep in Paraguay, but they were not a source of much profit. The summer temperature is too high, the fodder is too coarse, and the brambles are too thick to suit them, and it is difficult to maintain them in a thriving condition.

EXPORTS.

Paraguay exported 7,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products, almost entirely jerked beef, in 1903, but has not equaled this quantity in any subsequent year to 1912. The exports were as low as 1,400,000 pounds in 1909, but they increased to 4,000,000 pounds in 1912.

URUGUAY.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

In the following matter concerning Uruguay are some extracts from an article by Mr. Albert Hale in a Bulletin of the Pan American Union, published in 1914.

The land in Uruguay is gently rolling and it is difficult to find any large part of it unprovided with a bountiful water supply. The soil is deep and arable, and where not cultivated it supplies of itself a good pasture for the herds of cattle and sheep grazing on it. The climate is mild, with no extremes of heat or cold, although the winters may have frost and the summers the steady sun that remind one of mid-England in August.

While the tendency in Uruguay is steadily in the direction of improvement along all branches of cattle raising, there is also noticeable a desire to increase the agricultural as compared with pastoral activities of the country. Immigration plays its part in this development. Later settlers give more attention to small farming, so that, as the cattle industry increases the supply of grain and fodder keeps more evenly adjusted to it.

It is expected, however, that the live-stock industry will continue to be the chief source of this country's commerce for many years to come. Of the total area of the Republic, about 46,000,000 acres, 37,500,000 acres are given over to pasture and somewhat over 2,000,000 acres to crops.

Mr. Hale quotes a recent estimate of the number of animals now on this immense pasturage area at 8,200,000 cattle, 27,000,000 sheep, over 500,000 hogs, and nearly 600,000 horses, mules, and asses.

JERKED AND REFRIGERATED BEEF.

For a long time the preparation of jerked beef has been a leading industry in Uruguay. Although some of this beef is consumed within the country, the greater portion is exported to Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, and elsewhere, where it is much liked by the people, and, in many cases, preferred to fresh meats.

There are two large slaughtering and meat exporting frigorificos at Montevideo.

GRASSES.

In the report of the tariff board on wool, the special agent who visited Uruguay states that the whole country is covered with native grasses of a perennial character. There are many species represented. Some are coarse and unfit for sheep, but are liked by cattle. Others are short fine grass, very good indeed. There are also in many parts good crops of wild native clovers. The burr clovers and the very fattening alfilaria are seen to a greater or less extent. In native grasses Uruguay is more richly supplied than is Argentina, which is naturally covered with very coarse and hard grasses. Most grasses are annual in Argentina, but in Uruguay they are perennial and the plow injures the pastures.

CLIMATE.

The winter climate of Uruguay is delightful, if one has a fireside where he can retreat at nightfall. The days are usually sunny and cool, and more or less bloom and greenness are seen throughout the winter. If the soil is moist, the grass will be green, although it may be unable to make growth because of the cold nights and cool days.

A difficulty in the way of sheep industry is drought. There is no certain climate on the coast south of Brazil. Rains may be abun-

dant and seasons normal, then all goes well; at other times, rains will be withheld for long periods. There will be a series of years of drought, not of complete absence of rain, but of light rainfall. The result is that at last every vestige of grass is eaten, even to the coarse woody grass, and cattle die on every hand. Sheep live longer than cattle in such circumstances, but many lambs and old ewes will be lost.

SHEEP.

The sheep are scattered all over the pastures unaccompanied by any herders because there are no wild animals to destroy sheep; consequently, there is little labor cost in feeding them.

Sheep scab is everywhere present, and it is estimated to be on about 30 per cent of the sheep.

SUMMARY OF 13 COUNTRIES.

INSISTENT DEMANDS BY GREAT SLAUGHTERING PLANTS.

Some generalities seem to be justified by the information that has been obtained for the foregoing 13 countries. Most of them are now meat-surplus countries, and it is possible for the remainder to become so.

When great slaughtering and refrigerating plants are established, business necessity requires that they shall be operated nearly, if not fully, to their capacity. This means a daily and incessant demand for animals to slaughter. If they are not forthcoming, up goes the price, and this price soon finds the producer. It entices him to sell, and to sell close to the bare maintenance of his herds and flocks, perhaps to oversell even his breeding animals. Such has been the effect in Argentina, Australia, and Canada.

The United States, by far the leading meat-producing and consuming country, failed to maintain its per capita meat production, with immediate effect on prices at home and abroad. By means of the mechanism of slaughtering and meat transportation in other prominent countries, prevention of increase of cattle, or perhaps overmarketing of cattle, has resulted.

INCREASED PRODUCTION POSSIBLE.

Gradually and at some indefinite future time southern Brazil may rival Argentina; Mexico should eventually produce millions of cattle yearly; Argentina and Uruguay may, if they will, greatly increase their beef production, and Paraguay may follow; weather and water conditions in Australia present formidable obstacles to further extension of cattle and sheep production, but to some extent they may be gradually overcome; Rhodesia has an extensive range area that will yet produce great numbers of cattle, and other subdivisions of British

South Africa should make their contribution; while sheep may undergo a change from almost exclusive wool production to a production of mutton and lamb as well, or perhaps to the subordination of wool. Vast range areas are in reserve in the countries mentioned, and in Colombia and Chile, not only for better utilization, but for extension of meat production. In Canada, it is increasingly a problem of farm management.

An extraordinary combination of circumstances and factors in all countries, or even in a considerable number of them, rapidly to increase the production of beef, or mutton, or both, is not to be expected; rather, as a net result, gradual growth and extension, which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

SOME CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LOCAL ORIGIN OF CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER AND FEEDING.

From correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates some items of information concerning the local origin of beef cattle have been obtained from all parts of the country, and these have been consolidated for weighted averages for the United States.

According to the views of these correspondents, 44.6 per cent of the slaughtered cattle are born in the county where slaughtered, and 55.4 per cent are shipped into the county to be slaughtered.

It seems now to be regarded as of increasing importance that beef cattle should be raised where they are finished for market. With regard to this, the correspondents reported that 79.7 per cent of the cattle fattened are born in the county, and that 20.3 per cent are shipped into the county for this purpose.

AGE OF BEEF CATTLE.

The average age at which beef cattle are sold is placed at 2.6 years. In no State is the average regarded as being greater than 3.6 years, and this State is Florida, and in no State as being below 2.1 years, and this State is Michigan.

YEARLY MARKETINGS OF MEAT ANIMALS.

[Table 29.]

Reports of public stock yards for many years have contained statistics of the marketings of live stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul.

The receipts of cattle at these markets increased from 7,179,000 in 1900 to 9,591,000 in 1907, after which there was a decline, and a rapid one after 1910, to 7,182,000 cattle in 1914.

There was a kiting of calf marketing, which increased from 518,000 in 1902 to 981,000 in 1910, with a decline, which was rapid after 1912, to 664,000 in 1914. Omaha and St. Louis are not included.

The receipts of hogs at the seven markets mentioned have been somewhat irregular; yet nevertheless they were about the same in 1914 as in 1900, or about 18,000,000. The highest number for any year was 22,864,000 in 1908, and the lowest number 14,853,000 in 1910. From 1911 to 1913 about 20,000,000 hogs were marketed annually at these seven cities. The ravages of hog cholera reduced the marketings somewhat in 1914.

Sheep marketings have on the whole steadily increased in these seven cities. The number of sheep received in 1900 was 7,100,000; in 1902, 9,200,000; in 1905, 10,600,000; in 1910, 12,400,000; in 1911, 13,500,000; and in 1913, 14,000,000. The number declined to 13,300,000 in 1914, but still the number was greater than for any year previous to 1911.

YEARLY SLAUGHTERINGS AT PRINCIPAL PLACES.

[Table 30.]

According to commercial estimates the number of cattle, except calves, slaughtered in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha, added to the number received at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for slaughter, reached the total of 2,300,000 in 1884, 3,400,000 in 1888, 4,700,000 in 1890, 5,100,000 in 1892, followed by a decline to 1898, but in 1899 there was a sudden recovery, on account of overmarketing of range stock, to 5,200,000, followed by increase to 5,600,000 in 1901 and 6,100,000 in 1906. Thereafter a decline followed, which in the seven cities reduced the number of cattle slaughtered at the markets above mentioned to 5,000,000 in 1913, a number which was exceeded as far back as 1892, except in 1895–1898.

The sheep and lambs slaughtered increased on the whole steadily from 4,300,000 in 1884 to 5,300,000 in 1891, 6,600,000 in 1893, 7,600,000 in 1894, 8,300,000 in 1895, with subsequent depression to 1900. In 1901 the number greatly increased and reached 8,800,000 sheep and lambs; in 1902, 9,300,000; in 1910, 10,100,000; and in 1911, 11,500,000. The immense increase in 1912 brought the number up to 15,500,000, followed by a great decline to 12,300,000 in 1913.

The swine packed in the West and the East, together with receipts at eastern markets, as reported in trade papers, amounted to 18,900,000 in 1899, and the number increased to 24,000,000 the next year. This number was not exceeded until 1897, when the total was 26,100,000. In the next year it jumped to 29,800,000, and 30,400,000 was

reached in 1901. In 1905 the number was 31,300,000; in 1907, 34,400,000; in 1908, 35,200,000; in 1911, 36,100,000; followed by decline to 31,700,000 in 1912, after which there was some recovery to 33,700,000 in 1913.

INCREASE OF RETAIL OVER WHOLESALE PRICE.

By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Bureau of Crop Estimates in 1909 ascertained the difference between the wholesale price of a quarter, side, or carcass of beef paid by retailers and the aggregate amount received by the retailer for the identical quarter, side, or carcass. This investigation was conducted in 50 cities well distributed geographically throughout the United States, by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In ascertaining the aggregate retail receipts for each quarter, side, or carcass, the weight of each distinctive cut was ascertained and the uniform price at which it was sold when further cut for the retail customer. All trimmings were accounted for.

In the case of every city, the wholesale price was the local one, usually with delivery by the wholesaler to the retailer.

As an average for the 50 cities, it was ascertained that the average wholesale price of fresh beef was 8.08 cents per pound, and that the average retail price was 10.99 cents per pound, or an increase of 38.1 per cent.

In the cities of the North Atlantic division of States the average wholesale price was 8.95 cents and the average retail price 11.62 cents per pound, or an increase of 31.4 per cent.

In the cities of the South Atlantic States the average wholesale price was 8.50 cents, average retail price 11.60 cents, or an increase of 37.9 per cent.

An average wholesale price of 7.69 cents was found in the cities of the North Central States, and this was increased to 10.47 cents at retail, a gain of 37.6 per cent.

For the cities of the South Central States, the wholesale price of 6.92 cents was increased to 10.53 cents at retail, with a gain of 53.6 per cent.

In the average for the cities of the Western States, including the Mountain and Pacific States, it appears that the wholesale price was 7.79 cents, the retail price 10.72 cents, and the gain 39.4 per cent.

It was found that the percentage of gain was usually lower in the larger cities than in the smaller ones, and higher in the case of beef that was cheap at wholesale than of high-priced beef.

The rule seemed to be quite general that low-priced beef was marked up perhaps twice as much relatively as high-priced beef. In other

words, perhaps it is a safe inference that the poorer people paid nearly twice the gross profit that the more well-to-do people paid.

No other division of States stood as high in gross profits as the South Central States did, with 53.6 per cent. The cities with rates above this mean were Fort Smith, Ark., with 56.8 per cent; Mobile, Ala., 63.9 per cent; Nashville, Tenn., 62.7 per cent; Natchez, Miss., 56.4 per cent; and Shreveport, La., with 68 per cent.

ONE-YEAR TENANCIES.

The one-year farm-tenant systems of this country inhibit beef and mutton production, except to the extent that beef production may be carried on in a small way by feeding for a season without breeding.

In the North Central division of States, containing the corn belt, there were 2,233,000 farms in 1910, of which 29 per cent were operated by tenants. In the Western division of States, 14 per cent of the farms were operated by tenants in that year; in the North Atlantic division, 18 per cent; in the South Atlantic division, 46 per cent; and in the South Central division, 52 per cent. The average farm tenancy of the United States is 37 per cent. Beef and mutton breeding and production on these farms under the present systems of tenancy are clearly beyond the tenant's ability.

TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years.*

ALGERIA.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1887	1,210,159				10,854,088			87,001	3,879,000
1891	1,233,051				8,869,671			81,106	4,124,732
1892	1,231,510				9,375,895			83,821	4,186,000
1893	1,193,915				9,502,046			86,010	4,247,000
1894	1,133,599				7,695,789			83,700	4,308,000
1895	1,121,246				7,891,979			84,068	4,368,000
1896	1,104,160				7,435,206			83,761	4,429,421
1897	1,095,262				7,716,652			87,029	4,491,000
1898	1,004,175				7,026,290			90,765	4,553,000
1899	1,045,102				7,523,763			88,085	4,615,000
1900	992,551				6,723,952			81,884	4,677,000
1901	1,035,104	401,734		633,370	8,053,758	3,679,798	4,373,960	81,174	4,739,331
1902	1,073,777	417,442		656,335	8,724,795	3,867,423	4,857,372	78,909	4,838,000
1903	1,082,204	434,127		648,077	8,958,537	4,011,992	4,946,545	86,747	4,936,000
1904	1,080,554	418,254		662,300	8,611,747	4,076,202	4,535,545	88,178	5,035,000
1905	1,066,404	421,044		645,360	9,062,636	3,994,714	5,067,922	91,267	5,133,000
1906	1,078,218	423,978		654,240	8,801,117	4,113,116	4,688,001	96,012	5,231,850
1907	1,081,734	425,501		656,233	9,314,515	4,323,944	4,990,571	97,587	5,298,000
1908	1,092,202	424,222		667,980	9,632,177	4,462,512	5,169,665	102,585	5,365,000
1909	1,100,586	421,537		679,049	9,066,916	4,347,264	4,719,652	110,700	5,431,000
1910	1,127,577	436,506		691,071	9,042,302	4,181,724	4,860,578	108,949	5,497,000
1911	1,113,952	440,406		673,546	8,528,610	3,925,739	4,602,871	110,012	5,563,828
1912	1,106,801				8,338,023			113,751	5,630,000

ARGENTINA.

1888 [1]	21,963,930				66,701,097			403,203	3,694,000
1895 [2]	21,701,526	1,800,799			74,379,562			652,766	3,954,911
1908 [3]	29,116,625	2,163,900	16,337,316	10,615,409	67,211,754	40,639,731	26,572,023	1,403,591	6,186,000
1909 [4]	27,824,509				65,082,201				6,485,000
1910 [4]	28,827,900				73,012,640				6,756,000
1911 [4]	28,786,168				80,401,486			2,900,000	7,100,000
1912 [4]	29,016,000								7,468,000
1913	28,500,000				80,000,000				7,836,000
1914	29,500,000				80,000,000			3,500,000	8,204,000

[1] Census.
[2] Census, May 10.
[3] Census, May 30.
[4] Dec. 31.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

ARGENTINA—Continued.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, BY CLASSES AND YEARS.

Class of cattle.	1888 (census).[1]	1895 (census, May 10).[2]	1908 (census, May 30).[3]	1909 (estimate, Dec. 31).[4]	1910 (estimate, Dec. 31).[4]	1911 (estimate, Dec. 31).[5]	1912 (estimate, Dec. 31).[6]
Natives	17,574,572	14,197,159	10,785,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grades	3,388,801	4,678,348	14,027,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purebreds and crossbreds	37,858	72,216	918,749	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milch cows	960,426	1,800,799	2,163,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Work oxen		953,004	1,221,489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21,961,657	21,701,526	29,116,625	27,824,509	28,827,900	28,786,168	29,016,000

DESCRIPTION OF CATTLE, CENSUS OF MAY 30, 1908.

Class of cattle.	Total.	Calves, male.	Calves, female.	Bulls.	Steers.	Cows for breeding.	Milch cows.	Work oxen.
Natives	13,071,282	1,668,165	1,510,930	517,562	1,533,655	5,554,968	1,236,621	1,049,381
Grades	15,060,446	2,009,691	1,881,339	276,052	3,027,143	6,832,982	866,579	166,660
Purebreds	112,786	13,241	12,434	15,424	15,189	50,132	5,504	862
Crossbreds	872,111	129,346	106,709	77,412	111,040	387,822	55,196	4,586
Total	29,116,625	3,820,443	3,511,412	886,450	4,687,027	12,825,904	2,163,900	1,221,489

NUMBER OF ANIMALS, BY YEARS AND PROVINCES.

Province, Territory, and year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Province, Territory, and year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Capital Federal:				Corrientes:			
1909	16,322	8,540	.....	1888	1,841,455	611,085	10,021
1910	14,397	300	.....	1895	2,893,256	1,405,101	24,676
1911	14,338	1,222	.....	1908	4,275,895	3,138,563	31,198
Buenos Aires:				1909	4,152,118	3,619,072	.....
1888	8,680,483	51,557,750	208,088	1910	4,582,572	4,658,054	.....
1895	7,745,896	52,630,451	248,720	1911	5,030,396	5,937,432	.....
1908	10,351,235	34,604,972	711,241	San Luis:			
1909	8,195,141	27,051,539	.....	1888	478,904	241,827	6,844
1910	7,490,458	26,654,322	.....	1895	479,964	552,977	6,534
1911	7,045,523	28,934,475	.....	1908	578,889	867,416	7,729
Santa Fe:				1909	786,684	1,059,347	.....
1888	2,328,443	2,977,382	58,530	1910	991,254	1,285,483	.....
1895	2,315,007	1,988,777	82,366	1911	861,831	1,565,326	.....
1908	3,413,446	969,406	208,462	Santiago del Estero:			
1909	3,694,769	1,131,337	.....	1888	588,396	781,951	13,093
1910	3,851,515	1,370,692	.....	1895	591,302	423,229	38,501
1911	4,055,624	1,612,799	.....	1908	628,652	740,207	47,772
Cordoba:				1909	734,810	956,560	.....
1888	2,110,523	2,355,030	22,253	1910	894,123	1,264,817	.....
1895	1,884,926	2,594,662	51,607	1911	1,121,374	1,344,024	.....
1908	2,639,480	1,992,110	131,043	Mendoza:			
1909	2,519,764	2,177,436	.....	1888	180,009	122,298	6,552
1910	2,461,614	2,444,322	.....	1895	268,746	169,937	22,069
1911	2,251,744	2,753,773	.....	1908	329,998	290,123	25,551
Entre Rios:				1909	350,147	417,243	.....
1888	4,120,068	4,901,123	23,523	1910	422,704	576,591	.....
1895	2,784,810	6,210,185	53,810	1911	395,327	745,701	.....
1908	3,145,639	7,005,469	81,109	San Juan:			
1909	3,182,685	7,499,428	.....	1888	54,539	62,672	3,625
1910	3,025,957	8,713,734	.....	1895	69,288	59,583	11,211
1911	2,260,018	6,721,976	.....				

[1] The Animal Industry of Argentina, by Frank W. Bicknell, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bul. 48, p. 57.
[2] Segundo Censo de la Republica Argentina, 1895, vol. 3, pp. 200, 204.
[3] Agricultural and Pastoral Census of the Nation, 1908: Stock-breeding, Vol. I, pp. 202, 310.
[4] La Argentina Agricola, 1911–1912, p. 105.
[5] Boletin Mensuel de Estadistica Agricola, December, 1912, p. 14.
[6] Boletin Mensuel de Estadistica Agricola, May, 1913, p. 6.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

ARGENTINA—Continued.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS, BY YEARS AND PROVINCES—Continued.

Province, Territory, and year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
San Juan—Con.			
1908	81,917	96,820	7,310
1909	118,668	132,772	.....
1910	157,060	181,561	.....
1911	174,835	191,752	.....
La Rioja:			
1888	160,197	57,926	5,252
1895	246,750	72,812	8,887
1908	417,353	132,837	12,940
1909	460,759	169,792	.....
1910	554,083	227,802	.....
1911	600,582	234,587	.....
Catamarca:			
1888	239,834	152,438	10,962
1895	275,515	125,430	10,723
1908	268,158	154,329	12,053
1909	288,231	170,217	.....
1910	336,792	223,316	.....
1911	382,108	230,201	.....
Tucumán:			
1888	198,835	43,390	7,129
1895	426,869	99,114	31,272
1908	403,811	124,248	42,385
1909	394,560	170,214	.....
1910	543,857	219,166	.....
1911	653,458	234,591	.....
Salta:			
1888	164,944	164,414	7,194
1895	550,599	272,956	23,009
1908	559,997	336,626	27,584
1909	641,795	455,242	.....
1910	772,274	599,481	.....
1911	892,248	630,681	.....
Jujuy:			
1888	89,855	617,803	2,352
1895	129,355	664,797	10,971
1908	113,018	601,967	4,938
1909	142,693	797,489	.....
1910	171,789	1,022,629	.....
1911	172,387	1,128,321	.....
Pampa Central:			
1888	469,775	1,670,393	2,147
1895	530,162	5,295,177	3,326
1908	464,645	4,809,077	20,860
1909	444,072	5,019,890	.....
1910	474,942	5,525,386	.....
1911	399,460	5,751,856	.....
Misiones:			
1888	41,967	4,218	3,961
1895	70,259	6,251	8,809
1908	94,361	9,633	13,243
1909	116,807	14,396	.....
1910	137,963	17,075	.....
1911	154,328	24,761	.....
Formosa:			
1888	14,403	143	437
1895	41,424	2,439	826
1908	233,724	22,483	1,570
1909	260,835	30,304	.....
Formosa—Con.			
1910	311,850	36,404	.....
1911	359,139	46,397	.....
Chaco:			
1888	17,551	3,751	892
1895	83,952	7,671	5,332
1908	265,279	9,989	5,551
1909	347,473	15,844	.....
1910	441,375	21,099	.....
1911	562,412	25,052	.....
Los Andes:			
1908	905	54,133	23
1909	1,425	73,079	.....
1910	1,781	98,657	.....
1911	2,057	108,523	.....
Rio Negro:			
1888	77,434	287,940	864
1895	82,050	1,009,777	563
1908	279,459	4,724,844	3,332
1909	285,898	5,445,317	.....
1910	317,782	6,512,829	.....
1911	379,312	8,476,993	.....
Neuquen:			
1895	173,706	357,429	1,486
1908	193,728	672,957	4,748
1909	214,964	738,334	.....
1910	263,677	858,609	.....
1911	295,770	1,099,161	.....
Chubut:			
1895	29,944	47,306	1,138
1908	334,995	2,123,628	1,370
1909	424,858	2,948,596	.....
1910	546,491	3,897,633	.....
1911	651,511	5,091,132	.....
Santa Cruz:			
1895	10,551	369,264	7
1908	25,329	2,387,566	1,017
1909	33,793	3,245,184	.....
1910	49,062	4,392,791	.....
1911	55,442	4,946,677	.....
Tierra del Fuego:			
1888	148	282	33
1895	796	7,165	53
1908	11,851	1,342,351	562
1909	15,099	1,735,029	.....
1910	11,360	2,209,887	.....
1911	14,726	2,564,073	.....
Isla Martin Garcia:			
1909	134	.....	.....
1910	168	.....	.....
1911	218	.....	.....
Total Republic:			
1888	21,963,930	66,701,097	403,203
1895	21,701,526	74,379,562	652,766
1908	29,116,625	67,211,754	1,403,591
1909	27,824,509	65,082,201	.....
1910	28,827,900	73,012,640	.....
1911	28,786,168	80,401,486	.....

NOTE.—Some of the published figures for the States do not agree with the totals for the Republic.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1890	10,299,913				97,881,221			891,138	3,151,355
1891	11,112,112				106,421,068			845,888	3,174,392
1892	11,602,072				103,272,068			803,256	3,254,000
1893	11,756,520				99,539,889			777,657	3,333,000
1894	12,311,617				100,411,461			856,588	3,412,000
1895	11,767,488				90,689,727			822,750	3,491,621
1896	11,486,382				90,615,847			801,433	3,546,000
1897	10,832,457				82,643,578			786,565	3,601,000
1898	10,313,958				79,237,002			866,800	3,656,000
1899	9,645,690				72,347,509			941,997	3,711,000
1900	8,640,225				70,602,995			950,349	3,765,339
1901	8,491,428	1,327,418			72,040,211			931,309	3,773,801
1902	7,062,742	1,230,911			53,668,347			777,289	3,839,000
1903	7,247,508	1,270,787			56,932,705			837,368	3,903,000
1904	7,840,520	1,499,804			65,823,918			1,062,703	3,968,000
1905	8,528,331	1,597,159			74,540,916			1,014,977	4,032,977
1906	9,349,409	1,766,494			83,687,655			813,569	4,111,000
1907	10,128,486	1,892,351			87,650,263			754,101	4,190,000
1908	10,547,679	1,839,398			87,043,266			695,691	4,268,000
1909	11,040,391	1,906,174			91,676,281			765,137	4,347,000
1910	11,744,714	2,064,599			92,047,015			1,025,850	4,425,083
1911	11,828,954	2,120,469			93,003,521			1,110,721	4,455,005
1912	11,577,259	2,086,885			83,263,686			845,255	4,485,000
1913	[1]11,483,882	2,078,851	9,407,001		85,057,402			800,505	4,872,059

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria:									
1890 [2]	8,643,936	4,254,303		4,389,633	3,186,787			3,549,700	23,895,413
1900 [2]	9,511,170	4,749,152		4,762,018	2,621,026			4,682,654	26,150,708
1902	9,025,257	4,593,955		4,431,302	2,802,346			4,365,095	26,663,000
1910 [2]	9,160,009	4,901,886		4,258,123	2,428,101			6,432,080	28,571,934
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia):									
1884	5,592,873				11,180,841			5,554,130	16,325,000
1895	6,738,365				8,122,682			7,330,343	18,257,000
1904	6,816,327				8,211,420			5,440,000	19,922,000
1906	6,511,362				7,581,287			5,075,104	20,181,000
1907	6,806,781				8,113,907			5,533,615	20,339,000
1908	7,336,764				8,460,375			6,056,693	20,514,000
1909	7,152,568				7,904,634			5,489,946	20,699,000
1911	7,319,121				8,548,204			7,580,446	21,030,000

BELGIUM.

1895	1,420,976	765,006	419,597	236,373	235,722			1,163,133	6,381,000
1900	1,657,494	828,445	258,259	570,790				1,005,501	6,693,548
1901	1,646,320	834,025	252,734	559,561				1,015,322	6,766,000
1902	1,646,556	839,882	241,412	565,262				1,136,786	6,839,596
1903	1,720,150	853,323	250,944	615,883				1,183,406	6,912,620
1904	1,782,290	873,794	267,867	640,629				1,154,721	6,985,644
1905	1,788,328	889,125	270,480	628,723				1,046,519	7,058,668
1906	1,779,678	890,585	265,514	623,579				1,148,083	7,131,692
1907	1,817,689	899,482	270,580	647,627				1,279,462	7,204,716
1908	1,861,412	912,781	280,064	668,567				1,161,761	7,277,740
1909	1,856,833	920,534	278,358	657,941				1,116,500	7,350,764
1910	1,879,754				185,373			1,494,297	7,423,748
1911	1,812,191							1,229,428	7,490,411
1912	1,830,747	933,928						1,348,514	7,571,387
1913	1,894,484	936,800						1,412,293	7,651,000

[1] Not the sum of dairy cows and other cattle.

[2] Census.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

BELGIUM—Continued.

Year.	Number of cattle, by age periods.										Swine.	
	Total.		Under 6 months.		6 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and over.		Total.	Sows for breeding.
	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Total.	Females.		
1900	1,657,494	1,334,288	137,610	87,595	227,603	159,989	354,771	258,259	937,510	828,445	1,005,501	122,098
1901	1,646,320	1,325,233	138,564	87,379	214,147	151,095	346,444	252,734	947,165	834,025	1,015,322	123,418
1902	1,646,556	1,331,103	145,126	91,144	223,636	158,665	330,801	241,412	946,993	839,882	1,136,786	138,902
1903	1,720,150	1,371,546	152,871	93,746	250,292	173,533	350,839	250,944	966,148	853,323	1,183,406	138,401
1904	1,782,290	1,420,171	156,361	96,587	260,542	181,923	376,307	267,867	989,080	873,794	1,154,721	132,404
1905	1,788,328	1,430,525	149,075	92,585	250,250	178,335	377,372	270,480	1,011,631	889,125	1,046,519	123,629
1906	1,779,678	1,428,678	154,469	95,577	248,528	177,002	364,247	265,514	1,012,434	890,585	1,148,083	141,399
1907	1,817,689	1,453,982	158,420	96,262	267,603	187,658	372,236	270,580	1,019,430	899,482	1,279,462	150,221
1908	1,861,412	1,478,950	160,626	96,577	269,842	189,528	391,585	280,064	1,039,359	912,781	1,161,761	132,929
1909	1,856,833	1,480,849	154,767	93,579	264,797	188,378	388,583	278,358	1,048,686	920,534	1,116,500	130,040
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494,297	.....
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229,428	.....

BRAZIL.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1910	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,500,000
1913	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,308,219
1914	30,705,000	.....	.....	.....	10,653,000	.....	.....	18,399,000	24,900,000

Principal States.	Estimate of number of animals.[1]		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
All Brazil	30,705,000	10,653,000	18,399,000
Bahia	2,683,000	2,224,000	2,410,000
Matto Grosso	2,650,000	26,000	175,000
Minas Geraes	6,861,000	447,000	6,716,000
Rio Grande do Sul	7,249,000	3,745,000	2,204,000
Goyaz	1,873,000	95,000	710,000
Ceara	1,162,000	1,304,000	486,000
Piauhy	1,163,000	516,000	325,000
Sao Paulo	1,322,000	282,000	1,934,000

[1] From O Criador Paulista for January–February, 1914, published under ministry of agriculture of Sao Paulo.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.[1]

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1908	1,155,936	.....	.....	.....	4,301,309	.....	.....	12,643	7,771,000
1909	1,100,067	.....	.....	.....	5,639,232	.....	.....	12,898	7,622,000
1910	1,283,531	.....	.....	.....	6,023,148	.....	.....	[2] 11,287	6,708,000
1911	1,552,050	.....	.....	.....	7,365,566	.....	.....	[2] 15,023	6,200,000
1912	1,526,081	.....	.....	.....	7,002,630	.....	.....	[2] 14,859	6,654,000

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1904[3]	4,062,046	.....	.....	.....	16,348,192	.....	.....	683,903	5,204,781
1911[3]	7,176,115	.....	.....	.....	32,869,662	.....	.....	1,111,026	6,070,268
1912[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 35,888,921	.....	.....	.....	[4][6] 6,211,900

Year.	Number of cattle, by subdivisions.										
	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	Swaziland.	Basutoland.	Bechuanaland.	Southern Rhodesia.	Northwestern Rhodesia.	Northeastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.
1890	1,524,113	684,699	895,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891[3]	2,210,834	686,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	694,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	1,969,594	724,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	1,930,800	703,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	2,062,099	738,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	2,303,582	738,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	2,231,370	[5] 241,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	[5] 1,201,522	[5] 278,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	1,077,044	281,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	349,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	454,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,850	.....	.....	5,541
1902	.....	516,602	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,223
1903	.....	626,727	156,065	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,860
1904[3]	1,954,390	666,903	363,204	515,956	37,432	213,361	139,071	144,931	.....	.....	26,798
1905	.....	783,887	525,372	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,215
1906	.....	634,547	.....	444,780	.....	.....	.....	144,900	[6] 13,891		48,887
1907	.....	416,527	.....	513,468	.....	.....	.....	180,000	106,600	[6] 17,691	51,649
1908	.....	538,413	585,077	661,588	50,000	.....	.....	204,000	18,912		54,581
1909	.....	502,212	724,542	899,673	50,000	.....	.....	[7] 232,572	[6] 18,000	[6] 20,500	57,658
1910	.....	.....	.....	989,018	59,000	.....	.....	371,000	[6] 24,433	[6] 9,791	54,994
1911[3]	2,715,330	456,087	1,286,234	1,339,298	57,601	437,411	323,911	463,923	[6] 36,562		59,758
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,000	.....	.....	600,000	255,000		63,467

[1] Includes British East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, British Somaliland, Sokotra, Zanzibar (including Pemba Island), Mauritius, the Seychelles, and other east coast not specified. (In Mauritius live stock given on sugar estates only.)
[2] Uganda omitted.
[3] Census.
[4] Union of South Africa.
[5] Decrease in number of cattle due to rinderpest.
[6] Exclusive of horned cattle owned by natives.
[7] Owned by natives only.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA—Continued.

Year.	Number of sheep, by subdivisions.										
	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	Swaziland.	Basutoland.	Bechuanaland.	Southern Rhodesia.	Northwestern Rhodesia.	Northeastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.
1890	13,202,779	943,117	[1] 6,619,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891[1]	16,706,106	827,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	959,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	16,793,972	945,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	15,154,753	918,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	15,646,486	971,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	14,409,434	844,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	14,049,076	722,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	12,639,992	600,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	609,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	586,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	609,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,600	.....	.....	1,912
1902	11,268,902	556,001	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,883
1903	.....	619,302	1,437,258	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,696
1904[1]	11,818,829	668,378	2,999,547	846,939	.....	[2] 2,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,705
1905	13,431,816	769,601	4,194,247	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,566
1906	14,848,795	800,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 140,800	.....	.....	14,697
1907	17,153,013	753,759	.....	2,008,363	.....	.....	.....	[3] 167,000	14,000	.....	16,734
1908	17,306,461	945,477	8,020,308	2,810,053	10,000	.....	.....	[3] 202,535	.....	.....	18,796
1909	18,807,168	1,068,996	7,621,162	3,011,906	10,000	.....	.....	[3] 215,715	.....	.....	17,844
1910	19,026,884	.....	.....	3,170,708	10,000	.....	.....	[3] 231,736	.....	.....	14,763
1911[1]	17,134,513	1,519,258	8,587,638	3,415,250	[4] 163,593	1,368,999	358,336	292,372	7,572		22,131
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 164,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,567

Year.	Number of swine, by subdivisions.										
	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	Swaziland.	Basutoland.	Bechuanaland.	Southern Rhodesia.	Northwestern Rhodesia.	Northeastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.
1890	148,609	39,296	[1] 34,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891[1]	288,190	38,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	225,407	45,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	46,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	228,854	55,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	252,953	61,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	243,027	44,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	240,643	41,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	239,451	36,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	245,947	37,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	42,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	59,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	55,639	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	49,799	24,348	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904[1]	[5] 385,945	[5] 75,877	[5] 61,409	160,186	.....	[5] 476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	66,852	134,782	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	.....	71,764	.....	147,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,177
1907	.....	45,381	.....	111,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,941
1908	.....	70,657	62,439	167,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,943
1909	.....	.....	.....	172,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,221
1910	.....	77,238	53,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,958
1911[1]	505,730	110,332	162,656	302,882	[5] 8,994	.....	.....	.....	[5] 1,792	.....	18,640
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,591

[1] Census.
[2] Exclusive of stock owned by natives.
[3] Stock owned by natives only.
[4] Inclusive of goats.
[5] Exclusive of pigs owned by natives.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

BULGARIA.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1892[1]	1,425,781	.....	.....	.....	6,868,291	.....	.....	461,725	3,310,713
1900[1]	1,596,267	.....	.....	.....	7,015,385	.....	.....	367,501	3,744,283
1905[1]	1,695,533	585,077		1,110,456	8,130,997	6,134,724	1,996,273	465,333	4,035,575
1910[1]	1,606,363	106,436	422,603	1,077,324	8,669,260	7,067,892	1,601,368	527,311	4,337,516

CANADA.

1891[1]	4,120,586	1,857,112	2,263,474	2,563,781	.....	.....	1,733,850	4,833,239
1901[1]	5,372,504	2,292,120	3,080,384	2,465,565	.....	.....	2,292,675	5,371,315
1907	7,131,816	2,737,462	4,394,354	2,783,719	.....	.....	3,445,282	6,473,000
1908	7,547,582	2,917,746	4,629,836	2,831,404	.....	.....	3,369,858	6,656,000
1909	7,234,084	2,849,305	4,384,779	2,705,390	.....	.....	2,912,509	6,840,000
1910	7,104,893	2,853,957	4,250,936	2,598,470	.....	.....	2,753,964	7,023,000
1911[1]	6,533,436	2,594,179	3,939,257	2,175,302	.....	.....	3,610,428	7,206,643
1912	6,431,861	2,604,488	3,827,373	2,082,381	.....	.....	3,477,310	7,467,000
1913	6,656,121	2,740,434	3,915,687	2,128,531	.....	.....	3,448,326	7,758,000
1914	6,036,817	2,673,286	3,363,531	2,058,045	.....	.....	3,434,261	8,100,000
1915	6,066,000	2,667,000	3,399,000	2,039,000	.....	.....	3,112,000	.....

CHILE.

1901	862,953	.....	.....	2,734,332	.....	.....	135,378	3,147,000
1902	969,368	.....	.....	2,509,159	.....	.....	178,383	3,174,000
1903	865,102	104,372	.....	3,167,633	.....	.....	136,578	3,206,000
1904	.....	116,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,239,000
1905	.....	124,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,245,000
1906	2,674,666	92,413	.....	4,528,109	.....	.....	338,993	3,258,000
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249,279
1908	2,303,659	205,084	.....	4,224,266	.....	.....	216,360	3,298,000
1909	.....	216,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,347,000
1910	1,635,140	183,443	.....	3,636,053	.....	.....	177,687	3,415,000
1911	1,640,322	191,077	.....	3,537,728	.....	.....	160,050	3,459,000
1912	1,760,272	195,167	.....	4,168,572	.....	.....	165,673	3,505,000
1913	1,900,000	.....	.....	4,900,000	.....	.....	170,000	3,551,000

COLOMBIA.

1893	2,800,000	.....	.....	746,000	.....	.....	2,300,000	4,331,000
1896	3,465,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,511,000
1909	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291,000
1915	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500,000

[1] Census.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

CUBA.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1891	2,455,788	.....	.....	.....	78,492	.....	.....	570,194	1,728,000
1892	2,585,309	.....	.....	.....	87,793	.....	.....	535,362	1,752,000
1895	2,485,766	.....	.....	.....	78,494	.....	.....	570,194	1,800,000
1899 [1]	376,650	.....	.....	.....	9,982	.....	.....	358,868	1,572,797
1901	689,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,690,000
1902	999,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750,000
1903	1,315,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810,000
1904	1,703,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,869,000
1905	2,170,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,929,000
1906	2,566,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989,000
1907	2,728,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048,980
1908	2,892,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,109,000
1909	3,074,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,169,000
1910	3,212,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,228,000
1911	2,329,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,288,000
1912	2,829,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348,000

DENMARK.

1893	1,696,190	1,011,098	246,169	438,923	1,246,552	548,355	698,197	829,131	2,213,000
1898	1,744,797	1,067,265	255,549	421,983	1,074,413	473,268	601,145	1,168,493	2,371,000
1903	1,840,466	1,089,073	271,590	479,803	876,830	.....	.....	1,456,699	2,519,000
1909	2,253,982	1,281,974	353,969	618,039	726,879	327,337	399,542	1,467,822	2,702,000

FINLAND.

1890 [2]	1,305,187	928,276	376,911	1,054,027	.....	.....	194,192	2,380,140
1891 [2]	1,290,695	926,939	363,756	1,025,513	.....	.....	189,417	2,413,159
1892 [2]	1,287,221	930,329	356,892	995,551	.....	.....	176,135	2,434,001
1893 [2]	1,305,644	949,229	356,415	1,007,238	.....	.....	169,160	2,457,335
1894 [2]	1,364,072	987,732	376,340	1,028,425	.....	.....	178,144	2,487,346
1895 [2]	1,409,183	1,024,556	384,627	1,067,384	.....	.....	197,356	2,525,558
1896 [2]	1,456,353	1,061,289	395,064	1,092,423	.....	.....	214,946	2,561,607
1897 [2]	1,474,991	1,080,180	394,811	1,101,456	.....	.....	222,317	2,600,033
1898 [2]	1,484,965	1,091,088	393,877	1,080,028	.....	.....	224,480	2,645,324
1899 [2]	1,457,423	1,086,909	370,514	1,031,185	.....	.....	214,206	2,682,418
1900 [2]	1,427,560	1,072,002	355,558	985,218	.....	.....	211,367	2,712,562
1901 [2]	1,409,121	1,061,550	347,571	971,079	.....	.....	205,189	2,746,000
1902 [2]	1,406,299	1,058,249	348,050	942,186	.....	.....	210,473	2,784,000
1903 [2]	1,417,503	1,052,564	364,939	919,333	.....	.....	213,867	2,820,000
1904 [2]	1,450,914	1,066,251	384,663	936,333	.....	.....	215,910	2,862,000
1905 [2]	1,480,692	1,097,198	383,494	937,565	.....	.....	220,357	2,899,000
1906 [2]	1,475,286	1,102,262	373,024	912,065	.....	.....	218,881	2,942,000
1907 [2]	1,491,264	1,113,633	377,631	904,447	.....	.....	221,072	2,984,000
1908 [3]	.....	1,105,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023,000
1909 [3]	.....	1,112,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,071,000
1910 [3]	.....	1,145,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,115,000
1910 [4]	1,573,163	1,142,908	430,255	[5] 1,309,186	.....	.....	[6] 418,500	.....

[1] Census on and off farms.
[2] December 31.
[3] June 25.
[4] September.
[5] Includes 540,292 under 1 year old.
[6] Includes 263,268 under 8 months old.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

FRANCE.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
						Ewes over 2 years.			
1890	13,562,685	6,509,325		7,053,360	21,658,416	8,898,674	12,759,742	6,017,238	38,380,000
1891	13,661,533	6,557,632		7,103,901	21,791,909	8,903,864	12,888,045	6,096,232	38,350,000
1892	13,364,434	6,450,645		6,913,789	21,504,956	8,804,845	12,700,111	6,337,100	38,360,000
1893	12,154,641	6,005,246		6,149,395	20,275,716	8,400,851	11,874,865	5,860,592	38,380,000
1894	12,879,240	6,229,434		6,649,806	20,721,850	8,543,626	12,178,224	6,038,372	38,420,000
1895	13,233,828	6,359,795		6,874,033	21,163,767	8,606,077	12,557,690	6,306,019	38,460,000
1896	13,334,631	6,351,491		6,983,140	21,190,603	8,620,200	12,570,403	6,402,370	38,520,000
1897	13,486,519	6,444,238		7,042,281	21,445,113	8,759,457	12,685,656	6,262,764	38,600,000
1898	13,418,687	6,473,489		6,945,198	21,277,582	8,884,804	12,392,778	6,230,966	38,800,000
1899	13,550,880	6,545,850		7,005,030	21,357,660	9,000,820	12,356,840	6,305,200	38,900,000
1900	14,520,832	7,819,582		6,701,250	20,179,561	9,017,544	11,162,017	6,740,405	38,900,000
1901	14,673,810	8,068,857		6,604,953	19,669,682	8,847,866	10,821,816	6,758,198	38,980,000
1902	14,928,550	8,317,924		6,610,626	18,476,788	8,822,402	9,654,386	7,209,174	39,055,000
						Ewes over 1 year.			
1903	14,105,090	7,466,583		6,638,507	17,954,230	9,878,364	8,075,866	7,560,650	39,124,000
1904	14,136,869	7,438,464		6,698,405	17,800,965	9,897,800	7,903,165	7,522,383	39,190,000
1905	14,315,552	7,515,564		6,799,988	17,783,209	9,882,263	7,900,946	7,558,779	39,222,000
1906	13,968,014	7,377,191		6,590,823	17,461,397	9,811,092	7,650,305	7,049,012	39,282,000
1907	13,949,722	7,336,214		6,613,508	17,460,284	9,863,100	7,597,184	6,995,124	39,279,000
1908	14,239,730	7,520,750		6,718,980	17,456,380	9,863,230	7,593,150	7,202,430	39,368,000
1909	14,297,570	7,538,720		6,758,850	17,357,640	9,813,250	7,544,390	7,305,850	39,421,000
1910	14,532,030	7,596,250		6,935,780	17,110,760	9,753,700	7,357,060	6,900,230	39,528,000
1911	14,435,530	7,606,670		6,828,860	16,425,330	9,436,100	6,989,230	6,719,570	39,602,258
1912	14,705,900	7,745,750		6,960,150	16,467,700	9,517,400	6,950,300	6,903,750	39,660,000
1913	14,807,380	7,807,560		6,999,820	16,213,030	9,334,840	6,878,190	7,047,750	39,722,000

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1903	510,472				[1] 2,985,000			1,468	6,847,000
1904	574,670				[1] 3,584,000			1,504	6,847,000
1905	523,052				[1] 3,380,492			1,447	6,703,000
1911	1,489,178				[1] 2,793,437				7,346,000

GERMANY.

1892	17,555,834	9,946,164		7,609,670	13,589,662	6,771,647	6,818,015	12,174,442	50,266,000
1897	18,490,772				10,866,772			14,274,557	53,569,000
1900	18,939,692	10,458,631		8,481,061	9,692,501	5,124,723	4,567,778	16,807,014	56,046,000
1904	19,331,568	10,456,137		8,875,431	7,907,173			18,920,666	59,475,000
1907	20,630,544	10,966,998		9,663,546	7,703,710	4,228,269	3,475,441	22,146,532	62,013,000
1912	20,182,021	10,222,792			5,803,445			21,923,703	66,146,000
1913	20,944,258				5,504,195			25,591,794	66,981,000

GREECE.

1902	406,744				4,568,158			79,716	2,540,000
1912	400,000				4,000,000			80,000	2,721,952
1913					4,000,000			60,000	2,739,952

[1] Sheep and goats.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

ITALY.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1890	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	6,900,000	.....	.....	1,800,000	30,158,408
1905	5,672,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,224,000	33,248,545
1908	6,198,861	.....	.....	.....	11,162,926	7,874,216	3,288,710	2,507,798	33,948,340

JAPAN.

1890	1,044,976	613,522	431,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,453,461
1891	1,057,422	622,006	435,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,718,677
1892	1,094,799	643,292	451,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,089,940
1893	1,105,201	657,841	447,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,388,313
1894	1,091,369	649,942	441,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,813,215
1895	1,136,278	682,206	454,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,270,620
1896	1,149,761	692,312	457,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,708,264
1897	1,214,163	732,444	481,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,228,863
1898	1,230,476	742,412	488,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,763,855
1899	1,252,865	769,163	483,702	2,462	1,468	994	206,217	44,270,495
1900	1,261,214	774,658	486,556	2,400	1,514	886	181,176	44,825,597
1901	1,282,341	792,707	489,634	2,545	1,483	1,062	202,037	45,437,000
1902	1,275,381	795,650	479,731	2,289	1,519	770	213,417	46,022,000
1903	1,286,116	804,143	481,973	2,288	1,396	892	212,569	46,732,876
1904	1,200,135	762,246	437,889	2,769	2,032	737	191,952	47,216,000
1905	1,167,610	747,516	420,094	3,590	2,468	1,122	228,204	47,674,000
1906	1,190,373	763,788	426,585	3,501	2,437	1,064	284,708	48,161,000
1907	1,237,161	807,630	429,531	3,949	2,783	1,166	317,640	48,816,000
1908	1,297,974	851,361	446,613	4,085	3,081	1,004	284,729	49,588,804
1909	1,350,404	882,438	467,966	3,411	2,449	962	287,107	50,254,471
1910	1,384,183	910,702	473,481	3,357	2,366	991	279,101	50,985,000
1911	1,405,026	927,416	477,610	3,736	2,696	1,040	298,709	51,646,000
1912	1,399,498	921,627	477,871	3,308	2,466	842	308,970	52,646,000

MADAGASCAR.

1898	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,252,000
1904	2,342,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,645,000
1905	2,651,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,707,000
1906	3,908,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,795,000
1907	3,706,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880,000
1908	3,812,671	.....	.....	264,083	.....	.....	479,116	2,966,000
1909	4,120,000	.....	.....	246,955	.....	.....	407,732	3,000,000
1910	4,492,131	.....	.....	400,000	.....	.....	600,000	3,055,000
1911	4,573,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,105,000
1912	5,530,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,257,000

MEXICO.

1902[1]	5,142,457	.....	.....	.....	3,424,430	.....	.....	616,139	14,000,000

[1] Census June 30.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

NETHERLANDS.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
								Over 2 months old.	
1890 [1]	1,532,800	900,600	.....	632,200	819,400	.....	.....	578,700	4,565,000
1891 [1]	1,532,200	897,400	.....	634,800	806,200	.....	.....	547,500	4,622,000
1892 [1]	1,528,500	894,000	.....	634,500	752,300	.....	.....	543,900	4,670,000
1893 [1]	1,485,800	877,200	.....	608,600	688,400	.....	.....	571,100	4,733,000
1894 [1]	1,508,600	891,900	.....	616,700	665,300	.....	.....	640,200	4,796,000
1895 [1]	1,543,200	904,400	.....	638,800	679,200	.....	.....	662,200	4,859,000
1896 [1]	1,583,400	916,900	.....	666,500	706,400	.....	.....	656,100	4,929,000
1897 [1]	1,621,300	936,000	.....	685,300	729,100	.....	.....	653,500	5,004,000
1898 [1]	1,640,600	951,500	.....	689,100	736,600	.....	.....	714,100	5,075,000
1899 [1]	1,646,500	958,400	.....	688,100	755,400	.....	.....	736,600	5,140,000
1900 [1]	1,655,700	965,800	.....	689,900	770,700	.....	.....	746,600	5,179,000
1901 [1]	1,649,456	964,461	.....	684,995	751,906	.....	.....	763,601	5,263,000
1902 [1]	1,646,856	967,492	.....	679,364	709,270	.....	.....	822,537	5,347,000
1903 [1]	1,660,376	971,126	.....	689,250	652,222	.....	.....	882,129	5,431,000
1904 [1]	1,690,463	973,098	.....	717,365	606,785	.....	.....	861,840	5,510,000
								All ages.	
1910 [2]	2,026,943	1,068,361	.....	958,582	889,036	.....	.....	1,259,844	5,946,000

NEW ZEALAND.

1891	788,919	206,906	.....	.....	17,865,423	.....	.....	222,553	634,058
1892–1893	808,439	.....	.....	.....	18,570,752	.....	.....	.....	650,433
1893–1894	885,305	.....	.....	.....	19,380,369	.....	.....	.....	672,265
1894–1895	964,034	257,140	.....	.....	20,230,829	.....	.....	.....	686,128
1895–1896	1,047,901	276,217	205,477	566,207	19,826,604	.....	.....	239,778	698,706
1896–1897	1,138,067	300,219	208,051	629,797	19,138,493	.....	.....	209,834	714,162
1897–1898	1,209,165	324,485	215,439	669,241	19,687,954	10,220,265	9,467,689	186,027	729,056
1898–1899	1,203,024	333,536	225,992	643,496	19,673,725	10,043,153	9,630,572	193,512	743,463
1899–1900	1,222,139	355,256	226,775	640,108	19,348,506	10,278,657	9,069,849	249,751	756,505
1900–1901	1,256,680	372,416	237,223	647,041	19,355,195	10,351,625	9,003,570	250,975	768,278
1901–1902	1,361,784	381,492	255,394	724,898	20,233,099	11,004,177	9,228,922	224,024	787,657
1902–1903	1,460,663	428,773	261,192	770,698	20,342,727	11,034,911	9,307,816	193,740	807,929
1903–1904	1,593,547	468,125	[3] 555,155	570,267	18,954,553	10,502,314	8,452,239	226,591	832,505
1904–1905	1,736,850	498,241	[3] 632,306	606,303	18,280,806	10,265,295	8,015,511	255,320	857,539
1905–1906	1,810,936	517,720	[3] 666,784	626,432	19,130,875	10,788,562	8,342,313	249,727	882,462
1906–1907	1,851,750	543,927	[3] 678,607	629,216	20,108,471	11,411,921	8,696,550	242,273	908,726
1907–1908	1,816,299	541,363	[3] 678,579	596,357	20,983,772	11,731,848	9,251,924	241,128	929,484
1908–1909	1,773,326	536,629	[3] 659,432	577,265	22,449,053	12,410,886	10,038,167	245,092	960,642
1909–1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,480,707	13,385,605	10,095,102	.....	982,926
1910–1911	2,020,171	633,733	1,386,438		24,269,620	13,723,893	10,545,727	348,754	1,002,679
1911–1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,996,126	13,636,923	10,359,203	.....	1,025,406
1912–1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,750,153	.....	.....	.....	1,052,627
1913–1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,191,810	.....	.....	.....	1,066,000

NORWAY.

1890	1,006,499	706,925		299,574	1,417,524	.....	.....	121,057	2,000,917
1900	950,201	689,563		260,638	998,819	.....	.....	165,348	2,240,032
1907	1,094,101	727,898		366,203	1,393,488	.....	.....	318,556	2,331,000
1910	1,133,613	.....	.....	.....	1,398,383	.....	.....	333,709	2,391,782

[1] December. [2] June. [3] Includes "Heifers under 2 years," previously given under "Other cattle."

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

PARAGUAY.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1890	861,954				62,920			10,778	400,000
1896	2,102,680				130,352			39,513	500,000
1897	1,774,000				117,250			35,160	540,000
1899 [1]	2,283,000				214,020			23,850	633,000
1900	2,743,665				214,060			23,900	645,000
1901	3,500,000								660,000
1902	3,104,453								675,000
1908	5,500,000								750,000
1912	3,500,000								800,000

PORTUGAL.

1906	703,198				3,072,988			1,110,957	5,233,000
1908	857,000	(?) 18,500	252,000	586,500	3,150,000			1,300,000	5,304,000

ROUMANIA.

1890	2,473,147	820,511		1,652,636	5,002,390			926,124	5,318,000
1896	2,138,315				6,847,825			1,079,322	5,710,000
1900	2,545,051	[2] 380,720	320,507	1,793,824	5,655,444	4,397,727	1,257,717	1,709,205	6,045,000
1907					5,104,506			1,123,564	6,684,000
1911	2,666,945				5,269,493			1,021,465	7,087,000

RUSSIA, ASIATIC.

1905	5,590,248				11,260,151			764,766	21,796,300
1906	6,013,380				12,403,225			855,113	22,200,000
1907	13,373,013				32,913,308			1,412,280	22,661,600
1908	13,790,521				36,235,531			1,504,534	24,082,200
1909	14,359,234				34,605,823			1,670,417	24,889,000
1910	15,102,188				32,324,018			1,848,202	25,664,500
1911	14,680,251				34,493,696			1,533,840	27,236,800

RUSSIA, EUROPEAN, INCLUDING POLAND.

1890	28,541,400				49,806,900			11,052,800	89,000,000
1891	28,013,500				42,817,600			10,762,300	91,100,000
1892	26,686,300				40,089,500			10,084,000	93,200,000
1893									
1894	26,795,100				40,448,800			10,017,300	97,400,000
1895	27,359,300				41,441,500			10,421,100	99,500,000
1896	32,442,500				49,497,000			14,646,600	101,600,000
1897	33,453,600				48,737,600			14,445,300	103,700,201
1898	32,946,900				49,225,100			13,500,900	105,800,000
1899	38,736,700				48,418,700			12,946,700	107,900,000
1900	34,483,900				50,451,100			13,162,800	110,000,000
1901	34,688,600				50,250,500			13,523,600	112,100,000
1902	34,964,800				50,237,400			13,188,100	114,200,000
1903	34,671,100				49,205,800			12,873,200	116,258,200
1904	34,427,200				49,041,900			13,186,200	122,423,000
1905 [3]	39,453,556				53,437,512			12,275,731	124,655,800
1906 [3]	37,566,825				49,901,866			11,870,841	127,000,000
1907 [3]	35,196,886				49,415,297			13,163,090	129,803,100
1908 [3]	35,182,157				45,532,145			12,936,945	132,973,300
1909 [3]	35,881,775				46,709,574			12,788,853	135,859,400
1910 [3]	36,301,602				48,176,469			13,521,116	138,274,500
1911 [3]	36,237,688				46,381,902			14,139,090	140,683,000
1912	34,571,750				[4] 42,754,889			11,955,934	138,500,000
1913 [3]	37,165,255				[4] 42,782,531			12,486,755	145,900,000

[1] Census. [2] Milch cows. [3] Includes Northern Caucasia. [4] Including goats.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

SERVIA.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1890	819,251	.....	.....	.....	2,963,904	2,214,127	749,777	908,603	2,161,961
1896	915,428	.....	.....	.....	3,094,206	2,406,973	687,233	904,446	2,312,484
1900	956,661	307,764		648,897	3,061,759	2,547,885	513,874	959,580	2,492,882
1905	962,503	330,847		631,656	3,160,166	2,719,122	441,044	908,108	2,688,025
1910	957,105	313,776		643,329	3,818,997	.....	.....	865,769	2,912,000

SPAIN.

1891	2,217,659	.....	.....	.....	13,359,473	.....	.....	1,927,864	17,785,000
1905	2,075,142	.....	.....	.....	13,025,512	.....	.....	1,743,863	19,049,000
1906	2,497,062	.....	.....	.....	13,480,811	.....	.....	2,080,404	19,147,000
1907	2,212,013	.....	.....	.....	13,727,695	.....	.....	2,031,132	19,245,000
1908	2,452,197	.....	.....	.....	16,119,051	.....	.....	2,120,177	19,343,000
1909	2,317,478	.....	.....	.....	15,471,183	.....	.....	2,296,011	19,442,000
1910	2,368,767	.....	.....	.....	15,117,105	.....	.....	2,424,039	19,588,688
1911	2,541,112	.....	.....	.....	15,725,882	.....	.....	2,472,416	19,611,000
1912	2,561,894	.....	.....	.....	15,829,954	.....	.....	2,571,359	19,700,000

SWEDEN.

				Including heifers.					
1890	2,399,491	1,578,927	.....	820,564	1,350,804	.....	.....	644,861	4,784,981
1891	2,420,110	1,595,315	.....	824,795	1,345,337	.....	.....	655,073	4,802,751
1892	2,482,922	1,635,464	.....	847,458	1,352,330	.....	.....	682,178	4,806,865
1893	2,473,981	1,647,400	.....	826,581	1,323,978	.....	.....	717,339	4,824,150
1894	2,515,536	1,683,116	.....	832,420	1,319,289	.....	.....	769,192	4,873,183
1895	2,540,225	1,705,604	.....	834,621	1,313,385	.....	.....	787,461	4,919,260
1896	2,554,577	1,724,601	.....	829,976	1,298,732	.....	.....	788,736	4,962,568
1897	2,548,192	1,725,355	.....	822,837	1,296,851	.....	.....	802,859	5,009,632
1898	2,581,667	1,750,637	.....	831,030	1,291,482	.....	.....	816,217	5,062,918
1899	2,583,065	1,766,915	.....	816,150	1,283,786	.....	.....	810,839	5,097,402
1900	2,582,555	1,764,819	.....	817,736	1,261,493	.....	.....	805,805	5,136,441
1901	2,594,359	1,784,421	.....	809,938	1,231,801	.....	.....	808,790	5,175,228
1902	2,577,409	1,774,537	.....	802,872	1,195,689	.....	.....	807,621	5,198,752
1903	2,586,204	1,782,683	.....	803,521	1,167,473	.....	.....	816,479	5,221,291
1904	2,545,583	1,763,176	.....	782,407	1,105,903	.....	.....	796,572	5,260,811
1905	2,549,928	1,763,857	.....	786,071	1,074,386	.....	.....	829,888	5,294,885
1906	2,600,151	1,792,075	.....	808,076	1,051,119	.....	.....	872,363	5,337,055
1907	2,628,982	1,804,473	.....	824,509	1,021,727	.....	.....	878,828	5,377,713
1908	2,685,020	1,838,770	.....	846,250	1,010,217	.....	.....	894,670	5,429,600
1909	2,729,887	1,847,041	.....	882,846	1,021,719	.....	.....	921,981	5,476,441
1910	2,747,526	1,861,219	.....	886,307	1,003,981	.....	.....	957,128	5,522,403
1911	2,689,609	1,837,035	.....	852,574	945,709	.....	.....	951,164	5,561,799

SWITZERLAND.

1886	1,212,538	850,085		362,453	341,804	.....	.....	394,917	2,886,832
1896	1,306,696	895,429		411,267	271,901	.....	.....	566,974	3,151,101
1901	1,340,375	982,095		358,280	219,438	.....	.....	555,261	3,340,984
1903	2,080,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,428,554
1906	1,498,144	1,070,126		428,018	209,997	.....	.....	548,970	3,559,909
1911	1,443,483	796,909		646,574	161,414	.....	.....	570,226	3,781,430

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1890	10,789,421	3,956,321	.....	6,833,100	31,666,785	.....	.....	4,362,127	37,484,764
1891	11,343,720	4,117,705	.....	7,226,015	33,534,210	.....	.....	4,272,700	37,802,381
1892	11,519,517	4,120,836	.....	7,398,681	33,642,883	.....	.....	3,263,482	38,133,817
1893	11,207,585	4,014,209	.....	7,193,376	31,774,686	.....	.....	3,278,082	38,489,806
1894	10,780,441	3,925,525	.....	6,854,916	30,037,748	.....	.....	3,794,057	38,858,306
1895	10,753,305	3,937,618	.....	6,815,687	29,773,447	.....	.....	4,238,880	39,220,114
1896	10,942,047	3,958,822	.....	6,983,225	30,853,806	.....	.....	4,300,038	39,597,843
1897	11,004,973	3,984,616	.....	7,020,357	30,567,386	.....	.....	3,683,043	39,985,831
1898	11,149,919	4,035,971	.....	7,113,948	31,102,636	.....	.....	3,719,449	40,380,792
1899	11,344,881	4,133,285	.....	7,211,596	31,680,656	.....	.....	4,003,588	40,774,296
1900	11,455,009	4,096,682	.....	7,358,327	31,054,726	.....	.....	3,663,716	41,154,646
1901	11,477,824	4,102,061	.....	7,375,763	30,829,889	.....	.....	3,311,129	41,538,172
1902	11,376,986	4,084,341	.....	7,292,645	30,056,756	.....	.....	3,639,782	41,892,508
1903	11,408,504	4,100,480	.....	7,308,024	29,658,863	.....	.....	4,085,808	42,246,279
1904	11,575,551	4,193,721	.....	7,381,820	29,105,109	.....	.....	4,191,695	42,610,920
1905	11,674,019	4,211,916	.....	7,462,103	29,076,777	.....	.....	3,601,659	42,980,188
1906	11,691,955	4,252,286	.....	7,439,669	29,210,035	.....	.....	3,580,740	43,360,331
1907	11,630,142	4,338,748	.....	7,291,394	30,011,833	.....	.....	3,967,163	43,736,942
1908	11,738,792	4,368,365	.....	7,370,427	31,332,400	.....	.....	4,055,793	44,122,777
1909	11,761,830	4,360,982	.....	7,400,848	31,839,799	.....	.....	3,543,331	44,518,264
1910	11,765,453	4,342,186	.....	7,423,267	31,164,587	.....	.....	3,561,481	44,914,591
1911	11,866,111	4,407,800	.....	7,458,311	30,479,807	.....	.....	4,250,013	45,298,573
1912	11,914,635	4,400,816	.....	7,513,819	28,967,495	.....	.....	3,992,549	45,665,423
1913	11,936,600	4,317,957	.....	7,618,643	27,629,206	.....	.....	3,305,771	46,026,483

IRELAND.

1890	4,240,316	1,400,527	.....	.....	4,323,395	.....	.....	1,570,366	.....
1891	4,448,511	1,442,268	.....	.....	4,722,613	.....	.....	1,367,712	.....
1892	4,531,125	1,451,059	.....	.....	4,827,777	.....	.....	1,113,472	.....
1893	4,464,057	1,441,329	.....	.....	4,421,455	.....	.....	1,152,417	.....
1894	4,391,839	1,447,441	.....	.....	4,105,180	.....	.....	1,389,324	.....
1895	4,358,032	1,433,988	.....	.....	3,913,449	.....	.....	1,338,464	.....
1896	4,408,133	1,429,795	.....	.....	4,080,711	.....	.....	1,404,586	.....
1897	4,464,874	1,434,925	.....	.....	4,157,906	.....	.....	1,327,450	.....
1898	4,486,949	1,431,192	.....	.....	4,287,551	.....	.....	1,253,912	.....
1899	4,507,457	1,443,855	.....	.....	4,364,507	.....	.....	1,363,310	.....
1900	4,608,550	1,458,074	.....	.....	4,386,876	.....	.....	1,268,521	.....
1901	4,673,323	1,482,483	.....	.....	4,378,750	.....	.....	1,219,135	.....
1902	4,782,221	1,510,737	.....	.....	4,215,865	.....	.....	1,327,610	.....
1903	4,664,112	1,495,179	.....	.....	3,944,604	.....	.....	1,383,516	.....
1904	4,676,718	1,497,647	.....	.....	3,827,919	.....	.....	1,315,126	.....
1905	4,645,215	1,487,064	.....	.....	3,749,352	.....	.....	1,164,316	.....
1906	4,638,924	1,496,284	.....	.....	3,714,832	.....	.....	1,244,193	.....
1907	4,676,493	1,561,463	.....	.....	3,816,609	.....	.....	1,317,068	.....
1908	4,792,458	1,497,799	.....	.....	4,126,106	.....	.....	1,217,840	.....
1909	4,699,564	1,464,107	.....	.....	4,133,358	.....	.....	1,149,179	.....
1910	4,688,888	1,470,972	.....	.....	3,979,516	.....	.....	1,200,005	.....
1911	4,711,720	1,468,545	.....	.....	3,907,436	.....	.....	1,415,119	.....
1912	4,848,498	1,508,662	.....	.....	3,828,829	.....	.....	1,323,957	.....
1913	4,932,625	1,533,517	.....	.....	3,620,724	.....	.....	1,060,360	.....

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

UNITED STATES.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
On farms and ranges:									
1840[1]	14,971,586				19,311,374			26,301,293	17,069,453
1850[1]	17,778,907	6,385,094	11,393,813		21,723,220			30,354,213	23,191,876
1860[1]	25,620,019	8,585,735	17,034,284		22,471,275			33,512,867	31,443,321
1870[1]	23,820,608	8,935,332	14,885,276		28,477,951			25,134,569	38,558,371
1880[1]	35,925,511	12,443,120	23,482,391		35,192,074			47,681,700	50,155,783
1890[1]	51,363,572	16,511,950	34,851,622		35,935,364			57,409,583	62,947,714
1900[1]	67,719,410	17,135,633	18,733,677	31,850,100	61,503,713	31,857,652	29,646,061	62,868,041	75,994,575
1901[2]	62,334,000	16,834,000	45,500,000		59,757,000			56,982,000	77,612,569
1902[2]	61,425,000	16,697,000	44,728,000		62,039,000			48,699,000	79,230,563
1903[2]	61,764,000	17,105,000	44,659,000		63,965,000			46,923,000	80,848,557
1904[2]	61,049,000	17,420,000	43,629,000		51,630,000			47,009,000	82,466,551
1905[2]	61,242,000	17,573,000	43,669,000		45,170,000			47,321,000	84,084,545
1906[2]	66,862,000	19,794,000	47,068,000		50,632,000			52,103,000	85,702,533
1907[2]	72,534,000	20,968,000	51,566,000		53,240,000			54,794,000	87,320,539
1908[2]	71,267,000	21,194,000	50,073,000		54,631,000			56,084,000	88,938,527
1909[2]	71,099,000	21,720,000	49,379,000		56,084,000			54,147,000	90,556,521
1910[3]	61,803,866	20,625,432	19,319,562	21,858,872	52,447,861	31,933,797	20,514,064	58,185,676	91,972,266
1911[2]	60,502,000	20,823,000	39,679,000		53,633,000			65,620,000	93,590,260
1912[2]	57,959,000	20,699,000	37,260,000		52,362,000			65,410,000	95,208,254
1913[2]	56,527,000	20,497,000	36,030,000		51,482,000			61,178,000	96,826,248
1914[2]	56,592,000	20,737,000	35,855,000		49,719,000			58,933,000	98,444,242
1915[2]	58,329,000	21,262,000	37,067,000		49,956,000			64,618,000	100,062,236
1916[2]	61,441,000	21,988,000	39,453,000		49,162,000			68,047,000	101,680,230
On and off farms and ranges:									
1900[1]	69,335,832	18,108,666			61,735,014			64,686,155	
1910[3]	63,682,648	21,795,770			52,838,748			59,473,636	

URUGUAY.

1893	5,496,975				12,249,787			27,762	748,000
1894	5,405,272				12,820,736			26,215	776,000
1895	5,247,871				14,333,626			30,751	793,000
1896	5,881,402				16,397,494			32,494	819,000
1897	4,963,151				14,451,714			29,829	841,000
1898	4,926,629				15,537,689			34,881	864,000
1899	5,219,037				15,121,739			34,050	893,000
1900[4]	6,827,428				18,608,717			93,923	915,647
1900	6,430,564				17,196,172			50,054	
1901	6,326,601				17,624,548			47,584	965,000
1902	7,029,078				17,927,071			51,696	990,000
1903	6,947,936				18,559,106			48,716	1,019,000
1904	7,304,607				14,415,658			40,825	1,038,000
1905	6,028,980				13,915,796			35,546	1,071,000
1908[5]	8,192,602	565,854	3,777,627	3,849,121	26,286,296	13,586,309	12,699,987	180,099	1,042,686

[1] Census, June 1.
[2] Estimate, Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1.
[3] Census, Apr. 15.
[4] Census.
[5] Census, October 12.

TABLE 1.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine, and population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

URUGUAY—Continued.

Breed.	Cattle.						
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Novillos (young bullocks).	Calves.
Purebreds	157,859	10,775	78,774	18,102	1,417	12,343	36,448
Grades	5,204,489	289,103	2,375,107	86,314	99,714	965,044	1,389,207
Natives	2,690,788	205,385	1,323,746	49,832	175,404	342,411	594,010
Not specified	139,466	60,591	.....	3,794	24,741	.....	50,340
Total	8,192,602	565,854	3,777,627	158,042	301,276	1,319,798	2,070,005

Breed.	Sheep.						
	Total.	Ewes.	Rams.	Wethers.	Lambs between 1 and 2 years.	Lambs under 1 year.	Not specified.
Purebreds	545,615	274,634	33,755	55,901	83,529	97,796	.....
Grades	24,086,751	12,466,419	178,526	3,689,936	3,368,324	4,383,546	.....
Natives	1,370,025	845,256	11,840	118,304	147,103	247,522	.....
Not specified	283,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283,905
Total	26,286,296	13,586,309	224,121	3,864,141	3,598,956	4,728,864	283,905

VENEZUELA.

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Population.
	Total.	Dairy cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Other cattle.	Total.	Ewes.	Other sheep.		
1888 [1]	8,476,300	.....	.....	.....	[2] 5,727,500	.....	.....	1,929,700	2,270,000
1894 [3]	2,351,590	.....	.....	.....	[2] 134,014	.....	.....	1,618,214	2,390,000
1895 [1]	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,410,000
1900 [1]	2,004,257	.....	.....	.....	[2] 176,668	.....	.....	1,618,214	2,510,000
1909 [5]	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	[2] 1,600,000	.....	.....	1,600,000	2,685,440

[1] Statesman's Yearbook.
[2] Sheep and goats.
[3] Annual statement of the United States of Venezuela, p. 163.
[4] From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000.
[5] Bulletin Bureau of American Republics, August, 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine on farms in the United States, 1840 to 1916, by geographic divisions.*

NEW ENGLAND.

Year.	Cattle.			Sheep (not including spring lambs, 1840 to 1890).			Swine.
	Total.	Milch cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Total.	Ewes.	Other.	
1840 [1]	1,545,273			3,820,307			748,698
1850 [1]	1,469,028	608,219		2,257,583			361,481
1860 [1]	1,572,776	679,930		1,779,767			326,176
1870 [1]	1,358,137	642,593		1,450,155			241,000
1880 [1]	1,503,452	746,656		1,362,234			362,133
1890 [1]	1,411,852	822,001		936,532			407,590
1900 [1]	1,606,615	893,478	275,477	922,558	527,301	395,257	362,199
1910 [2]	1,336,550	841,698	241,051	430,672	289,454	141,218	396,642
1914 [3]	1,320,000	825,000		385,000			431,000
1915 [3]	1,315,000	818,000		364,000			436,000
1916 [3]	1,331,000	825,000		351,000			456,000

MIDDLE ATLANTIC.

1840 [1]	3,304,111			7,105,682			3,665,472
1850 [1]	3,242,846	1,580,284		5,436,086			2,308,988
1860 [1]	3,631,461	1,935,999		4,384,623			2,177,533
1870 [1]	3,587,363	2,190,429		4,095,946			1,528,362
1880 [1]	4,293,844	2,444,089		3,608,798			2,158,944
1890 [1]	4,049,872	2,529,060		3,196,495			2,345,759
1900 [1]	4,733,220	2,602,788	739,326	3,324,542	1,732,522	1,592,020	1,960,007
1910 [2]	4,232,521	2,597,652	672,623	1,844,057	1,057,902	786,155	1,790,821
1914 [3]	4,130,000	2,554,000		1,745,000			2,041,000
1915 [3]	4,200,000	2,598,000		1,711,000			2,115,000
1916 [3]	4,331,000	2,662,000		1,734,000			2,170,000

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

1840 [1]	471,924			2,637,212			6,566,682
1850 [1]	4,179,915	1,246,678		2,980,105			7,497,036
1860 [1]	3,950,863	1,238,633		2,540,965			7,193,473
1870 [1]	2,938,856	1,001,094		2,109,580			3,859,677
1880 [1]	3,860,703	1,280,761		2,530,006			5,691,583
1890 [1]	3,890,107	1,369,466		2,445,386			5,082,321
1900 [1]	4,431,750	1,383,319	1,075,320	2,698,915	1,381,330	1,317,585	5,562,762
1910 [2]	4,839,321	1,810,754	1,456,003	2,513,553	1,345,456	1,168,097	5,963,920
1914 [3]	4,697,000	1,807,000		2,248,000			6,617,000
1915 [3]	4,744,000	1,840,000		2,238,000			7,074,000
1916 [3]	4,923,000	1,883,000		2,241,000			7,683,000

EAST NORTH CENTRAL.

1840 [1]	3,499,493			3,203,135			5,565,881
1850 [1]	3,443,579	1,287,739		6,830,796			6,509,576
1860 [1]	5,289,641	1,945,316		6,911,774			8,559,512
1870 [1]	5,418,810	2,247,683		11,164,789			7,235,130
1880 [1]	7,629,040	2,990,852		10,566,266			13,590,908
1890 [1]	9,033,132	3,752,237		9,449,783			14,995,448
1900 [1]	10,532,314	3,962,481	1,699,618	11,216,273	6,006,474	5,209,799	16,047,251
1910 [2]	9,819,097	4,829,527	2,116,910	9,542,234	5,536,905	4,005,329	14,461,059
1914 [3]	9,489,000	4,890,000		8,392,000			15,157,000
1915 [3]	9,622,000	4,988,000		8,126,000			15,812,000
1916 [3]	10,050,000	5,163,000		7,627,000			15,973,000

[1] Census, June 1.
[2] Census, Apr. 15.
[3] Estimate, Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1.

TABLE 2.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine on farms in the United States, 1840 to 1916, by geographic divisions*—Continued.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL.

Year.	Cattle.			Sheep (not including spring lambs, 1840 to 1890).			Swine.
	Total.	Milch cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Total.	Ewes.	Other.	
1840 [1]	2,679,587			363,372			1,376,060
1850 [1]	930,133	276,480		912,551			2,026,606
1860 [1]	1,959,782	611,220		1,229,647			3,554,496
1870 [1]	2,936,671	1,046,324		2,473,551			4,076,880
1880 [1]	7,702,440	2,411,229		2,863,623			14,061,941
1890 [1]	15,539,268	4,488,762		2,882,301			22,629,184
1900 [1]	20,089,099	4,527,803	4,911,677	4,964,283	2,669,058	2,295,225	24,427,038
1910 [2]	17,647,714	5,327,606	5,059,351	5,065,009	3,053,164	2,011,845	21,281,509
1914 [3]	15,279,000	5,337,000		4,972,000			19,701,000
1915 [3]	16,092,000	5,503,000		4,879,000			22,988,000
1916 [3]	17,055,000	5,708,000		4,795,000			24,391,000

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.

1840 [1]	3,471,198			2,041,443			7,662,222
1850 [1]	2,965,259	939,953		2,590,491			9,483,237
1860 [1]	3,104,096	956,912		2,435,095			7,959,005
1870 [1]	2,332,261	835,351		2,238,214			5,201,055
1880 [1]	3,095,993	1,145,403		2,308,290			6,790,000
1890 [1]	3,822,184	1,312,074		2,316,279			6,544,683
1900 [1]	3,668,521	1,264,282	635,591	2,423,039	1,223,888	1,199,151	6,645,348
1910 [2]	3,942,526	1,628,061	1,039,049	2,496,221	1,342,911	1,153,310	5,438,606
1914 [3]	3,568,000	1,539,000		2,281,000			5,849,000
1915 [3]	3,627,000	1,563,000		2,230,000			6,182,000
1916 [3]	3,772,000	1,615,000		2,143,000			6,572,000

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.

1840 [1]				140,223			716,278
1850 [1]	1,198,166	416,538		302,119			2,126,050
1860 [1]	4,620,374	902,205		1,137,369			3,177,687
1870 [1]	4,187,239	659,083		994,030			2,381,900
1880 [1]	5,263,449	1,002,037		2,794,021			4,148,958
1890 [1]	7,902,299	1,517,583		3,901,589			4,349,587
1900 [1]	14,202,142	1,634,954	5,698,133	2,454,434	1,215,247	1,239,187	6,402,479
1910 [2]	10,721,012	2,249,553	4,263,359	2,193,657	1,153,916	1,039,741	7,021,945
1914 [3]	9,381,000	2,188,000		2,431,000			6,866,000
1915 [3]	9,407,000	2,235,000		2,500,000			7,285,000
1916 [3]	9,923,000	2,311,000		2,560,000			7,830,000

MOUNTAIN.

1840 [1]							
1850 [1]	45,593	15,496		380,533			8,228
1860 [1]	128,294	47,283		867,824			20,591
1870 [1]	262,422	83,419		821,313			29,002
1880 [1]	1,361,487	124,844		3,630,442			70,633
1890 [1]	3,571,958	218,689		6,286,280			171,579
1900 [1]	5,915,899	329,604	2,881,560	26,966,152	13,827,002	13,139,150	399,680
1910 [2]	6,060,725	514,466	3,265,110	22,770,291	15,262,412	7,507,879	640,911
1914 [3]	5,704,000	652,000		21,538,000			890,000
1915 [3]	6,120,000	713,000		22,299,000			1,162,000
1916 [3]	6,681,000	774,000		22,130,000			1,315,000

[1] Census, June 1. [2] Census, Apr. 15. [3] Estimate, Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1.

TABLE 2.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine on farms in the United States, 1840 to 1916, by geographic divisions*—Continued.

PACIFIC.

Year.	Cattle.			Sheep (not including spring lambs, 1840 to 1890).			Swine.
	Total.	Milch cows.	Other cows and heifers.	Total.	Ewes.	Other.	
1840 [1]							
1850 [1]	304,388	13,707		32,956			33,011
1860 [1]	1,362,732	268,237		1,184,211			544,394
1870 [1]	798,849	229,356		3,130,373			581,563
1880 [1]	1,215,103	297,249		5,528,394			806,600
1890 [1]	2,142,900	502,078		4,520,719			883,432
1900 [1]	2,539,850	536,924	816,975	6,533,517	3,274,830	3,258,687	1,061,277
1910 [2]	3,204,400	826,115	1,206,106	5,592,167	2,891,677	2,700,490	1,190,263
1914 [3]	3,024,000	945,000		5,727,000			1,381,000
1915 [3]	3,202,000	1,004,000		5,609,000			1,564,000
1916 [3]	3,375,000	1,047,000		5,581,000			1,657,000

[1] Census, June 1. [2] Census, Apr. 15. [3] Estimate, Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine per capita of the population in specified countries, by years.*

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.	Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.				Total.	Cows.		
Algeria:		Total cows.			Australia:		Dairy cows.		
1887	0.31	.....	2.8	0.02	1890	3.3	.....	31.1	0.28
1891	.30	.....	2.2	.02	1891	3.5	.....	33.5	.27
1892	.29	.....	2.2	.02	1892	3.6	.....	31.7	.25
1893	.28	.....	2.2	.02	1893	3.5	.....	29.9	.23
1894	.26	.....	1.8	.02	1894	3.6	.....	29.4	.25
1895	.26	.....	1.8	.02	1895	3.4	.....	26.0	.24
1896	.25	.....	1.7	.02	1896	3.2	.....	25.6	.23
1897	.24	.....	1.7	.02	1897	3.0	.....	22.9	.22
1898	.22	.....	1.5	.02	1898	2.8	.....	21.7	.24
1899	.23	.....	1.6	.02	1899	2.6	.....	19.5	.25
1900	.21	.....	1.4	.02	1900	2.3	.....	18.8	.25
1901	.22	0.084	1.7	.02	1901	2.3	.35	19.1	.25
1902	.22	.086	1.8	.02	1902	1.8	.32	14.0	.20
1903	.22	.088	1.8	.02	1903	1.9	.33	14.6	.21
1904	.21	.083	1.7	.02	1904	2.0	.38	16.6	.27
1905	.21	.082	1.8	.02	1905	2.1	.40	18.5	.25
1906	.21	.081	1.7	.02	1906	2.3	.43	20.4	.20
1907	.20	.080	1.8	.02	1907	2.4	.45	20.9	.18
1908	.20	.079	1.7	.02	1908	2.5	.43	20.4	.16
1909	.20	.078	1.7	.02	1909	2.5	.44	21.1	.18
1910	.21	.079	1.6	.02	1910	2.7	.47	20.8	.23
1911	.20	.079	1.5	.02	1911	2.7	.48	20.9	.25
1912	.20	.....	1.48	.02	1912	2.6	.47	18.6	.19
Argentina:		Dairy cows.			1913	[1] 2.36	.43	17.46	.16
1888 (census)	5.9	.....	18.1	.11	Austria-Hungary:		Total cows.		
1895 (census, May 10)	5.5	.46	18.8	.16	Austria—				
1908 (census, May 30)	4.7	.35	10.9	.23	1890 (census)	.36	.18	.13	.15
1909 (Dec. 31)	4.3	.....	10.0	.....	1900 (census)	.36	.18	.10	.18
1910 (Dec. 31)	4.3	.....	10.8	.....	1902	.34	.17	.11	.16
1911 (Dec. 31)	4.1	.....	11.3	.41	1910 (census)	.32	.17	.08	.23
1912 (Dec. 31)	3.9	.....	.....	.....	Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)—				
1913	3.6	.....	10.2	.....	1884	.34	.....	.68	.34
1914	3.6	.....	9.75	.43	1895	.37	.....	.44	.40
					1904	.34	.....	.41	.27
					1906	.32	.....	.38	.25

[1] Not the sum of dairy cows and other cattle.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine per capita of the population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)—Contd.		Total cows.		
1907	0.33	.....	0.40	0.27
1908	.36	.....	.41	.30
1909	.35	.....	.38	.27
1911	.35	.....	.41	.36
		Dairy cows.		
Belgium:				
1895	.22	0.12	.04	.18
1900	.25	.12	.....	.15
1901	.24	.12	.....	.15
1902	.24	.12	.....	.17
1903	.25	.12	.....	.17
1904	.26	.13	.....	.17
1905	.25	.13	.....	.15
1906	.25	.12	.....	.16
1907	.25	.12	.....	.18
1908	.26	.13	.....	.16
1909	.25	.13	.....	.15
1910	.25	.....	.02	.20
1911	.24	.....	.....	.16
1912	.24	.12	.....	.18
1913	.25	.12	.....	.18
Brazil:				
1910	1.1	.....	.....	.....
1913	1.2	.....	.....	.....
1914	1.2	.....	.43	(?).74
British East Africa:[1]				
1908	.15	.....	.55	.002
1909	.14	.....	.74	.002
1910	.19	.....	.90	[2].002
1911	.25	.....	1.19	[2].002
1912	.23	.....	1.05	[2].002
British South Africa:				
1904 (census)	.78	.....	3.1	.13
1911 (census)	1.18	.....	5.4	.18
1912	.....	.....	[3]5.8	.....
		Total cows.		
Bulgaria:				
1892 (census)	.43	.....	2.1	.14
1900 (census)	.43	.....	1.9	.10
1905 (census)	.42	.14	2.0	.12
		Dairy cows.		
1910 (census)	.37	.02	2.0	.12
Canada:				
1891 (census)	.85	.38	.53	.36
1901 (census)	1.00	.43	.46	.43
1907	1.10	.42	.43	.53
1908	1.13	.44	.43	.51
1909	1.06	.42	.40	.43
1910	1.01	.41	.37	.39
1911 (census)	.91	.36	.30	.50
1912	.84	.34	.27	.45
1913	.86	.35	.27	.44
1914	.75	.33	.25	.42
Chile:				
1901	.27	.....	.87	.04
1902	.31	.....	.79	.06
1903	.27	.03	.99	.04
1904	.....	.04	.....	.....
1905	.....	.04	.....	.....
1906	.82	.03	1.39	.10
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	.70	.06	1.28	.07
1909	.....	.06	.....	.....

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
		Dairy cows.		
Chile—Continued.				
1910	0.48	0.05	1.06	0.05
1911	.47	.06	1.02	.05
1912	.50	.06	1.19	.05
1913	.54	.....	1.38	.05
Colombia:				
1893	.65	.....	.17	.53
1896	.77	.....	.....	.....
1909	.76	.....	.....	.....
1915	1.27	.....	.....	.....
Cuba:				
1891	1.42	.....	.05	.33
1892	1.48	.....	.05	.31
1895	1.38	.....	.04	.32
1899 (census on and off farms)	.24	.....	.01	.23
1901	.41	.....	.....	.....
1902	.57	.....	.....	.....
1903	.73	.....	.....	.....
1904	.91	.....	.....	.....
1905	1.13	.....	.....	.....
1906	1.29	.....	.....	.....
1907	1.33	.....	.....	.....
1908	1.37	.....	.....	.....
1909	1.42	.....	.....	.....
1910	1.44	.....	.....	.....
1911	1.02	.....	.....	.....
1912	1.21	.....	.....	.....
Denmark:				
1893	.77	.46	.56	.37
1898	.74	.45	.45	.49
1903	.73	.43	.35	.58
1909	.83	.47	.27	.54
		Total cows.		
Finland:				
1890 (Dec. 31)	.55	.39	.44	.08
1891 (Dec. 31)	.53	.38	.42	.08
1892 (Dec. 31)	.53	.38	.41	.07
1893 (Dec. 31)	.53	.39	.41	.07
1894 (Dec. 31)	.55	.40	.41	.07
1895 (Dec. 31)	.56	.41	.42	.08
1896 (Dec. 31)	.57	.41	.43	.08
1897 (Dec. 31)	.57	.42	.42	.09
1898 (Dec. 31)	.56	.41	.41	.08
1899 (Dec. 31)	.54	.41	.38	.08
1900 (Dec. 31)	.53	.40	.36	.08
1901 (Dec. 31)	.51	.39	.35	.07
1902 (Dec. 31)	.51	.38	.34	.08
1903 (Dec. 31)	.50	.37	.33	.08
1904 (Dec. 31)	.51	.37	.33	.08
1905 (Dec. 31)	.51	.38	.32	.08
1906 (Dec. 31)	.50	.37	.31	.07
1907 (Dec. 31)	.50	.37	.30	.08
1908 (June 25)	.....	.37	.....	.....
1909 (June 25)	.....	.36	.....	.....
1910 (June 25)	.....	.37	.....	.....
1910 (Sept.)	.51	.37	[4].42	[5].13
France:				
1890	.35	.17	.56	.16
1891	.36	.17	.57	.16
1892	.35	.17	.56	.17
1893	.32	.16	.53	.15
1894	.34	.16	.54	.16
1895	.34	.17	.55	.16
1896	.35	.16	.55	.17
1897	.35	.17	.56	.16

[1] Includes British East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, British Somaliland, Sokotra, Zanzibar (including Pemba Island), Mauritius, the Seychelles, and other east coast not specified. (In Mauritius live stock given on sugar estates only.)

[2] Uganda omitted.

[3] Union of South Africa.

[4] Includes 540,292 under 1 year old.

[5] Includes 263,268 under 8 months old.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine per capita of the population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
France—Continued.		Total cows.		
1898	0.35	0.17	0.55	0.16
1899	.35	.17	.55	.16
1900	.37	.20	.52	.17
1901	.38	.21	.50	.17
1902	.38	.21	.47	.18
1903	.36	.19	.46	.19
1904	.36	.19	.45	.19
1905	.36	.19	.45	.19
1906	.36	.19	.44	.18
1907	.36	.19	.44	.18
1908	.36	.19	.44	.18
1909	.36	.19	.44	.19
1910	.37	.19	.43	.17
1911	.36	.19	.41	.17
1912	.37	.20	.42	.17
1913	.37	.20	.41	.18
German East Africa:			Sheep and goats.	
1903	.08	.....	.44	(1)
1904	.08	.....	.52	(1)
1905	.08	.....	.50	(1)
1911	.20	.....	.38	.....
Germany:		Total cows and heifers.	Sheep.	
1892	.35	.20	.27	.24
1897	.35	.....	.20	.27
1900	.34	.19	.17	.30
1904	.33	.18	.13	.32
1907	.33	.18	.12	.36
		Dairy cows.		
1912	.31	.15	.09	.33
1913	.31	.....	.08	.38
Greece:				
1902	.16	.....	1.80	.03
1912	.15	.....	1.47	.03
1913	.....	.....	1.46	.02
Italy:				
1890	.17	.....	.23	.06
1905	.17	.....	.....	.07
1908	.18	.....	.33	.07
Japan:		Total cows.		
1890	.03	.02	.....	.....
1891	.03	.02	.....	.....
1892	.03	.02	.....	.....
1893	.03	.02	.....	.....
1894	.03	.02	.....	.....
1895	.03	.02	.....	.....
1896	.03	.02	.....	.....
1897	.03	.02	.....	.....
1898	.03	.02	.....	.....
1899	.03	.02	(1)	.005
1900	.03	.02	(1)	.004
1901	.03	.02	(1)	.004
1902	.03	.02	(1)	.005
1903	.03	.02	(1)	.005
1904	.03	.02	(1)	.004
1905	.02	.02	(1)	.005
1906	.02	.02	(1)	.006
1907	.03	.02	(1)	.007
1908	.03	.02	(1)	.006

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
Japan—Continued.		Total cows.		
1909	0.03	0.02	(1)	0.006
1910	.03	.02	(1)	.005
1911	.03	.02	(1)	.006
1912	.03	.02	(1)	.006
Madagascar:				
1898	.89	.....	.....	.....
1904	.89	.....	.....	.....
1905	.98	.....	.....	.....
1906	1.40	.....	.....	.....
1907	1.29	.....	.....	.....
1908	1.29	.....	0.09	.16
1909	1.37	.....	.08	.14
1910	1.47	.....	.13	.20
1911	1.47	.....	.....	.....
1912	1.70	.....	.....	.....
Mexico:				
1902 (census, June 30)	.37	.....	.24	.04
Netherlands:		Dairy cows.		Over 2 months old.
1890 (Dec.)	.34	.20	.18	.13
1891 (Dec.)	.33	.19	.17	.12
1892 (Dec.)	.33	.19	.16	.12
1893 (Dec.)	.31	.19	.15	.12
1894 (Dec.)	.31	.19	.14	.13
1895 (Dec.)	.32	.19	.14	.14
1896 (Dec.)	.32	.19	.14	.13
1897 (Dec.)	.32	.19	.15	.13
1898 (Dec.)	.32	.19	.15	.14
1899 (Dec.)	.32	.19	.15	.14
1900 (Dec.)	.32	.19	.15	.14
1901 (Dec.)	.31	.18	.14	.15
1902 (Dec.)	.31	.18	.13	.15
1903 (Dec.)	.31	.18	.12	.16
1904 (Dec.)	.31	.18	.11	.16
				All ages.
1910 (June)	.34	.18	.15	.21
New Zealand:				
1891	1.24	.33	28.2	.35
1892–93	1.24	.....	28.6	.....
1893–94	1.32	.....	28.8	.....
1894–95	1.41	.37	29.5	.....
1895–96	1.50	.40	28.4	.34
1896–97	1.59	.42	26.8	.29
1897–98	1.66	.45	27.0	.26
1898–99	1.62	.45	26.5	.26
1899–1900	1.62	.47	25.6	.33
1900–1901	1.64	.48	25.2	.33
1901–2	1.73	.48	25.7	.28
1902–3	1.81	.53	25.2	.24
1903–4	1.91	.56	22.8	.27
1904–5	2.03	.58	21.3	.30
1905–6	2.05	.59	21.7	.28
1906–7	2.04	.60	22.1	.27
1907–8	1.95	.58	22.6	.26
1908–9	1.85	.56	23.4	.26
1909–10	.....	.....	23.9	.....
1910–11	2.01	.63	24.2	.35
1911–12	.....	.....	23.4	.....
1912–13	.....	.....	22.6	.....
1913–14	.....	.....	22.7	.....

[1] Less than 0.005 of 1 per cent.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine per capita of the population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
		Total cows and heifers.		
Norway:				
1890	0.50	0.35	0.71	0.06
1900	.42	.31	.45	.07
1907	.47	.31	.60	.14
1910	.47	.....	.58	.14
Paraguay:				
1890	2.2	.....	.16	.03
1896	4.2	.....	.26	.08
1897	3.3	.....	.22	.07
1899 (Census)	3.6	.....	.34	.04
1900	4.2	.....	.33	.04
1901	5.3	.....	.....	.....
1902	4.6	.....	.....	.....
1908	7.3	.....	.....	.....
1912	4.4	.....	.....	.....
		Dairy cows.		
Portugal:				
1906	.13	(?)	.59	.21
1908	.16	(?)	.59	.25
		Total cows and heifers.		
Roumania:				
1890	.47	.15	.94	.17
1896	.37	.....	1.20	.19
		Milch cows.		
1900	.42	.06	.94	.28
1907	.....	.....	.76	.17
1911	.38	.....	.74	.14
Russia, Asiatic:				
1905	.26	.....	.52	.04
1906	.27	.....	.56	.04
1907	.59	.....	1.45	.06
1908	.57	.....	1.50	.06
1909	.58	.....	1.39	.07
1910	.59	.....	1.26	.07
1911	.54	.....	1.27	.06
Russia, European (including Poland):				
1890	.32	.....	.56	.12
1891	.31	.....	.47	.12
1892	.29	.....	.43	.11
1894	.28	.....	.42	.10
1895	.27	.....	.42	.10
1896	.32	.....	.49	.14
1897	.32	.....	.47	.14
1898	.31	.....	.47	.13
1899	.36	.....	.45	.12
1900	.31	.....	.46	.12
1901	.31	.....	.45	.12
1902	.31	.....	.44	.12
1903	.30	.....	.42	.11
1904	.28	.....	.40	.11
1905[1]	.32	.....	.43	.10
1906[1]	.30	.....	.39	.09
1907[1]	.27	.....	.38	.10
1908[1]	.26	.....	.34	.10
1909[1]	.26	.....	.34	.09
1910[1]	.26	.....	.35	.10
1911[1]	.26	.....	.33	.10
1912	.25	.....	[2].31	.09
1913[1]	.25	.....	[2].29	.09

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
		Total cows.		
Servia:				
1890	0.38	.....	1.37	0.42
1895	.40	.....	1.34	.39
1900	.38	0.12	1.23	.38
1905	.36	.12	1.18	.34
1910	.33	.11	1.31	.30
Spain:				
1891	.12	.....	.75	.11
1905	.11	.....	.68	.09
1906	.13	.....	.70	.11
1907	.11	.....	.71	.11
1908	.13	.....	.83	.11
1909	.12	.....	.80	.12
1910	.12	.....	.77	.12
1911	.13	.....	.80	.13
1912	.13	.....	.80	.13
Sweden:				
1890	.50	.33	.28	.13
1891	.50	.33	.28	.14
1892	.52	.34	.28	.14
1893	.51	.34	.27	.15
1894	.52	.35	.27	.16
1895	.52	.35	.27	.16
1896	.51	.35	.26	.16
1897	.51	.34	.26	.16
1898	.51	.35	.26	.16
1899	.51	.35	.25	.16
1900	.50	.34	.25	.16
1901	.50	.34	.24	.16
1902	.50	.34	.23	.16
1903	.50	.34	.22	.16
1904	.48	.34	.21	.15
1905	.48	.33	.20	.16
1906	.49	.34	.20	.16
1907	.49	.34	.19	.16
1908	.49	.34	.19	.16
1909	.50	.34	.19	.17
1910	.50	.34	.18	.17
1911	.48	.33	.17	.17
		Total cows and heifers.		
Switzerland:				
1886	.42	.29	.12	.14
1896	.41	.28	.09	.18
1901	.40	.29	.07	.17
1903	.61	.....	.....	.....
1906	.42	.30	.06	.15
1911	.38	.21	.04	.15
United Kingdom:				
1890	.29	.11	.84	.12
1891	.30	.11	.89	.11
1892	.30	.11	.88	.09
1893	.29	.10	.83	.09
1894	.28	.10	.77	.10
1895	.27	.10	.76	.11
1896	.28	.10	.78	.11
1897	.28	.10	.76	.09
1898	.28	.10	.77	.09
1899	.28	.10	.78	.10
1900	.28	.10	.75	.09
1901	.28	.10	.74	.08
1902	.27	.10	.72	.09
1903	.27	.10	.70	.10
1904	.27	.10	.68	.10
1905	.27	.10	.68	.08
1906	.27	.10	.67	.08

[1] Includes Northern Caucasia.

[2] Including goats.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine per capita of the population in specified countries, by years*—Continued.

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
United Kingdom—Continued.		Total cows and heifers.		
1907	0.27	0.10	0.69	0.09
1908	.27	.10	.71	.09
1909	.26	.10	.72	.08
1910	.26	.10	.69	.08
1911	.26	.10	.67	.09
1912	.26	.10	.63	.09
1913	.26	.09	.60	.07
United States:				
On farms and ranges—		Milch cows.		
1840 (Census, June 1)	.88	.....	1.13	1.54
1850 (Census, June 1)	.77	.28	.94	1.31
1860 (Census,, June 1)	.81	.27	.71	1.07
1870 (Census, June 1)	.62	.23	.74	.65
1880 (Census, June 1)	.72	.25	.70	.95
1890 (Census, June 1)	.82	.26	.57	.91
1900 (Census, June 1)	.89	.23	.81	.83
1901 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1	.80	.22	.77	.73
1902 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.78	.21	.78	.61
1903 (Est., Dept. Agr., Jan. 1)	.76	.21	.79	.58
1904 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.74	.21	.63	.57
1905 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.73	.21	.54	.56
1906 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.78	.23	.59	.61
1907 (Est., Dept. Agr., Jan. 1)	.83	.24	.61	.63
1908 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.80	.24	.61	.63
1909 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.79	.24	.62	.60
1910 (Census, Apr. 15)	.67	.22	.57	.63

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Swine.
	Total.	Cows.		
United States—Con.		Milch cows.		
1911 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	0.65	0.22	0.57	0.70
1912 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.61	.22	.55	.69
1913 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.58	.21	.53	.63
1914 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.57	.21	.50	.60
1915 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.58	.20	.50	.65
1916 (Est., Dpt. Agr., Jan. 1)	.60	.22	.48	.67
On and off farms and ranges—				
1900 (Census, June 1)	.91	.24	.81	.85
1910 (Census, Apr. 15)	.69	.24	.57	.65
Uruguay:		Dairy cows.		
1893	7.3	.....	16.4	.04
1894	7.0	.....	16.5	.03
1895	6.6	.....	18.1	.04
1896	7.2	.....	20.0	.04
1897	5.9	.....	17.2	.04
1898	5.7	.....	18.0	.04
1899	5.8	.....	16.9	.04
1900 (Census)	7.5	.....	20.3	.10
1900	7.0	.....	18.8	.05
1901	6.6	.....	18.3	.05
1902	7.1	.....	18.1	.05
1903	6.8	.....	18.2	.05
1904	7.0	.....	13.9	.04
1905	5.6	.....	13.0	.03
1908 (Census, Oct. 12)	7.9	.54	25.2	.17
			Sheep and goats.	
Venezuela:				
1888[1]	3.73	.....	2.52	.85
1894[2]	.98	.....	.06	.68
1895[1]	1.87	.....	.....	.....
1900[1]	.80	.....	.07	.64
1909[3]	2.23	.....	.60	.60

[1] Statesman's Yearbook.
[2] Annual statement of the United States of Venezuela, p. 163.
[3] Bulletin Bureau of American Republics, August, 1910.

TABLE 4.—*Total domestic exports from nine principal countries of live meat animals, meat, and meat products, by years.*

[The countries included are Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, United States, Uruguay. Substantially the export trade of the surplus countries of the world.]

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.	
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	1,096,687	1,493,679	104,316	2,733,754,118	942,323,176	1,102,280,609	265,013,026
1896	1,267,138	1,890,526	116,609	2,801,899,217	931,444,121	1,059,835,591	285,990,057
1897	1,204,549	1,473,847	116,008	3,010,949,388	1,014,388,550	1,112,648,711	368,726,371
1898	1,283,781	1,429,868	90,667	3,346,411,777	1,159,385,268	1,052,456,616	363,053,894
1899	1,110,496	1,302,112	109,209	3,537,421,809	1,199,133,893	1,138,788,018	400,626,919
1900	1,014,777	937,365	122,501	3,478,794,344	1,121,023,201	1,239,360,613	514,506,225
1901	998,919	919,340	97,318	3,455,316,392	1,073,488,654	1,296,834,982	566,238,293
1902	930,815	1,090,371	89,774	3,354,296,931	969,948,537	1,238,340,415	567,884,401
1903	1,068,761	1,054,042	102,253	3,065,258,527	852,038,232	1,160,730,498	518,795,757
1904	1,090,060	905,405	78,340	3,379,040,304	1,035,489,820	1,316,100,513	571,473,456
1905	1,150,560	852,709	114,964	3,478,243,860	1,084,341,806	1,378,473,273	633,428,417
1906	1,048,935	764,318	169,394	3,777,537,182	1,280,175,570	1,475,503,027	677,241,744
1907	800,226	786,669	103,522	3,613,051,292	1,193,679,974	1,443,864,749	678,701,925
1908	821,630	723,862	119,919	3,601,596,141	1,167,003,843	1,423,905,646	679,707,038
1909	845,328	582,071	116,350	3,473,171,031	1,097,338,173	1,466,393,725	713,100,114
1910	730,112	497,717	90,633	3,351,061,037	912,776,159	1,527,261,878	801,575,550
1911 [1]	644,582	330,993	97,424	3,457,882,252	1,069,229,215	1,492,203,282	868,357,425
1912 [2]	808,276	687,354	132,086	3,562,872,154	1,111,442,006	1,579,830,112	913,323,711
1911 [3]	788,516	534,881	98,000	3,661,845,725	1,110,909,003	1,649,089,996	868,357,425
1912 [4]	808,647	695,263	132,782	3,861,011,187	1,158,043,974	1,648,908,912	940,630,879

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.					
	Beef and beef products—Continued.		Pork and pork products.			
	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	460,851,252	376,416,331	1,279,875,532	5,468,810	481,471,924	792,934,798
1896	414,775,637	359,069,897	1,366,019,177	2,951,211	516,668,484	846,399,482
1897	438,186,207	305,736,133	1,519,232,040	4,956,242	576,202,343	938,073,455
1898	443,173,449	246,229,273	1,890,209,883	18,403,469	716,211,819	1,155,594,595
1899	478,256,060	259,905,039	1,969,295,937	45,609,575	720,877,833	1,202,808,529
1900	452,800,932	272,053,456	1,826,070,274	31,302,509	668,222,269	1,126,545,496
1901	454,203,579	276,393,110	1,722,723,253	38,809,293	619,285,075	1,064,628,885
1902	406,009,939	264,446,075	1,625,902,127	55,572,472	563,938,598	1,006,391,057
1903	354,232,243	287,702,438	1,388,598,333	28,415,502	497,805,989	862,376,842
1904	468,753,970	275,873,087	1,499,752,084	25,594,148	566,691,050	907,466,886
1905	467,653,417	277,391,439	1,545,393,383	23,228,474	616,135,109	906,029,800
1906	531,336,697	266,924,586	1,776,486,978	24,080,366	745,427,353	1,006,979,259
1907	558,496,137	206,666,687	1,590,254,508	19,736,684	630,253,597	940,264,227
1908	555,910,705	188,287,903	1,602,227,774	23,209,226	607,565,138	971,453,410
1909	558,046,450	195,247,161	1,360,193,948	16,644,248	533,272,843	810,276,857
1910	535,360,897	190,325,431	998,531,828	10,080,646	370,097,182	618,354,000
1911 [1]	543,868,802	79,977,055	1,221,546,525	10,206,575	519,688,733	691,651,217
1912 [2]	512,664,400	153,842,001	1,433,986,065	12,586,990	598,777,606	822,621,469
1911 [3]	585,548,590	195,183,981	1,221,554,263	10,206,575	519,688,733	691,658,955
1912 [4]	553,262,160	155,015,873	1,435,769,889	13,809,022	599,110,134	822,850,733

[1] Uruguay omitted.
[2] New Zealand omitted.
[3] Including Uruguay for 1910.
[4] Including New Zealand for 1911.

TABLE 4.—*Total domestic exports from nine principal countries of live meat animals; meat, and meat products, by years.*—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.				
	Mutton.	Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	282,694,783	68,903,194	4,739,733	.....	64,163,461
1896	307,462,693	68,581,756	5,809,251	.....	62,772,505
1897	324,188,422	54,880,215	4,686,851	.....	50,193,364
1898	350,082,872	53,662,406	3,351,497	.....	50,310,909
1899	371,855,749	57,482,105	2,725,213	.....	54,756,892
1900	345,769,024	67,594,433	3,007,790	.....	64,586,643
1901	364,086,546	71,671,611	4,942,731	.....	66,728,880
1902	414,467,009	75,587,380	7,911,116	.....	67,676,264
1903	443,695,112	72,234,584	12,242,153	.....	59,992,431
1904	454,001,269	109,186,438	13,429,273	44,800	95,712,365
1905	424,750,101	129,627,103	24,079,242	553,280	104,994,581
1906	430,601,404	94,945,773	23,247,466	3,411,520	68,286,787
1907	481,175,673	97,756,362	33,327,274	4,930,240	59,498,848
1908	459,416,044	116,046,677	44,694,889	3,528,000	67,823,788
1909	497,789,640	148,793,718	39,662,015	6,018,880	103,112,823
1910	594,433,368	230,833,963	51,780,907	7,318,080	171,734,976
1911 [1]	533,114,627	211,017,818	40,026,793	5,671,680	165,319,345
1912 [2]	277,343,422	271,712,555	95,704,179	.....	176,008,376
1911 [3]	541,206,677	249,994,789	60,807,644	5,671,680	183,515,465
1912 [4]	488,938,638	287,393,748	96,840,419	5,671,680	184,881,649

[1] Uruguay omitted.
[2] New Zealand omitted.
[3] Including Uruguay for 1910.
[4] Including New Zealand for 1911.

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years.*

ARGENTINA.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	408,126	429,949	5,572	312,781,601	89,499,929	214,448,799	3,498,870	89,499,929	121,450,000
1896	382,539	512,061	374	291,825,156	75,280,360	183,094,638	6,606,278	75,280,360	101,208,000
1897	238,121	504,255	666	278,388,506	69,529,990	158,770,990	9,350,000	69,529,990	79,891,000
1898	359,296	577,899	587	268,803,745	64,687,422	126,657,422	12,935,000	64,687,422	49,035,000
1899	312,150	543,462	1,830	251,123,014	53,242,000	115,507,000	20,016,000	53,242,000	42,249,000
1900	150,550	198,102	40	279,816,878	54,765,575	145,241,575	54,212,000	54,765,575	36,264,000
1901	119,189	25,749	250	376,635,213	73,576,436	226,135,436	98,996,000	73,576,436	53,563,000
1902	118,303	122,503	532	504,606,735	108,349,904	311,884,904	154,363,000	108,349,904	49,172,000
1903	181,860	167,747	54	482,546,922	80,807,263	289,168,263	179,721,000	80,807,263	28,640,000
1904	129,275	28,128	73	547,074,786	80,257,373	321,597,373	215,489,000	80,257,373	25,851,000
1905	262,681	120,166	95	693,928,433	100,938,105	493,676,572	336,988,542	100,938,105	55,749,925
1906	71,106	102,916	49	583,125,619	61,200,853	410,539,564	339,087,321	61,200,853	10,251,390
1907	74,841	110,567	4	586,728,877	75,064,734	403,264,782	304,723,399	75,064,734	23,476,649
1908	60,916	103,792	26	734,343,145	106,775,270	520,009,683	398,623,497	106,724,505	14,661,681
1909	132,450	88,636	33	818,647,863	130,703,494	620,716,481	464,415,452	130,678,143	25,622,886
1910	89,733	77,180	.....	955,269,508	140,981,648	721,087,832	559,325,012	140,945,997	20,816,823
1911	184,112	110,690	2	1,167,650,439	178,251,831	894,707,582	689,753,109	178,233,954	26,720,519
1912	261,416	104,898	9	1,203,958,286	181,104,841	956,400,302	755,849,315	181,097,597	19,453,390
1913	224,911	103,997	62	1,148,815,536	153,825,028	969,832,656	807,388,453	153,824,217	8,619,986

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

ARGENTINA—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	92,334,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,998,802	888,460	.....	5,110,342
1896	99,439,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,291,518	1,333,963	.....	7,957,555
1897	112,202,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,415,516	1,537,885	.....	5,877,631
1898	131,909,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,237,323	2,140,553	.....	8,096,770
1899	124,841,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,775,014	2,033,000	.....	8,742,014
1900	124,367,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,208,303	2,401,000	.....	7,807,303
1901	138,920,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,579,777	3,109,000	.....	8,470,777
1902	176,531,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,190,831	5,556,000	.....	10,634,831
1903	172,271,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,107,659	6,918,000	.....	14,189,659
1904	195,365,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,112,413	9,235,000	.....	20,877,413
1905	172,732,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,519,246	12,085,617	.....	15,433,629
1906	148,563,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,022,470	13,575,927	.....	10,446,543
1907	153,847,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,616,595	15,269,329	.....	14,347,266
1908	173,824,112	87,502	11,911	50,765	24,826	40,421,848	25,112,808	.....	15,309,040
1909	146,595,223	25,351	.....	25,351	.....	51,310,808	22,019,086	.....	29,291,722
1910	165,569,122	76,635	2,227	35,651	38,757	68,535,919	24,475,048	.....	44,060,871
1911	189,410,539	17,877	.....	17,877	.....	83,514,441	32,114,538	.....	51,399,903
1912	154,707,805	7,244	.....	7,244	.....	92,842,935	34,526,241	.....	58,316,694
1913	101,252,869	811	.....	811	.....	77,729,200	30,875,423	.....	46,853,777

AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.			
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Lbs.*
1895	5,166	8,189	149	364,541,353	181,539,882	250,092,917	68,821,589	181,271,328	.....
1896	2,827	5,713	276	278,687,901	104,750,019	156,269,674	51,698,410	104,571,264	.....
1897	1,951	5,620	138	257,015,758	102,295,092	165,602,505	63,375,513	102,226,992	.....
1898	2,280	4,686	256	240,401,153	83,713,967	148,297,764	64,669,940	83,627,824	.....
1899	2,169	20,792	231	280,180,074	94,834,971	173,891,297	79,151,169	94,740,128	.....
1900	6,482	21,716	280	281,254,350	79,258,161	175,322,224	96,216,064	79,106,160	.....
1901	2,413	12,094	157	237,785,209	65,707,295	156,321,880	90,706,344	65,615,536	.....
1902	4,003	24,261	31	184,676,396	37,900,525	117,291,776	79,453,248	37,838,528	.....
1903	939	18,106	.....	137,161,376	28,206,643	88,964,538	61,173,530	27,791,008	.....
1904	770	7,743	.....	160,710,871	58,352,204	94,580,321	37,090,945	57,489,376	.....
1905	1,280	12,090	322	230,611,401	81,009,528	123,471,648	43,525,086	79,946,562	.....
1906	552	17,979	220	225,828,314	78,913,970	119,925,201	41,561,252	78,363,949	.....
1907	687	11,290	185	250,455,327	77,806,379	129,398,912	52,050,592	77,348,320	.....
1908	953	13,019	117	215,063,117	68,191,854	108,392,354	40,711,516	67,680,838	.....
1909	975	5,315	229	321,345,270	107,238,743	176,763,596	71,142,295	105,621,301	.....
1910	3,745	13,144	303	484,870,208	145,514,906	251,837,127	109,427,528	142,409,599	.....
1911	9,964	24,198	385	444,395,724	156,077,354	261,464,562	108,786,417	1524678,145	.....
1912	16,083	34,101	609	423,353,746	122,668,530	262,788,129	142,210,076	120,578,053	.....

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

AUSTRALIA—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	65,639,884	869,368	416,095	268,554	184,719	47,939,184	.....	.....	47,939,184
1896	85,270,408	353,897	26,730	178,755	148,412	36,793,922	.....	.....	36,793,922
1897	63,263,771	227,440	30,408	68,100	128,932	27,922,042	.....	.....	27,922,042
1898	64,323,705	260,827	11,641	86,143	163,043	27,518,857	.....	.....	27,518,857
1899	69,253,689	549,732	8,289	94,843	446,600	36,485,356	.....	.....	36,485,356
1900	66,850,996	909,312	44,400	152,001	712,911	38,171,818	.....	.....	38,171,818
1901	54,176,437	697,326	320,320	91,759	285,247	26,589,566	.....	.....	26,589,566
1902	44,109,912	908,860	659,124	61,997	187,739	22,365,848	.....	.....	22,365,848
1903	35,753,124	916,875	277,310	415,635	223,930	11,526,839	.....	.....	11,526,839
1904	47,863,532	1,652,694	420,783	862,828	369,083	16,614,324	.....	.....	16,614,324
1905	86,858,344	4,371,598	2,824,016	1,062,966	484,616	15,909,811	1,392,367	.....	14,517,444
1906	90,692,385	4,552,704	3,472,224	550,021	530,459	10,658,024	1,109,585	.....	9,548,439
1907	109,227,757	2,320,068	1,446,758	458,059	415,251	9,508,590	894,413	.....	8,614,177
1908	91,607,614	1,726,836	826,102	511,016	389,718	13,336,313	661,419	.....	12,674,894
1909	116,915,639	2,408,343	394,559	1,617,442	396,342	25,257,692	1,511,811	.....	23,745,881
1910	190,229,330	5,451,079	741,410	3,105,307	1,604,362	37,352,672	2,640,411	.....	34,712,261
1911	129,569,295	7,378,521	1,641,013	3,399,209	2,338,299	45,983,346	4,025,785	.....	41,957,561
1912	115,371,981	5,161,286	897,929	2,090,477	2,172,880	40,032,350	4,797,792	.....	35,234,558

CANADA.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	93,802	291,751	805	52,535,381	1,300,603	5,697,609	.....	24,017	5,673,592
1896	104,451	391,490	833	66,505,302	193,596	431,505	.....	20,037	411,468
1897	161,369	313,410	988	81,518,685	423,575	1,855,592	.....	195,372	1,660,220
1898	213,010	351,789	814	95,138,456	575,322	1,220,400	.....	322,200	898,200
1899	211,847	405,322	814	124,667,871	3,352,097	2,059,903	.....	1,696,093	363,810
1900	205,524	459,944	1,634	145,021,593	1,685,613	4,335,823	.....	1,488,643	2,847,180
1901	169,279	394,681	944	126,028,723	2,579,202	11,443,022	.....	1,732,564	9,710,458
1902	184,473	348,443	5,778	123,795,440	542,954	4,551,291	.....	223,878	4,327,413
1903	176,780	401,443	23,986	155,756,828	2,749,809	2,714,009	.....	335,834	2,378,175
1904	157,417	364,053	1,351	160,967,656	644,717	3,113,541	.....	150,781	2,962,760
1905	167,102	288,313	2,806	165,443,909	1,962,320	2,009,663	.....	678,131	1,331,532
1906	176,030	244,262	783	122,746,499	649,691	3,407,754	.....	519,792	2,887,962
1907	162,141	254,665	454	84,284,365	374,620	1,633,332	.....	178,121	1,455,211
1908	150,993	227,001	942	108,794,850	1,694,882	2,596,557	.....	343,482	2,253,075
1909	162,945	118,896	366	88,254,588	900,728	2,114,866	.....	543,281	1,571,585
1910	157,386	111,107	390	62,467,748	1,798,164	1,633,281	.....	314,884	1,318,397
1911	124,923	46,597	3,335	64,417,820	209,079	1,004,024	.....	29,613	974,411
1912	61,517	21,418	1,358	76,867,239	1,816,989	2,566,756	.....	1,617,985	948,771
1913	44,296	13,760	654	46,257,175	2,042,071	3,566,412	.....	1,995,433	1,570,979

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

CANADA—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	112,316	41,930,348	.....	1,276,586	40,653,762	4,795,108	.....	.....	4,795,108
1896	150,013	55,252,593	.....	173,559	55,079,034	10,671,191	.....	.....	10,671,191
1897	201,515	70,128,453	.....	228,203	69,900,250	9,333,125	.....	.....	9,333,125
1898	138,056	87,164,212	.....	253,122	86,911,090	6,615,788	.....	.....	6,615,788
1899	139,882	120,463,777	.....	1,656,004	118,807,773	2,004,309	.....	.....	2,004,309
1900	42,750	136,338,394	.....	196,970	136,141,424	4,304,626	.....	.....	4,304,626
1901	76,875	107,138,265	.....	846,638	106,291,627	7,370,561	.....	.....	7,370,561
1902	82,823	108,922,040	.....	319,076	108,602,964	10,239,286	.....	.....	10,239,286
1903	84,212	145,702,377	.....	2,413,975	143,288,402	7,256,230	.....	.....	7,256,230
1904	89,924	132,727,510	.....	493,936	132,233,574	25,036,681	.....	.....	25,036,681
1905	160,702	123,220,938	.....	1,284,189	121,936,749	40,052,606	.....	.....	40,052,606
1906	105,062	103,813,623	.....	129,899	103,683,724	15,420,060	.....	.....	15,420,060
1907	64,249	77,886,341	.....	196,499	77,689,842	4,700,443	.....	.....	4,700,443
1908	341,662	97,296,499	.....	1,351,400	95,945,099	8,560,132	.....	.....	8,560,132
1909	39,030	76,392,715	.....	357,447	76,035,268	9,707,977	.....	.....	9,707,977
1910	70,232	50,919,950	.....	1,483,280	49,436,670	9,844,285	.....	.....	9,844,285
1911	17,865	60,471,568	.....	179,466	60,292,102	2,924,363	.....	.....	2,924,363
1912	49,107	62,738,042	.....	199,004	62,539,038	11,513,334	.....	.....	11,513,334
1913	45,914	39,257,015	.....	46,638	39,210,377	3,387,834	.....	.....	3,387,834

DENMARK.

Year.	Bacon and ham.	Year.	Bacon and ham.	Year.	Bacon and ham.	Year.	Bacon and ham.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
1895	134,250,000	1900	137,160,000	1905	183,813,097	1909	212,081,197
1896	164,400,000	1901	131,580,000	1906	184,593,389	1910	208,403,924
1897	131,990,000	1902	156,040,000	1907	227,063,893	1911	245,903,068
1898	128,530,000	1903	181,050,000	1908	253,986,664	1912	263,466,675
1899	156,700,000	1904	202,820,000				

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

MEXICO.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	154,138	6,616	3,686	172,706	139,368	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	238,998	5,861	8,899	242,963	211,825	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	313,633	122,843	8,810	68,788	36,806	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	227,366	68,304	7,805	92,710	45,732	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	160,028	3,842	8,376	707,262	565,958	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	184,165	13,836	2,027	71,264	9,215	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	197,624	4,039	3,727	54,988	3,336	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	166,479	6,821	2,260	54,212	5,512	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	213,993	7,624	1,388	44,176	615	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	107,418	843	169	65,797	1,559	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	99,182	5,255	449	101,288	89,584	172	.....	172	.....
1906	117,763	20,700	1,189	179,743	135,572	4,590	.....	4,590	.....
1907	45,990	9,096	3,627	63,951	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	84,169	36,497	5,826	28,378	18,924	18,924	.....	18,924	.....
1909	136,051	7,974	4,365	15,822	6,492	5,412	.....	5,412	.....
1910	193,326	26,079	4,639	1,580,831	1,402	467	.....	467	.....
1911	170,242	6,677	4,566	401,921	5,212	4,469	.....	4,469	.....
1912	282,452	23,000	2,823	100,609	9,971	639	.....	639	.....

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
		Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	139,368	.....	139,368	.....	33,338	.....	.....	33,338
1896	.....	211,825	.....	211,825	.....	31,138	.....	.....	31,138
1897	.....	36,806	.....	36,806	.....	31,982	.....	.....	31,982
1898	.....	45,732	.....	45,732	.....	46,978	.....	.....	46,978
1899	.....	565,958	.....	565,958	.....	141,304	15,944	.....	125,360
1900	.....	9,215	.....	9,215	.....	62,049	.....	.....	62,049
1901	.....	3,336	.....	3,336	.....	51,652	.....	.....	51,652
1902	.....	5,512	.....	5,512	.....	48,700	.....	.....	48,700
1903	.....	615	.....	615	.....	43,561	.....	.....	43,561
1904	.....	1,559	.....	1,559	.....	64,238	.....	.....	64,238
1905	.....	89,412	.....	89,412	.....	11,704	9,352	.....	2,352
1906	.....	130,982	.....	130,982	.....	44,171	17,888	.....	26,283
1907	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	.....	62,871	51,938	.....	10,933
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,454	8,508	.....	946
1909	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	.....	9,330	4,780	.....	4,550
1910	.....	935	.....	935	.....	1,579,429	789,849	.....	789,580
1911	.....	743	.....	743	.....	396,709	321,969	.....	74,740
1912	.....	9,332	.....	9,332	.....	90,638	40,911	.....	49,727

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	183	11,685	129	156,675,680	29,549,520	31,459,232	1,351,080	29,518,720	586,432
1896	323	3,729	244	153,474,048	24,935,344	28,454,048	2,902,144	24,924,480	627,424
1897	407	3,009	217	191,196,600	34,764,912	40,990,320	5,604,928	34,742,400	642,992
1898	472	6,270	288	206,681,660	38,895,024	50,266,384	10,680,880	38,881,920	703,584
1899	597	4,362	183	238,383,858	37,946,272	58,046,576	19,319,776	37,925,440	801,360
1900	616	3,840	462	234,637,338	41,218,352	77,085,904	34,999,552	41,191,360	894,992
1901	290	3,668	75	236,208,255	37,633,120	63,186,480	24,787,616	37,560,320	838,544
1902	3,062	48,047	326	279,443,868	47,605,152	80,634,736	32,243,680	47,494,720	896,336
1903	366	21,763	266	302,073,867	44,470,272	68,391,904	23,105,264	44,457,280	829,360
1904	480	7,430	323	271,221,953	36,139,712	56,219,296	19,313,840	36,087,296	818,160
1905	595	11,729	288	222,027,688	35,721,280	52,704,624	16,421,552	35,168,000	1,115,072
1906	477	13,324	254	268,167,561	42,381,136	68,402,768	28,538,944	38,969,280	894,544
1907	322	13,762	248	308,033,891	46,467,904	83,130,432	40,276,432	41,536,320	1,317,680
1908	183	6,316	271	276,864,664	41,818,336	78,420,384	39,217,920	38,194,240	1,008,224
1909	299	6,987	630	343,114,018	54,401,872	104,329,120	54,589,696	48,207,040	1,532,384
1910	227	6,335	729	357,476,151	58,681,840	109,342,800	57,093,344	50,942,080	1,307,376
1911	371	7,909	696	298,139,033	46,601,968	69,078,800	27,307,168	40,597,760	1,173,872

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
		Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	120,807,680	284,368	35,392	30,800	218,176	4,124,400	.....	.....	4,124,400
1896	119,312,704	700,448	29,680	10,864	659,904	5,006,848	.....	.....	5,006,848
1897	144,657,184	502,880	18,032	22,512	462,336	5,046,216	.....	.....	5,046,216
1898	149,875,600	285,712	6,944	13,104	265,664	6,253,964	.....	.....	6,253,964
1899	174,433,168	518,224	7,280	20,832	490,112	5,385,890	.....	.....	5,385,890
1900	151,729,760	843,920	219,520	26,992	597,408	4,977,754	.....	.....	4,977,754
1901	167,902,784	1,166,480	477,680	72,800	616,000	3,952,511	.....	.....	3,952,511
1902	191,378,656	1,241,968	469,616	110,432	661,920	6,188,508	.....	.....	6,188,508
1903	228,424,000	805,728	370,384	12,992	422,352	4,452,235	.....	.....	4,452,235
1904	209,261,472	591,808	379,568	7,616	204,624	5,149,377	1,076,768	44,800	4,027,809
1905	162,841,392	430,976	286,496	.....	144,480	6,050,696	978,432	553,280	4,518,984
1906	187,600,448	725,536	580,160	336	145,040	11,438,809	1,997,856	3,411,520	6,029,433
1907	208,862,192	978,880	792,176	1,344	185,360	15,062,387	2,995,216	4,930,240	7,136,931
1908	186,991,840	490,784	171,136	96,096	223,552	10,961,656	2,161,264	3,528,000	5,272,392
1909	222,726,000	466,256	136,976	175,952	153,328	15,592,642	1,148,336	6,018,880	8,425,426
1910	227,865,344	1,956,752	1,229,312	421,680	305,760	18,311,255	1,422,400	7,318,080	9,570,775
1911	211,595,216	1,783,824	1,222,032	332,528	229,264	15,681,193	1,136,240	5,671,680	8,873,273

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

RUSSIA.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895....	8,163	104,560	82,820	15,088,750	1,629,265	918,581	.....	918,581	.....
1896....	11,522	75,428	78,531	13,337,606	853,688	548,975	.....	548,975	.....
1897....	8,165	65,458	72,786	15,128,363	586,603	266,073	.....	266,073	.....
1898....	11,259	106,277	65,393	13,600,826	709,962	53,554	.....	53,554	.....
1899....	9,543	109,196	64,547	9,675,128	468,192	65,399	.....	65,399	.....
1900....	9,582	54,067	66,535	17,922,026	563,239	80,241	.....	80,241	.....
1901....	8,222	84,144	69,789	27,190,204	1,182,920	20,764	.....	20,764	.....
1902....	6,106	18,243	72,051	31,663,433	3,187,678	36,581	.....	36,581	.....
1903....	5,836	51,530	72,291	32,391,380	1,626,810	94,794	.....	94,794	.....
1904....	4,461	35,504	68,988	28,103,920	1,312,701	116,428	.....	116,428	.....
1905....	5,784	26,044	64,258	27,616,903	1,773,319	269,654	.....	269,654	.....
1906....	11,240	42,226	106,684	30,326,266	933,769	70,312	.....	70,312	.....
1907....	5,155	41,695	73,731	25,222,876	885,125	608,645	.....	608,645	.....
1908....	3,816	12,564	81,335	20,970,487	295,800	96,674	.....	96,674	.....
1909....	2,208	19,301	90,725	29,445,402	706,981	94,038	.....	94,038	.....
1910....	2,331	15,467	79,586	40,039,009	1,166,876	177,783	.....	177,783	.....
1911....	4,870	13,431	79,889	43,803,924	903,398	19,862	.....	19,862	.....
1912....	3,858	26,285	108,211	55,468,251	394,497	51,750	.....	51,750	.....

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
		Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895....	3,209,454	6,226,575	4,198,742	710,684	1,317,149	4,734,140	3,851,273	.....	882,867
1896....	2,867,618	4,680,079	2,150,145	304,713	2,225,221	5,240,934	4,475,288	.....	765,646
1897....	3,501,997	7,098,175	3,601,378	320,530	3,176,267	4,262,118	3,148,966	.....	1,113,152
1898....	3,507,342	8,113,933	6,160,599	656,408	1,296,926	1,925,997	1,210,944	.....	715,053
1899....	2,808,900	5,355,049	4,283,642	402,793	668,614	1,445,780	676,269	.....	769,511
1900....	2,004,758	7,244,537	5,091,684	482,998	1,669,855	8,592,490	606,790	.....	7,985,700
1901....	2,319,329	14,017,125	7,282,707	1,162,156	5,572,262	10,832,986	1,833,731	.....	8,999,255
1902....	1,934,267	18,017,576	10,272,058	3,151,097	4,594,421	11,675,009	2,355,116	.....	9,319,893
1903....	1,018,756	15,325,319	6,801,695	1,532,016	6,991,608	15,952,511	5,312,689	.....	10,639,822
1904....	956,086	12,874,033	6,159,977	1,196,273	5,517,783	14,157,373	3,074,716	.....	11,082,657
1905....	874,580	11,478,056	5,171,678	1,503,665	4,802,713	14,994,613	4,282,906	.....	10,711,707
1906....	832,400	15,469,929	6,583,544	863,457	8,022,928	13,953,625	2,631,901	.....	11,321,724
1907....	614,784	12,178,139	6,029,971	276,480	5,871,688	11,821,308	1,852,442	.....	9,968,866
1908....	351,739	9,482,391	5,825,609	199,126	3,457,656	11,039,683	1,409,663	.....	9,630,020
1909....	404,608	13,913,287	6,557,398	612,943	6,742,946	15,033,469	2,367,302	.....	12,666,167
1910....	617,818	23,471,188	7,067,419	989,093	15,414,676	15,742,220	1,672,348	.....	14,069,872
1911....	361,453	25,635,213	5,988,152	883,536	18,763,525	17,787,396	2,428,261	.....	15,359,135
1912....	309,956	29,096,734	9,091,181	342,747	19,662,806	26,009,811	11,319,449	.....	14,690,362

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

UNITED STATES.

Year ending June 30—	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	331,722	405,748	7,130	1,529,603,206	593,146,436	432,836,252	191,338,487	114,100,504	127,397,261
1896	372,461	491,565	21,049	1,663,316,454	678,557,020	522,473,169	224,783,225	162,768,252	134,921,692
1897	392,190	244,120	28,751	1,917,546,223	770,394,084	607,935,982	290,395,930	194,867,892	122,672,160
1898	439,255	199,690	14,411	2,246,559,691	937,797,190	580,421,055	274,768,074	222,639,880	83,013,101
1899	389,490	143,286	33,031	2,310,666,932	974,612,393	625,144,625	282,139,974	256,474,990	86,529,661
1900	397,286	125,772	51,180	2,218,623,379	907,380,784	674,284,723	329,078,609	240,026,691	105,179,423
1901	459,218	297,925	22,318	2,183,715,720	860,917,387	705,104,772	351,748,333	243,809,001	109,547,438
1902	392,884	358,720	8,368	1,944,588,339	738,623,584	596,254,520	301,824,473	178,333,100	116,096,947
1903	402,178	176,961	4,031	1,602,258,417	654,455,671	546,055,244	254,795,963	161,024,915	130,234,366
1904	593,409	301,313	6,345	1,818,256,335	812,374,102	663,147,095	299,579,671	248,245,264	115,322,160
1905	567,806	268,365	44,496	1,804,565,011	828,823,278	575,874,718	236,486,568	216,628,401	122,759,749
1906	584,239	142,690	59,170	2,208,523,831	1,062,772,063	732,884,572	268,054,227	319,019,405	145,810,940
1907	423,051	135,344	24,262	1,968,402,278	957,912,659	689,752,420	281,651,502	328,592,524	79,508,394
1908	349,210	101,000	30,818	1,828,009,738	912,233,574	579,303,478	201,154,105	306,876,839	71,272,534
1909	207,542	67,656	18,655	1,483,782,815	766,689,699	418,844,332	122,952,671	236,207,071	59,684,590
1910	139,430	44,517	4,410	1,037,020,185	522,951,535	286,295,874	75,729,666	158,890,299	51,675,909
1911	150,100	121,491	8,551	1,193,170,323	687,180,373	265,923,983	42,510,731	172,304,999	51,108,253
1912	105,506	157,263	19,038	1,355,559,838	765,674,770	233,924,626	15,264,320	169,545,968	49,114,338
1913	24,714	187,132	15,332	1,195,548,040	695,114,023	170,208,230	7,362,388	130,148,575	32,697,267
1914	18,376	152,598	10,122	1,114,746,297	629,702,468	151,212,009	6,394,404	118,086,898	26,730,707
1915	5,484	47,213	7,799	1,544,253,039	620,365,128	394,990,962	170,440,934	117,432,024	107,118,004

Year ending June 30—	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
		Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	591,449	1,096,175,505	818,581	479,045,932	616,310,992				
1896	422,950	1,140,420,335	744,656	515,788,768	623,886,911				
1897	361,955	1,309,248,286	1,306,424	575,526,192	732,415,670				
1898	329,169	1,665,809,467	12,224,285	715,157,310	938,427,872				
1899	379,110	1,685,143,197	41,310,364	718,137,403	925,695,430				
1900	773,760	1,543,564,896	25,946,905	667,354,093	850,263,898				
1901	691,121	1,468,120,721	30,728,586	617,108,386	820,283,749	9,799,106			9,799,106
1902	430,351	1,340,766,171	44,171,674	560,290,484	736,304,013	7,137,297			7,137,297
1903	6,144,020	1,044,794,505	20,966,113	493,430,756	530,397,636	5,264,648			5,264,648
1904	465,255	1,149,081,636	18,633,820	564,128,838	566,318,978	5,562,349			5,562,349
1905	640,837	1,221,987,948	14,946,284	612,194,877	594,846,787	6,061,508			6,061,508
1906	516,345	1,467,196,128	13,444,438	743,752,658	709,999,032	7,926,786			7,926,786
1907	822,998	1,269,825,887	11,467,779	629,320,135	629,037,973	8,000,973			8,000,973
1908	1,185,040	1,239,153,725	16,374,468	605,356,735	617,422,522	8,367,495			8,367,495
1909	1,498,674	1,054,901,751	9,555,315	530,482,628	514,863,808	8,538,058			8,538,058
1910	1,989,472	708,243,627	1,040,278	364,061,236	343,142,113	40,491,212			40,491,212
1911	2,160,259	880,355,711	1,355,378	514,875,374	364,124,959	44,730,370			44,730,370
1912	3,595,543	1,073,506,752	2,597,880	596,128,802	474,780,070	44,532,917			44,532,917
1913	5,266,019	985,859,082	2,457,997	564,965,448	418,435,637	34,214,709			34,214,709
1914	4,685,496	922,747,021	2,668,020	511,615,570	408,463,431	36,101,771			36,101,771
1915	3,877,413	1,107,560,630	3,908,193	502,933,104	600,719,333	37,824,034			37,824,034

TABLE 5.—*Domestic exports of live meat animals, meat, and meat products from nine principal countries, by years*—Continued.

URUGUAY.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	95,387	235,181	4,025	168,105,441	45,518,173	166,827,219	.....	45,518,173	121,309,046
1896	154,017	404,679	6,403	170,109,787	46,662,269	168,563,582	.....	46,662,269	121,901,313
1897	88,713	215,132	3,652	138,096,465	36,357,488	137,227,249	.....	36,357,488	100,869,761
1898	30,843	114,953	1,113	146,603,536	32,960,649	145,540,037	.....	32,960,649	112,579,388
1899	24,672	71,850	197	165,317,670	34,112,010	164,073,218	.....	34,112,010	129,961,208
1900	60,572	60,088	343	164,287,516	36,142,262	163,010,123	.....	36,142,262	126,867,861
1901	42,684	97,040	58	136,118,080	31,888,958	134,622,628	.....	31,888,958	102,733,670
1902	55,505	163,333	428	129,428,508	33,733,228	127,686,607	.....	33,733,228	93,953,379
1903	86,809	208,868	237	171,975,561	39,721,149	165,341,746	.....	39,721,149	125,620,597
1904	96,830	160,391	1,091	189,818,986	46,407,452	177,326,459	.....	46,407,452	130,919,007
1905	46,130	120,747	2,250	150,136,130	34,024,392	130,466,222	6,669	34,024,392	96,435,161
1906	87,528	180,221	1,045	154,045,960	33,188,516	140,268,266	.....	33,188,516	107,079,750
1907	88,039	210,250	1,011	162,795,834	35,167,473	136,076,226	.....	35,167,473	100,908,753
1908	171,390	223,673	584	163,535,098	35,975,203	135,067,592	.....	35,975,203	99,092,389
1909	202,858	267,306	1,347	176,484,056	36,690,164	143,525,880	.....	36,690,164	106,835,716
1910	143,934	203,888	576	203,963,473	41,679,788	156,886,714	.....	41,679,788	115,206,926
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	77,444	320,389	38	184,097,510	39,772,408	124,097,910	.....	39,772,408	84,325,502

Year.	Meat and meat products.—Continued.								
		Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278,222	.....	.....	1,278,222
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546,205	.....	.....	1,546,205
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	869,216	.....	.....	869,216
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063,499	.....	.....	1,063,499
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,244,452	.....	.....	1,244,452
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,277,393	.....	.....	1,277,393
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495,452	.....	.....	1,495,452
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,741,901	.....	.....	1,741,901
1903	.....	2,914	.....	.....	2,914	6,630,901	11,464	.....	6,619,437
1904	.....	2,844	.....	.....	2,844	12,489,683	42,789	.....	12,446,894
1905	641,631	1,358	.....	.....	1,358	19,026,919	5,330,568	.....	13,696,351
1906	2,291,179	4,687	.....	.....	4,687	11,481,828	3,914,309	.....	7,567,519
1907	7,736,193	220	.....	.....	220	18,983,195	12,263,936	.....	6,719,259
1908	5,114,037	3,373	.....	.....	3,373	23,350,096	15,341,227	.....	8,008,869
1909	9,610,466	3,968	.....	.....	3,968	23,343,742	12,610,700	.....	10,733,042
1910	8,092,050	7,738	.....	.....	7,738	38,976,971	20,780,851	.....	18,196,120
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	3,309,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,690,570	45,019,786	.....	11,670,784

TABLE 6.—*Percentage of domestic exports from the United States of live meat animals, meat, and meat products consigned to principal countries, by fiscal years.*

Exporting country, importing country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
United States exporting to—																		
Austria-Hungary:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	....	....	....	0.3	0.7	0.3	....	0.8	....	....	0.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.7	1.3	.9	....	1.1	....	....	.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	.1	.1	(1)	....	(1)	....	....	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	1.2	1.4	.2	....	.3	....	....	1.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	1.0	1.2	1.3	....	1.8	....	....	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	.3	.3	.5	....	.6	....	....	.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium:																		
1895–1904	0.7	....	....	4.0	4.5	1.3	....	2.4	2.5	....	5.2	....	5.3	5.3	[2]9.8	....	....	[2]9.8
1905–1909	1.6	....	....	3.7	4.4	2.4	....	3.8	3.7	....	4.3	....	4.7	4.1	12.7	....	....	12.7
1910	.2	....	....	2.3	2.3	1.8	....	1.7	4.9	....	2.4	....	2.5	2.3	3.2	....	....	3.2
1911	1.6	....	....	3.4	3.5	2.3	....	2.3	4.2	....	3.8	....	3.9	3.5	2.0	....	....	2.0
1912	9.0	....	....	3.8	3.7	3.7	....	3.9	4.3	....	3.9	....	3.7	4.2	3.2	....	....	3.2
1913	....	....	....	3.6	3.6	3.6	....	4.1	2.2	....	3.6	....	3.5	3.7	3.7	....	....	3.7
British South Africa:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	.6	.4	1.2	....	....	5.9	....	.3	2.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.3	.2	.4	....	....	2.4	....	.2	2.4	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	.2	.1	.3	....	....	1.6	....	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	.2	.2	.4	....	....	1.9	....	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	.2	.1	.4	....	....	1.6	....	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	.2	.3	.3	....	....	1.6	....	.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British West Indies:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	.9	.5	1.0	....	.8	3.7	....	.9	....	....	1.2	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.8	.3	1.1	....	.4	5.4	....	.7	....	....	1.1	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	.9	.4	1.6	....	.8	5.8	....	.7	....	....	1.2	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	.9	.3	2.1	....	.8	7.8	....	.6	....	....	1.2	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	.8	.2	2.2	....	.8	7.2	....	.5	....	....	1.0	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	.7	.2	2.2	....	.8	7.9	....	.5	....	....	1.0	....	....	....	....
Canada:																		
1895–1904	3.4	22.6	10.1	1.4	.5	.7	.1	.3	3.1	....	1.8	.3	.6	2.7	[2]1.4	....	....	[2]1.4
1905–1909	3.1	41.7	41.3	1.5	.9	.5	.1	.1	2.8	[3]15.5	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.6	3.6	....	....	3.6
1910	7.4	82.1	2.8	2.4	1.8	.7	.2	.1	3.0	39.2	3.1	7.5	2.6	3.6	1.4	....	....	1.4
1911	5.3	64.4	1.0	2.0	1.0	.8	.6	.1	3.6	45.9	2.3	15.2	1.3	3.8	1.3	....	....	1.3
1912	6.4	77.8	.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	3.8	(1)	3.8	57.8	2.8	34.3	1.4	4.4	2.0	....	....	2.0
1913	47.3	93.6	1.5	3.6	1.8	1.6	8.7	.9	2.5	79.7	3.6	23.6	2.0	5.5	3.6	....	....	3.6
Cuba:																		
1895–1904	13.0	....	43.8	2.3	3.5	.3	.3	.3	.2	....	3.1	.1	4.6	2.1	17.3	....	....	17.3
1905–1909	14.1	....	29.6	2.7	3.3	.4	.3	.4	.6	....	3.7	1.0	4.6	2.8	28.3	....	....	28.3
1910	.1	....	71.8	5.1	6.6	.6	.1	.8	.3	....	7.0	22.6	9.1	4.6	5.4	....	....	5.4
1911	.2	....	93.8	4.8	5.3	.7	.1	.8	1.0	....	6.0	6.6	6.8	4.8	4.7	....	....	4.7
1912	.5	....	89.1	5.0	5.9	1.1	.3	1.3	.7	....	5.8	3.2	7.2	4.2	5.5	....	....	5.5
1913	.5	....	72.7	6.2	7.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.6	....	7.0	4.0	8.3	5.2	7.7	....	....	7.7
Denmark:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	.9	2.0	1.3	....	3.4	.8	....	.8	....	1.5	.2	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	1.7	2.8	2.4	....	4.4	1.9	....	1.3	....	2.1	.6	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	1.2	2.2	2.6	....	4.3	1.0	....	.7	....	1.2	(1)	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	1.2	1.8	3.0	....	4.4	1.0	....	.6	....	.9	(1)	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	.9	1.3	2.4	....	2.9	1.3	....	.6	....	.9	.1	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	.8	1.2	3.2	....	3.8	1.5	....	.4	....	.6	(1)	....	....	....	....
France:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	2.0	3.8	1.9	....	4.7	1.8	....	2.0	....	3.5	.8	36.9	....	....	36.9
1905–1909	....	....	....	1.4	2.3	2.2	....	4.3	.9	....	.8	....	1.4	.2	29.8	....	....	29.8
1910	....	....	....	.6	.8	1.4	....	2.3	.8	....	.1	....	.2	.1	4.0	....	....	4.0

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent. [2] 1901–1904. [3] 1907–1909.

TABLE 6.—*Percentage of domestic exports from the United States of live meat animals, meat, and meat products consigned to principal countries, by fiscal years*—Contd.

Exporting country, importing country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
United States exporting to—																		
France—Continued.	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1911	....	....	....	1.8	2.5	1.8	....	2.6	0.5	....	1.7	....	2.5	0.6	2.9	....	....	2.9
1912	....	....	....	3.3	4.2	3.2	....	4.3	.5	....	3.2	....	4.1	2.1	5.3	....	....	5.3
1913	....	....	....	2.6	3.7	4.7	....	6.1	.5	....	2.1	....	3.1	.7	6.8	....	....	6.8
Germany:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	13.1	26.8	8.1	....	18.5	9.4	....	15.4	.3	29.6	4.5	2.5	....	....	2.5
1905–1909	....	....	....	14.1	26.5	9.5	....	16.1	11.9	....	16.4	.1	31.3	1.6	(1)	....	....	(1)
1910	....	....	....	14.0	24.0	12.5	....	20.0	8.0	....	13.3	....	25.8	.2	37.3	....	....	37.3
1911	....	....	....	18.0	27.8	13.3	....	17.9	9.0	....	18.4	.2	31.2	.5	38.9	....	....	38.9
1912	....	....	....	16.0	25.5	11.8	....	13.4	9.6	....	16.3	....	28.9	.5	33.8	....	....	33.8
1913	....	....	....	17.5	27.6	14.4	....	16.3	9.9	....	17.8	....	30.2	1.1	28.4	....	....	28.4
Italy:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	.6	.7	.4	....	1.3	....	....	.6	....	.5	.7	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.9	.8	.8	....	1.5	....	....	.9	....	.5	1.3	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	.6	.7	.5	....	.8	....	....	.6	....	.6	.6	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	1.3	1.2	1.0	....	1.5	....	....	1.4	....	1.1	1.8	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	1.1	.8	1.1	....	1.5	....	....	1.1	....	.5	1.8	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	1.6	1.0	.5	....	.6	....	....	1.8	....	1.1	2.8	....	....	....	....
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	8.0	17.3	14.1	....	40.1	2.4	....	5.3	.4	9.4	2.1	4.6	....	....	4.6
1905–1909	....	....	....	9.1	17.4	16.1	....	33.7	1.5	....	5.8	(1)	10.0	1.7	2.3	....	....	2.3
1910	....	....	....	8.2	14.2	18.0	....	31.8	1.8	....	3.5	....	6.5	.4	21.4	....	....	21.4
1911	....	....	....	11.8	18.0	26.9	....	41.0	2.0	....	6.6	....	10.3	1.3	24.9	....	....	24.9
1912	....	....	....	12.4	19.4	32.0	....	41.1	2.0	....	8.1	....	13.2	1.6	25.3	....	....	25.3
1913	....	....	....	11.4	17.4	30.0	....	38.7	2.2	....	8.0	....	12.5	1.9	20.9	....	....	20.9
Norway and Sweden:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	1.8	2.6	2.4	....	6.1	2.0	....	1.6	....	1.4	1.7	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	1.0	1.3	1.4	....	2.5	1.3	....	.8	....	.7	.9	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norway:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.8	1.0	1.5	....	2.7	1.2	....	.4	....	.3	.6	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	1.3	2.2	3.9	....	6.2	2.5	....	.4	....	.4	.3	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	1.8	2.0	4.6	....	6.1	3.6	....	1.0	....	.7	1.4	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	1.6	1.8	4.8	....	5.3	4.4	....	.9	....	.7	1.1	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	1.3	1.5	4.7	....	5.1	4.1	....	.8	....	.6	1.1	....	....	....	....
Sweden:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.4	.4	.5	....	.9	....	....	.4	....	.2	.5	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	.4	.5	.8	....	1.4	....	....	.1	....	.2	(1)	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	.6	.5	.9	....	1.2	....	....	.4	....	.3	.7	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	.6	.6	1.4	....	1.8	....	....	.4	....	.3	.6	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	.5	.5	1.4	....	1.6	....	....	.3	....	.2	.5	....	....	....	....
Russia:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	.1	.1	.1	....	.3	....	....	.2	....	....	.2	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	.4	.2	.3	....	.5	....	....	.4	....	....	.7	.1	....	....	.1
1910	....	....	....	.2	.2	.2	....	.3	....	....	.2	....	....	.2	1.6	....	....	1.6
1911	....	....	....	.2	.2	.3	....	.4	....	....	.1	....	....	.1	2.8	....	....	2.8
1912	....	....	....	.1	(1)	.1	....	.2	....	....	(1)	....	....	....	2.2	....	....	2.2
1913	....	....	....	.1	.1	.2	....	.3	....	....	(1)	....	....	.1	2.1	....	....	2.1

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 6.—*Percentage of domestic exports from the United States of live meat animals, meat, and meat products consigned to principal countries, by fiscal years*—Contd.

Exporting country, importing country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
United States exporting to—																		
Spain:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	....	....	....	(1)	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.4	....	....	.4
1905–1909	....	....	....	(1)	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(1)	....	....	(1)
1910	....	....	....	.3	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.3	....	....	4.3
1911	....	....	....	.2	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.1	....	....	5.1
1912	....	....	....	.2	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.1	....	....	5.1
1913	....	....	....	.2	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.5	....	....	5.5
Switzerland:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	80.6	72.3	.9	58.1	30.3	62.7	99.3	16.6	54.1	....	56.9	95.5	35.0	73.4	12.2	....	....	12.2
1905–1909	76.0	50.7	1.0	55.3	31.1	53.1	98.0	21.6	41.4	43.1	56.7	94.1	35.4	77.5	6.2	....	....	6.2
1910	87.6	1.9	....	54.6	37.2	43.1	93.5	20.7	38.2	36.4	61.8	38.0	44.4	80.5	10.0	....	....	10.0
1911	87.5	30.5	....	42.6	27.3	27.8	87.6	11.7	32.4	32.6	48.9	5.6	32.5	72.4	5.8	....	....	5.8
1912	72.9	12.0	....	42.2	27.3	18.9	58.1	12.3	29.5	30.2	48.9	37.3	31.5	70.7	6.4	....	....	6.4
1913	7.2	1.1	....	40.8	26.6	13.6	1.7	10.8	27.7	10.1	46.8	30.8	30.2	69.3	7.5	....	....	7.5

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 7.—*Percentage of the total domestic exports from nine principal countries of live meat animals, meat, and meat products contributed by each country, by years.*

Exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Argentina:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct*
1895-1904	21.7	24.9	1.0	11.2	7.3	17.9	17.1	17.2	20.2	37.5	....	....	....	....	19.0	55.9	.....	15.3
1905-1909	12.9	14.2	(1)	19.1	8.2	34.1	54.5	17.8	11.5	34.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.4	53.3	.....	21.0
1910	12.3	15.5	....	28.5	15.5	47.2	69.8	26.3	10.9	27.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.7	47.3	.....	25.6
1911	23.4	20.7	(1)	31.9	16.0	54.2	79.4	30.5	13.7	35.0	(1)	....	(1)	....	33.4	52.8	.....	28.0
1912	32.3	15.1	(1)	31.2	15.7	58.0	80.4	32.7	12.5	31.6	(1)	....	(1)	....	32.3	35.6	.....	31.5
Australia:																		
1895-1904	.3	1.0	.2	7.6	8.2	13.1	15.7	19.1	....	16.4	0.1	0.8	(1)	(1)	41.7	....	.....	45.8
1905-1909	.1	1.6	.2	6.9	7.1	9.1	7.4	15.3	....	21.6	.2	8.4	0.1	(1)	12.7	3.4	.....	17.1
1910	.5	2.6	.3	14.5	15.9	16.5	13.7	26.6	....	32.0	.5	7.4	.8	0.3	16.2	5.1	.....	20.2
1911	1.3	4.5	.4	12.1	14.0	15.9	12.5	26.1	....	23.9	.6	16.1	.6	.3	18.4	6.6	.....	22.9
1912	2.0	4.9	.5	11.0	10.6	15.9	15.1	21.8	....	23.6	.4	6.5	.3	.3	13.9	5.0	.....	19.1
Canada:																		
1895-1904	15.2	29.8	3.7	3.5	.1	.3	....	.1	1.1	(1)	6.2	....	.1	10.1	12.5	....	.....	13.8
1905-1909	17.6	30.6	.9	3.2	.1	.2	....	.1	.8	(1)	6.1	....	.1	10.3	13.4	....	.....	19.4
1910	21.6	22.3	.4	1.9	.2	.1	....	.1	.7	(1)	5.1	....	.4	8.0	4.3	....	.....	5.7
1911	15.8	8.7	3.4	1.8	(1)	.1	....	(1)	.5	(1)	5.0	....	(1)	8.7	1.2	....	.....	1.6
1912	7.6	3.1	1.0	2.0	.2	.2	....	.3	.6	(1)	4.4	....	(1)	7.6	4.0	....	.....	6.2
Denmark:																		
1895-1904	....	....	....	4.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	9.5	....	....	15.4	....	....	.....	....
1905-1909	....	....	....	5.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.5	....	....	22.9	....	....	.....	....
1910	....	....	....	6.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.9	....	....	33.7	....	....	.....	....
1911	....	....	....	6.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.1	....	....	35.6	....	....	.....	....
1912	....	....	....	6.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.3	....	....	32.0	....	....	.....	....
Mexico:																		
1895-1904	17.7	1.9	4.6	(1)	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	.1	(1)	.....	.1
1905-1909	10.3	2.1	2.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	(1)	.1	.....	(1)
1910	26.5	5.2	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	.7	1.5	.....	.5
1911	21.6	1.3	4.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	.1	.5	.....	(1)
1912	34.9	3.3	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	(1)	....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)
New Zealand:																		
1895-1904	.1	.9	.2	7.1	3.6	4.7	3.9	8.5	.3	45.4	.1	.8	(1)	.1	7.2	1.7	100.0	7.8
1908-1909	(1)	1.4	.3	7.9	3.8	5.4	5.3	7.6	.5	42.3	(1)	1.8	(1)	(1)	10.1	5.6	100.0	7.8
1910	(1)	1.3	.8	10.7	6.4	7.2	7.1	9.5	.7	38.3	.2	12.2	.1	(1)	7.9	2.8	100.0	5.6
1911	(1)	1.5	.7	8.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	6.9	.6	39.1	.1	12.0	.1	(1)	6.3	1.9	100.0	4.8
1912	(1)	1.1	.5	7.7	4.0	4.2	2.9	7.3	.8	43.3	.1	8.9	.1	(1)	5.5	1.2	100.0	4.8
Russia:																		
1895-1904	.7	5.6	69.5	.6	.1	(1)	....	.1	....	.7	.6	21.8	.2	.3	11.3	42.3	.....	8.2
1905-1909	.6	3.8	66.7	.7	.1	(1)	....	(1)	....	.1	.8	28.2	.1	.6	11.4	7.6	.....	13.5
1910	.3	3.1	87.8	1.2	.1	(1)	....	(1)	....	.1	2.4	70.1	.3	2.5	6.8	3.2	.....	8.2
1911	.6	2.5	81.5	1.2	.1	(1)	....	(1)	....	.1	2.1	58.6	.2	2.7	7.1	4.0	.....	8.4
1912	.5	3.8	81.5	1.4	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	....	.1	2.0	65.8	.1	2.4	9.1	11.7	.....	8.0
United States:																		
1895-1904	37.7	22.0	19.1	60.3	76.9	50.7	63.3	46.2	38.4	....	83.5	76.6	99.7	74.1	4.0	....	.....	4.4
1905-1909	45.7	19.3	28.4	51.8	77.7	41.7	32.8	52.7	42.2	.2	79.4	61.6	99.7	66.2	6.6	....	.....	9.6
1910	19.1	9.0	4.9	30.9	57.3	18.7	9.4	29.7	27.2	.3	70.9	10.3	98.4	55.5	17.5	....	.....	23.6
1911	19.0	22.7	8.7	32.6	61.9	16.1	4.9	29.4	26.2	.4	72.1	13.3	99.1	52.7	17.9	....	.....	24.4
1912	13.1	22.6	14.4	35.1	66.1	14.2	1.6	30.7	31.7	.7	74.8	18.8	99.5	57.7	15.5	....	.....	24.1
Uruguay:																		
1895-1904	6.6	13.9	1.7	4.9	3.8	13.3	....	8.8	40.0	....	(1)	....	....	(1)	4.2	.1	.....	4.6
1905-1909	12.8	27.0	1.0	4.5	3.0	9.5	(1)	6.5	45.0	1.1	(1)	....	....	(1)	16.4	30.0	.....	11.6
1910	19.7	41.0	.7	6.1	4.6	10.3	....	7.8	60.5	1.4	(1)	....	....	(1)	16.9	40.1	.....	10.6
1911	18.3	38.1	.6	5.6	3.8	9.5	....	7.1	59.0	1.5	(1)	....	....	(1)	15.6	34.2	.....	9.9
1912	9.6	46.1	(1)	4.8	3.4	7.5	....	7.2	54.4	.7	....	....	....	....	19.7	46.5	.....	6.3

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 8.—*Beef, mutton, pork, and their products, and fats and oils as percentages of total domestic exports of meat and meat products from nine principal countries, by years.*

Exporting country, period, and year.	Percentage of total domestic exports of meat and meat products from each country during the specified period or year.											
	Total beef, mutton, pork, and unidentified meat and meat products, excluding fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.		Mutton.	Pork and pork products.		Unidentified meat and meat products.		Fats and oils.			
		Total.	Excluding fats and oils.		Total.	Excluding fats and oils.	Total.	Excluding fats and oils.	Total.	Beef.	Pork.	Unidentified.
Total, all countries:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1895–1904	68.1	36.4	22.8	11.4	50.0	31.7	2.2	2.2	31.9	13.6	18.3	(1)
1905–1909	67.6	40.0	25.2	12.8	43.9	26.4	3.3	3.2	32.4	14.9	17.4	0.1
1910	72.8	45.6	29.6	17.7	29.8	18.8	6.9	6.7	27.2	16.0	11.0	.2
1911	69.7	45.0	29.0	14.8	33.4	19.2	6.8	6.7	30.3	16.0	14.2	.1
1912	70.0	42.7	28.4	12.7	37.2	21.6	7.4	7.3	30.0	14.3	15.6	.1
Argentina:												
1895–1904	79.1	58.2	37.3	38.1	.....	.....	3.7	3.7	20.9	20.9	.....	.....
1905–1909	86.1	71.6	57.7	23.3	(1)	(1)	5.1	5.1	13.9	13.9	(1)	.....
1910	85.2	75.5	60.7	17.3	(1)	(1)	7.2	7.2	14.8	14.8	(1)	.....
1911	84.7	76.6	61.4	16.2	(1)	.....	7.2	7.1	15.3	15.3	(1)	.....
1912	85.0	79.4	64.4	12.9	(1)	.....	7.7	7.7	15.0	15.0	(1)	.....
1913	86.6	84.4	71.0	8.8	(1)	.....	6.8	6.8	13.4	13.4	(1)	.....
Australia:												
1895–1904	65.5	63.0	28.6	24.6	.3	.2	12.1	12.1	34.5	34.4	.1	.....
1905–1909	66.8	52.9	20.0	39.9	1.2	.9	6.0	6.0	33.2	32.9	.3	.....
1910	70.0	52.0	22.6	39.2	1.1	.5	7.7	7.7	30.0	29.4	.6	.....
1911	64.9	58.8	24.5	29.2	1.7	.9	10.3	10.3	35.1	34.3	.8	.....
1912	71.0	62.1	33.6	27.2	1.2	.7	9.5	9.5	29.0	28.5	.5	.....
Canada:												
1895–1904	98.8	3.3	2.8	.1	88.9	88.2	7.7	7.7	1.2	.5	.7	.....
1905–1909	99.0	2.1	1.7	.1	84.0	83.4	13.8	13.8	1.0	.4	.6	.....
1910	97.1	2.6	2.1	.1	81.5	79.1	15.8	15.8	2.9	.5	2.4	.....
1911	99.7	1.5	1.5	(1)	93.9	93.6	4.6	4.6	.3	(1)	.3	.....
1912	97.6	3.3	1.2	.1	81.6	81.3	15.0	15.0	2.4	2.1	.3	.....
1913	95.6	7.7	3.4	.1	84.9	84.8	7.3	7.3	4.4	4.3	.1	.....
Denmark:[2]												
1895–1904	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905–1909	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico:												
1895–1904	35.2	.....	.....	.....	64.8	.....	35.2	35.2	64.8	.....	64.8	.....
1905–1909	35.3	7.5	.....	.....	57.2	.....	35.3	35.3	64.7	7.5	57.2	.....
1910	99.9	(1)	.....	.....	.1	.....	99.9	99.9	.1	(1)	.1	.....
1911	98.7	1.1	.....	.....	.2	.....	98.7	98.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.....
1912	90.1	.6	.....	.....	9.3	.....	90.1	90.1	9.9	.6	9.3	.....
New Zealand:												
1895–1904	83.6	24.4	8.0	73.0	.3	.3	2.3	2.3	16.4	16.4	(1)	(1)
1905–1909	84.4	27.3	13.0	68.3	.2	.2	4.2	2.9	15.6	14.3	(1)	1.3
1910	83.6	30.6	16.4	63.7	.6	.4	5.1	3.1	16.4	14.3	.1	2.0
1911	84.4	23.2	9.5	71.0	.6	.5	5.2	3.4	15.6	13.6	.1	1.9
Russia:												
1895–1904	94.1	1.1	.....	11.8	48.5	43.7	38.6	38.6	5.9	1.1	4.8	.....
1905–1909	96.5	.9	.....	2.3	46.8	44.2	50.0	50.0	3.5	.9	2.6	.....
1910	97.1	.4	.....	1.5	58.7	56.2	39.4	39.4	2.9	.4	2.5	.....
1911	98.0	(1)	.....	.9	58.5	56.5	40.6	40.6	2.0	(1)	2.0	.....
1912	99.3	.1	.....	.6	52.4	51.8	46.9	46.9	.7	.1	.6	.....
United States:												
1895–1904	59.3	30.7	20.3	.....	69.2	38.9	.1	.1	40.7	10.4	30.3	.....
1905–1909	51.3	32.3	17.1	(1)	67.3	33.8	.4	.4	48.7	15.1	33.6	.....
1910	49.6	27.6	12.3	.2	68.3	33.2	3.9	3.9	50.4	15.3	35.1	.....
1911	42.4	22.3	7.9	.2	73.8	30.6	3.7	3.7	57.6	14.4	43.2	.....
1912	43.5	17.2	4.7	.3	79.2	35.2	3.3	3.3	56.5	12.5	44.0	.....
1913	41.9	14.2	3.4	.4	82.5	35.2	2.9	2.9	58.1	10.9	47.2	.....
1914	43.2	13.5	3.0	.4	82.9	36.6	3.2	3.2	56.8	10.5	46.3	.....
Uruguay:												
1895–1904	75.7	98.1	73.8	.....	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.9	24.3	24.3	.....	.....
1905–1909	78.3	84.9	63.2	3.2	(1)	(1)	11.9	11.9	21.7	21.7	.....	.....
1910	79.6	76.9	56.5	4.0	(1)	(1)	19.1	19.1	20.4	20.4	.....	.....
1912	78.4	67.4	45.8	1.8	.....	.....	30.8	30.8	21.6	21.6	.....	.....

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

[2] Bacon and hams are nearly the entire meat exports.

TABLE 9.—*Total imports into 15 principal countries of live meat animals, meat, and meat products, by years.*

[The countries included are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. Substantially the import trade of the world.]

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.	
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	1,282,584	3,819,443	796,086	2,950,292,351	1,277,949,519	1,018,623,648	318,583,244
1896	1,448,539	3,622,734	403,675	3,212,292,815	1,377,659,644	1,078,792,746	356,740,500
1897	1,484,644	3,591,735	393,940	3,540,092,781	1,527,588,014	1,122,963,162	347,630,974
1898	1,405,212	3,583,623	372,200	3,996,084,586	1,702,282,815	1,198,473,524	379,329,281
1899	1,246,936	3,205,607	327,028	4,100,919,316	1,686,419,754	1,292,138,624	468,660,684
1900	1,586,132	3,053,149	335,198	4,070,744,411	1,659,684,785	1,425,048,170	497,352,088
1901	1,507,478	3,249,321	336,723	4,147,475,233	1,643,910,718	1,423,155,262	537,924,503
1902	1,569,932	3,220,844	362,349	3,732,818,509	1,469,038,515	1,307,332,196	446,747,051
1903	1,631,893	3,602,369	406,178	3,795,381,199	1,518,017,963	1,368,542,351	489,742,784
1904	1,625,365	3,042,527	402,831	3,883,200,901	1,618,316,323	1,410,053,672	518,157,368
1905	1,627,331	2,403,251	375,250	4,244,789,715	1,792,144,288	1,579,169,925	608,785,487
1906	1,567,046	2,471,491	566,866	4,410,244,256	1,873,714,397	1,670,101,978	666,754,113
1907	1,093,608	2,491,416	707,296	4,337,712,732	1,815,428,305	1,630,598,634	680,316,345
1908	1,204,305	2,853,179	527,884	4,310,315,987	1,759,959,992	1,524,942,450	659,451,525
1909	1,133,103	2,443,053	350,493	4,295,912,988	1,698,538,222	1,654,530,321	719,658,488
1910	1,215,203	2,442,744	329,289	4,017,307,190	1,606,317,009	1,826,745,129	825,439,161
1911	1,111,516	2,179,105	583,105	4,718,764,617	1,863,987,884	1,896,868,248	882,417,966
1912[1]	1,022,026	2,172,094	728,142	4,830,385,899	1,896,394,134	2,032,776,851	988,146,410
1912[2]	1,023,603	2,172,208	728,578	4,853,839,861	1,910,165,645	2,041,752,357	988,989,008

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.					
	Beef and beef products.		Pork and pork products.			
	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	621,772,657	78,267,747	1,198,190,986	55,247,509	459,623,164	683,320,313
1896	648,759,020	73,293,226	1,350,431,194	42,422,984	534,498,606	773,509,604
1897	707,655,994	67,676,194	1,566,079,249	67,835,629	614,340,852	883,902,768
1898	757,320,690	61,823,553	1,878,782,656	102,430,285	714,175,058	1,062,177,313
1899	755,090,799	68,387,141	1,879,002,447	114,343,505	687,274,829	1,077,384,113
1900	789,368,056	138,328,026	1,725,540,419	104,993,749	638,565,310	981,981,360
1901	766,690,786	118,539,973	1,772,237,168	129,274,050	628,558,560	1,014,404,558
1902	733,097,505	127,487,640	1,509,948,427	117,437,181	527,463,462	865,047,784
1903	749,681,300	129,118,267	1,469,520,100	99,607,428	553,598,958	816,313,714
1904	756,113,573	135,782,731	1,544,237,721	79,670,632	614,186,431	850,380,658
1905	818,674,094	151,710,344	1,729,522,809	85,927,611	751,690,958	891,904,240
1906	881,195,797	122,152,068	1,758,191,626	89,324,779	754,750,900	914,115,947
1907	859,075,045	91,207,244	1,653,713,726	73,821,648	710,481,972	869,410,106
1908	772,447,763	93,043,162	1,717,783,501	85,061,518	723,964,827	908,757,156
1909	831,791,488	103,080,345	1,399,339,450	76,630,051	585,451,380	737,258,019
1910	896,433,829	104,872,139	1,068,016,973	67,233,940	412,849,818	587,933,185
1911	887,277,889	127,172,393	1,496,742,438	87,663,362	647,795,910	761,283,166
1912[1]	924,760,916	119,869,525	1,491,384,088	105,761,960	656,536,260	729,085,868
1912[2]	935,658,077	120,105,272	1,498,651,096	105,761,960	658,795,020	734,094,116

[1] Sweden omitted. [2] Including Sweden for 1911.

TABLE 9.—*Total imports into 15 principal countries of live meat animals, meat, and meat products, by years*—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.				
	Mutton.	Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	320,113,939	413,363,778	44,387,274	196,553,698	172,422,806
1896	342,625,308	440,443,567	58,372,426	194,402,018	187,669,123
1897	372,536,206	478,514,164	59,899,325	205,591,168	213,023,671
1898	387,543,122	531,285,284	63,477,627	230,787,067	237,020,590
1899	398,363,262	531,414,983	69,908,977	244,054,126	217,451,880
1900	389,272,596	530,883,226	82,126,547	231,751,419	217,005,260
1901	413,078,918	539,003,885	94,486,067	248,661,372	195,856,446
1902	422,453,260	493,084,626	97,596,366	208,477,548	187,010,712
1903	457,534,530	499,784,218	101,307,624	214,737,705	183,738,889
1904	397,962,721	530,946,787	95,640,621	248,016,319	187,289,847
1905	434,064,057	502,032,924	93,550,367	221,779,236	181,703,321
1906	466,950,535	515,000,117	86,037,254	237,767,700	191,195,163
1907	524,481,220	528,919,152	84,758,402	245,871,288	198,289,462
1908	504,743,971	562,846,065	105,841,499	263,547,402	193,457,164
1909	553,675,454	588,367,763	118,852,852	281,295,354	188,219,557
1910	629,035,275	593,509,813	114,358,006	297,033,332	182,118,475
1911	621,673,244	703,480,687	145,841,450	328,914,085	228,725,152
1912 [1]	583,441,982	722,782,978	181,904,300	315,096,958	225,781,720
1912 [2]	584,772,692	725,663,716	181,976,726	315,712,548	227,974,442

[1] Sweden omitted. [2] Including Sweden for 1911.

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	73,000	52,888	205,413	19,122,229	14,871,939	6,714,617	.....	6,714,617	.....
1896	59,908	51,786	108,012	47,849,777	26,780,204	8,330,384	.....	8,330,384	.....
1897	44,085	29,702	139,641	72,366,719	56,524,525	11,344,986	.....	11,344,986	.....
1898	80,541	26,469	134,418	77,638,409	62,051,291	12,249,982	.....	12,249,982	.....
1899	78,517	29,747	97,990	49,114,791	36,156,243	12,677,018	.....	12,677,018	.....
1900	74,036	37,345	88,062	25,368,366	12,132,035	2,642,460	.....	2,642,460	.....
1901	53,860	36,563	111,606	25,158,484	10,582,626	4,091,337	.....	4,091,337	.....
1902	69,776	32,905	149,287	19,664,347	5,406,836	854,071	.....	854,071	.....
1903	94,308	35,285	155,692	27,897,729	13,747,362	2,755,558	.....	2,755,558	.....
1904	76,304	45,953	166,524	42,238,353	29,046,556	6,424,709	.....	6,424,709	.....
1905	88,060	18,731	177,232	46,947,177	36,564,393	3,884,505	.....	3,884,505	.....
1906	18,855	14,737	88,901	26,465,120	22,099,351	3,574,758	110,450	3,464,308	.....
1907	16,313	9,934	9,380	17,372,909	16,268,184	10,159,678	73,113	10,086,265	.....
1908	9,390	9,173	26,352	4,500,690	3,391,336	1,726,422	85,318	1,641,104	.....
1909	5,151	5,905	19,793	2,074,969	822,757	823,638	69,224	754,414	.....
1910	5,491	3,432	7,909	4,773,181	3,380,975	2,781,324	94,798	2,686,526	.....
1911	29,686	9,724	61,582	51,492,202	32,254,180	26,986,729	10,464,575	16,522,154	.....
1912	49,612	14,014	55,480	23,973,703	10,074,802	8,852,792	3,373,920	5,478,872	.....
1913	41,457	13,006	55,513	7,233,072	3,007,074	2,512,582	158,290	2,354,292	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	3,829,208	.....	3,829,208	.....	8,578,404	710,770	4,328,114	3,539,520
1896	.....	13,190,033	.....	13,121,910	68,123	26,329,360	17,063,113	5,327,910	3,938,337
1897	.....	44,829,886	.....	41,673,749	3,156,137	16,191,847	8,078,617	3,505,790	4,607,440
1898	.....	50,605,114	.....	44,071,937	6,533,177	14,783,313	3,886,749	5,729,372	5,167,192
1899	.....	17,736,184	.....	15,334,469	2,401,715	18,701,589	5,112,518	8,144,756	5,444,315
1900	.....	1,113,334	.....	1,051,384	61,950	21,612,572	7,720,807	8,438,191	5,453,574
1901	.....	102,736	.....	60,848	41,888	20,964,411	9,213,997	6,430,441	5,319,973
1902	.....	43,211	.....	11,464	31,747	18,767,065	9,061,437	4,541,301	5,164,327
1903	.....	5,400,442	.....	5,314,682	85,760	19,741,729	8,405,783	5,677,122	5,658,824
1904	.....	15,189,405	.....	14,531,325	658,080	20,624,239	6,839,840	8,090,522	5,693,877
1905	.....	34,471,566	.....	32,679,888	1,791,678	8,591,106	6,392,458	.....	2,198,648
1906	.....	20,251,235	1,263,015	18,635,043	353,177	2,639,127	1,504,860	.....	1,134,267
1907	.....	6,342,855	17,637	6,181,919	143,299	870,376	86,420	.....	783,956
1908	.....	1,927,041	65,477	1,750,232	111,332	847,227	75,397	.....	771,830
1909	.....	233,026	33,289	68,343	131,394	1,018,305	57,761	.....	960,544
1910	.....	968,702	7,496	694,449	266,757	1,023,155	46,958	.....	976,197
1911	.....	26,110,622	3,885,167	15,732,026	6,493,429	1,394,851	168,652	.....	1,226,199
1912	.....	13,567,991	6,963,670	4,595,930	2,008,391	1,552,920	189,375	.....	1,363,545
1913	.....	3,333,135	2,403,896	652,782	276,457	1,387,355	127,867	.....	1,259,488

BELGIUM.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number	*Number.*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	45,131	196,034	185	144,527,251	90,136,876	13,441,212	.....	13,441,212	.....
1896	111,070	188,298	95	126,741,348	78,081,879	7,416,470	.....	7,416,470	.....
1897	51,770	186,389	53	135,285,743	78,376,682	7,307,160	.....	7,307,160	.....
1898	62,446	173,679	114	132,124,439	79,409,180	6,935,415	.....	6,935,415	.....
1899	65,554	169,529	119	122,500,851	79,892,673	7,184,372	.....	7,184,372	.....
1900	60,631	167,459	36	128,367,116	91,741,112	8,286,059	.....	8,286,059	.....
1901	58,471	164,218	193	127,159,037	90,860,555	9,615,161	.....	9,615,161	.....
1902	56,055	179,682	87	117,844,957	88,449,342	8,010,298	.....	8,010,298	.....
1903	70,751	162,601	148	113,754,443	83,867,336	8,469,919	.....	8,469,919	.....
1904	54,936	154,583	51	112,840,959	81,206,998	7,941,035	.....	7,941,035	.....
1905	54,916	167,878	37	125,194,486	89,892,916	7,623,064	.....	7,623,064	.....
1906	63,201	156,473	44	139,100,507	95,632,512	9,257,234	.....	9,257,234	.....
1907	74,007	148,852	101	140,479,699	101,196,177	7,628,721	.....	7,628,721	.....
1908	75,731	175,519	82	120,961,096	91,053,069	5,511,489	.....	5,511,489	.....
1909	71,556	168,445	79	123,362,617	96,708,725	5,419,169	.....	5,419,169	.....
1910	63,418	157,990	174	137,146,087	110,880,319	5,492,463	.....	5,492,463	.....
1911	51,209	172,272	34	187,905,885	153,706,104	8,254,585	.....	8,254,585	.....
1912	84,834	175,802	110	176,994,380	144,380,795	6,948,103	.....	6,948,103	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

BELGIUM—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,086,039	6,950,970	76,695,664	47,439,405
1896	.....	26,905,419	.....	26,905,419	.....	92,419,459	261,356	43,759,990	48,398,113
1897	.....	20,403,951	.....	20,403,951	.....	107,574,632	549,674	50,665,571	56,359,387
1898	.....	26,727,466	.....	26,727,466	.....	98,461,558	215,954	45,746,299	52,499,305
1899	.....	24,658,340	.....	24,658,340	.....	90,658,139	145,408	48,049,961	42,462,770
1900	.....	24,776,807	.....	24,776,807	.....	95,304,250	120,469	58,678,246	36,505,535
1901	.....	31,091,945	.....	31,091,945	.....	86,451,931	141,257	50,153,449	36,157,225
1902	.....	22,887,235	.....	22,887,235	.....	86,947,424	107,955	57,551,809	29,287,660
1903	.....	23,653,603	.....	23,653,603	.....	81,630,921	1,023,145	51,743,814	28,863,962
1904	.....	25,411,355	.....	25,411,355	.....	79,488,569	1,844,098	47,854,608	29,789,863
1905	.....	31,002,011	344	31,001,667	.....	86,569,411	956,856	51,268,185	34,344,370
1906	.....	30,659,899	374,802	30,285,097	.....	99,183,374	211,917	56,090,181	42,881,276
1907	.....	26,331,535	18,843	26,312,692	.....	106,519,443	300,061	67,254,764	38,964,618
1908	.....	24,791,569	1,887	24,789,682	.....	90,658,038	236,212	60,751,898	29,669,928
1909	.....	16,985,486	73,777	16,911,709	.....	100,957,962	196,379	74,377,847	26,383,736
1910	.....	12,420,851	932,409	11,488,442	.....	119,232,773	267,480	93,899,414	25,065,879
1911	.....	26,413,800	458,594	25,955,206	.....	153,237,500	461,590	119,496,313	33,279,597
1912	.....	20,722,729	38,140	20,684,589	.....	149,323,548	2,049,244	116,748,103	30,526,201

CUBA.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1900	364,564	1,973	41,482	92,168,982	41,152,923	52,578,746	586,306	1,562,687	50,429,753
1901	299,530	1,100	18,823	103,605,318	44,011,571	36,352,553	1,745,205	846,373	33,760,975
1902	347,648	582	4,115	97,941,085	43,112,174	35,311,615	1,328,012	948,086	33,035,517
1903	252,351	1,230	904	98,473,181	41,769,585	42,799,846	175,512	1,341,905	41,282,429
1904	386,678	323	1,393	104,386,759	46,688,110	42,889,897	138,403	1,559,571	41,191,923
1905	351,582	283	4,011	115,937,821	51,199,864	47,478,807	102,898	2,541,389	44,834,520
1906	410,425	413	4,758	119,628,392	52,992,210	43,902,266	116,331	1,545,633	42,240,302
1907	110,980	107	9,585	129,681,964	62,077,210	43,179,926	342,782	1,143,133	41,694,011
1908	59,375	3	16,626	120,439,024	56,921,818	40,875,696	563,057	2,367,844	37,944,795
1909	4,275	3	18,030	123,624,277	57,461,932	46,852,755	287,792	2,924,717	43,640,246
1910	188	12	3,577	121,294,301	61,901,402	43,915,067	111,394	5,302,152	38,501,521
1911	177	9	7,879	127,760,991	64,467,870	44,054,594	50,966	5,082,111	38,921,517
1912	313	38	18,119	133,412,776	66,672,088	46,453,729	47,257	4,762,715	41,643,757

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1900	.....	39,590,236	.....	39,590,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	184,638	64,139,923	359,546	43,165,198	20,615,179	2,928,204	.....	.....	2,928,204
1902	136,206	60,446,723	255,628	42,164,088	18,027,007	2,046,541	.....	.....	2,046,541
1903	93,358	53,030,744	91,512	40,427,680	12,511,552	2,549,233	.....	.....	2,549,233
1904	54,859	58,842,771	119,859	45,128,539	13,594,373	2,599,232	.....	.....	2,599,232
1905	44,879	64,969,355	166,573	48,658,475	16,144,307	3,444,780	.....	.....	3,444,780
1906	27,726	71,369,762	276,762	51,446,577	19,646,423	4,328,638	.....	.....	4,328,638
1907	46,074	82,426,063	440,939	60,934,077	21,051,047	4,029,901	.....	.....	4,029,901
1908	85,394	75,893,966	492,919	54,553,974	20,847,073	3,583,968	.....	.....	3,583,968
1909	78,257	73,021,166	309,775	54,537,215	18,174,176	3,672,099	.....	.....	3,672,099
1910	40,425	73,923,375	177,821	56,599,250	17,146,304	3,415,434	.....	.....	3,415,434
1911	37,147	78,702,721	104,255	59,385,759	19,212,707	4,966,529	.....	.....	4,966,529
1912	7,525	82,735,163	98,088	61,909,373	20,727,702	4,216,359	.....	.....	4,216,359

DENMARK.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	4,510	515	2,322	41,456,095	19,985,100	3,920,292	.....	3,920,292	.....
1896	9,646	8,881	6,923	40,524,970	24,968,088	5,082,982	.....	5,082,982	.....
1897	5,174	6,531	2,154	49,934,929	32,712,497	23,177,725	549,030	21,728,218	900,477
1898	135	9	23	59,111,544	41,006,804	23,812,511	37,029	22,341,919	1,433,563
1899	1,130	1,484	54	64,104,094	46,255,572	27,653,711	258,468	26,160,056	1,235,187
1900	1,887	1,747	115	80,696,499	57,426,869	31,306,652	423,522	28,430,960	2,452,170
1901	1,181	808	74	90,551,191	65,478,416	36,289,841	215,346	33,454,400	2,620,098
1902	2,258	1,598	1,081	86,777,720	61,640,779	36,260,730	191,395	33,138,639	2,930,696
1903	4,920	1,615	677	89,714,811	62,926,274	39,180,380	217,200	34,500,220	4,462,960
1904	5,932	2,019	329	93,061,063	64,645,299	38,240,911	206,693	32,377,005	5,657,213
1905	12,651	2,464	524	104,785,218	77,894,945	43,923,694	378,777	36,192,891	7,352,026
1906	10,655	1,293	65	113,990,620	84,414,538	52,152,602	326,891	44,140,664	7,685,047
1907	4,120	219	142	134,251,033	96,949,231	53,323,765	346,563	45,198,524	7,778,678
1908	1,696	324	129	123,265,983	91,320,619	44,559,928	87,523	39,397,838	5,074,567
1909	2,952	336	823	79,958,843	60,629,917	39,823,608	148,017	35,079,705	4,595,886
1910	19,354	393	2,838	37,163,604	29,210,069	21,707,153	194,666	20,909,970	602,517
1911	29,590	666	17,306	38,899,946	26,994,004	22,023,514	1,163,588	19,943,253	916,673
1912	8,844	700	7,180	33,113,094	21,875,806	17,897,164	988,102	16,251,650	657,412

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

DENMARK—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	11,180,929	.....	.....	11,180,929	26,354,874	.....	16,064,808	10,290,066
1896	.....	7,977,333	.....	.....	7,977,333	27,464,655	.....	19,885,106	7,579,549
1897	1,516,353	8,764,477	360,325	.....	8,404,152	16,476,374	.....	10,984,279	5,492,095
1898	1,881,408	9,067,675	23,501	.....	9,044,174	24,349,950	.....	18,664,885	5,685,065
1899	1,848,096	8,434,918	54,840	.....	8,380,078	26,167,369	.....	20,095,516	6,071,853
1900	1,416,014	11,569,200	79,400	.....	11,489,800	36,404,633	.....	28,995,909	7,408,724
1901	1,047,720	13,757,702	107,135	.....	13,650,567	39,455,925	.....	32,024,016	7,431,909
1902	2,206,305	11,502,287	213,700	.....	11,288,587	36,808,398	.....	28,502,140	8,306,258
1903	1,464,862	12,953,727	614,000	.....	12,339,727	36,115,842	.....	28,426,054	7,689,788
1904	1,910,430	9,543,747	112,032	.....	9,431,715	43,365,975	.....	32,268,294	11,097,681
1905	2,789,134	54,987,606	249,376	41,702,054	13,036,176	3,084,784	.....	.....	3,084,784
1906	3,577,271	54,492,079	13,338	40,273,874	14,204,867	3,768,668	.....	.....	3,768,668
1907	5,043,796	69,635,712	83,995	51,750,707	17,801,010	6,247,760	.....	.....	6,247,760
1908	4,288,701	69,961,441	109,717	51,922,781	17,928,943	4,455,913	.....	.....	4,455,913
1909	3,905,301	32,540,007	130,733	25,550,212	6,859,062	3,689,927	.....	.....	3,689,927
1910	4,605,409	8,805,173	133,599	8,065,970	605,604	2,045,869	.....	234,129	1,811,740
1911	5,922,658	8,236,164	1,263,015	6,782,231	190,918	2,717,610	.....	268,520	2,449,090
1912	5,291,922	7,415,173	1,829,157	5,406,782	179,234	2,508,835	.....	217,374	2,291,461

FRANCE.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.			
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	149,993	1,789,680	85,039	130,660,929	76,031,716	32,381,248	.....	32,381,248	.....
1896	86,612	1,343,774	75,713	151,306,986	110,657,702	62,443,389	.....	62,443,389	.....
1897	59,008	1,364,922	7,279	139,223,536	111,542,778	56,446,569	.....	56,446,569	.....
1898	50,254	1,419,551	19,458	124,271,484	89,614,284	45,337,787	.....	45,337,787	.....
1899	32,552	1,196,288	22,092	136,638,178	82,718,316	41,359,255	.....	41,359,255	.....
1900	23,444	1,094,999	9,006	110,841,347	67,841,700	33,388,471	.....	33,388,471	.....
1901	36,461	1,316,599	8,178	86,621,195	62,694,972	36,211,456	.....	36,211,456	.....
1902	43,793	1,513,758	7,662	56,305,844	35,757,953	22,907,648	.....	22,907,648	.....
1903	42,475	1,668,007	12,396	77,682,285	57,395,681	41,835,212	.....	41,835,212	.....
1904	23,544	1,164,752	6,570	55,619,876	38,591,698	22,923,776	.....	22,923,776	.....
1905	27,684	959,724	9,263	66,894,996	49,695,589	30,508,384	.....	30,508,384	.....
1906	21,009	1,045,245	10,507	65,285,098	48,304,686	28,929,330	.....	28,929,330	.....
1907	31,891	1,184,441	430,116	85,490,475	59,267,007	30,978,287	.....	30,978,287	.....
1908	69,309	1,372,760	262,596	73,018,663	44,502,937	19,262,913	.....	19,262,913	.....
1909	44,171	1,211,589	19,348	61,365,703	40,065,078	28,412,003	.....	28,412,003	.....
1910	44,777	1,272,812	18,134	49,911,262	29,488,509	19,021,289	.....	19,021,289	.....
1911	24,772	970,590	218,971	121,069,136	73,509,741	34,913,809	.....	34,913,809	.....
1912	19,401	814,423	396,940	120,300,612	72,595,274	36,462,982	.....	36,462,982	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

FRANCE—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	5,180,467	75,990,465	22,959,701	38,102,495	14,928,269	17,108,749	5,011,075	5,547,973	6,549,701
1896	4,641,900	52,471,787	8,888,952	32,886,487	10,696,348	31,749,910	4,906,177	15,327,826	11,515,907
1897	2,135,877	59,809,914	3,825,500	47,365,453	8,618,961	20,831,176	4,206,388	7,730,756	8,894,032
1898	998,134	56,853,550	6,454,560	36,311,414	14,087,576	21,082,013	3,744,533	7,965,083	9,372,397
1899	586,762	74,775,573	15,497,201	33,990,855	25,287,517	19,916,588	3,650,609	7,368,206	8,897,773
1900	423,338	57,888,169	10,741,009	28,017,007	19,130,153	19,141,369	4,267,471	6,436,222	8,437,676
1901	163,404	28,804,463	1,970,961	15,962,191	10,871,311	21,441,872	3,426,494	10,521,325	7,494,053
1902	251,609	15,925,896	1,413,141	4,751,639	9,761,116	17,220,691	2,881,183	8,098,666	6,240,842
1903	270,298	19,032,486	1,422,488	8,056,751	9,553,247	16,544,289	2,639,396	7,503,718	6,401,175
1904	184,824	15,641,438	249,821	7,020,539	8,371,078	16,869,838	2,259,537	8,647,383	5,962,918
1905	361,629	14,422,489	136,551	6,114,154	8,171,784	21,602,494	2,251,271	13,073,051	6,278,172
1906	24,081	15,579,232	41,222	7,272,605	8,265,405	20,752,455	2,032,454	12,102,751	6,617,250
1907	58,080	32,172,112	327,729	15,838,722	16,005,661	22,281,996	2,212,263	12,449,998	7,619,735
1908	133,989	32,607,702	1,485,124	15,381,494	15,741,084	21,014,059	2,203,954	9,858,530	8,951,575
1909	231,263	13,841,581	175,486	3,454,388	10,211,707	18,880,856	2,681,455	8,198,687	8,000,714
1910	155,204	11,035,787	53,572	1,745,602	9,236,613	19,698,982	3,070,346	8,721,618	7,907,018
1911	622,359	57,958,872	13,439,683	26,398,762	18,100,427	27,594,096	5,521,641	12,197,170	9,875,285
1912	1,193,570	53,392,105	8,190,309	24,286,535	20,915,261	29,251,955	5,250,475	11,845,757	12,155,723

GERMANY.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.			
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	291,025	4,210	347,814	322,587,400	214,733,900	115,345,200	73,187,100	42,158,100	.....
1896	217,805	3,359	110,532	341,330,100	245,114,500	101,256,500	58,854,100	42,402,400	.....
1897	217,567	3,819	91,880	443,307,800	297,228,600	96,309,500	9,918,600	81,605,800	4,785,100
1898	186,228	3,113	74,833	596,549,700	367,112,800	139,796,800	32,000,300	102,717,700	5,078,800
1899	197,854	2,431	71,071	554,083,700	341,504,600	136,401,700	42,478,200	88,421,400	5,502,100
1900	214,409	2,171	69,713	503,855,500	338,118,900	149,029,300	33,991,700	109,496,300	5,541,300
1901	238,335	2,157	78,559	493,950,300	326,626,400	142,504,700	30,984,400	104,971,500	6,548,800
1902	331,576	2,807	72,451	468,648,900	293,559,000	143,003,900	30,000,300	104,803,700	8,199,900
1903	352,783	3,795	80,621	425,771,600	297,201,800	141,800,500	23,474,200	108,500,700	9,825,600
1904	321,879	2,777	70,146	435,102,400	314,976,400	147,383,000	30,608,800	107,930,800	8,843,400
1905	336,619	2,972	71,415	546,255,568	366,609,768	171,138,909	43,857,651	111,741,033	15,540,225
1906	271,299	12,165	107,544	590,303,256	401,807,310	192,851,574	42,724,046	130,076,030	20,051,498
1907	205,872	10,899	80,631	484,285,363	362,458,506	165,912,243	28,996,883	130,686,042	6,229,318
1908	217,470	10,532	97,628	456,804,584	339,675,068	127,051,759	22,288,506	99,822,524	4,940,729
1909	209,540	7,511	123,503	452,962,407	317,871,133	140,402,376	26,371,866	110,489,261	3,541,249
1910	227,870	15,423	104,049	389,172,087	257,537,845	166,554,223	34,994,057	128,481,883	3,078,283
1911	186,923	1,485	103,710	483,742,593	343,904,593	174,360,932	39,734,388	130,800,020	3,826,524
1912	205,902	5,695	134,315	591,063,180	378,974,047	228,764,067	79,114,496	144,729,565	4,920,006

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

GERMANY—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	172,575,800	.....	172,575,800	.....	34,666,400	.....	.....	34,666,400
1896	.....	202,712,100	.....	202,712,100	.....	37,361,500	.....	.....	37,361,500
1897	146,600	293,367,000	24,716,700	214,467,600	54,182,700	53,484,700	344,600	1,155,200	51,984,900
1898	244,300	385,264,800	33,500,800	257,036,700	94,727,300	71,243,800	335,800	7,358,400	63,549,600
1899	196,900	342,522,900	23,866,600	247,507,000	71,149,300	74,962,200	197,100	5,576,200	69,188,900
1900	214,300	276,854,200	16,289,100	224,201,000	36,364,100	77,757,700	167,600	4,421,600	73,168,500
1901	294,500	296,089,600	38,187,400	215,906,100	41,996,100	55,061,500	233,500	5,748,800	49,079,200
1902	408,500	265,922,600	42,152,600	181,381,100	42,388,900	59,313,900	207,900	7,374,200	51,731,800
1903	339,100	223,402,500	18,424,900	182,925,900	22,051,700	60,229,500	142,600	5,775,200	54,311,700
1904	378,800	227,805,400	10,814,600	204,241,500	12,749,300	59,535,200	128,600	2,804,100	56,602,500
1905	654,987	314,588,924	28,560,373	254,868,735	31,159,816	59,872,748	129,190	.....	59,743,558
1906	626,988	333,514,534	30,637,106	271,603,634	31,273,794	63,310,160	10,362	127,646	63,172,152
1907	576,503	245,644,248	5,244,082	231,129,162	9,271,004	72,152,369	.....	643,302	71,509,067
1908	420,417	257,978,985	10,723,615	239,706,599	7,548,771	71,353,423	.....	145,945	71,207,478
1909	583,558	239,382,743	22,626,251	206,816,392	9,940,100	72,593,730	.....	565,480	72,028,250
1910	651,239	147,588,932	8,211,474	128,781,048	10,596,410	74,377,693	.....	274,914	74,102,779
1911	487,658	227,777,509	3,128,989	212,832,966	11,815,554	81,116,494	.....	271,607	80,844,887
1912	716,495	280,964,144	29,123,427	234,012,558	17,828,159	80,618,474	.....	231,924	80,386,550

ITALY.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.			
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	17,426	8,769	3,453	38,828,243	36,263,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	25,035	11,150	2,271	46,803,683	43,942,746	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	17,350	13,286	3,779	53,142,414	49,227,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	12,510	9,558	1,288	67,006,841	51,227,479	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	16,855	8,159	1,582	70,720,967	55,626,802	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	14,595	5,633	2,415	62,656,240	51,078,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	13,931	3,367	2,316	55,949,780	48,336,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	18,035	4,781	1,720	47,435,750	41,629,878	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	10,150	9,998	4,231	49,362,589	38,882,257	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	21,490	16,325	4,759	65,686,934	55,321,903	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	17,766	6,551	1,604	68,357,812	60,284,787	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	24,907	4,486	1,036	66,879,628	58,292,270	101,191	.....	101,191	.....
1907	12,011	5,263	10,818	65,158,937	47,539,774	215,610	.....	215,610	.....
1908	138,295	8,540	18,473	78,773,224	56,696,580	267,198	.....	267,198	.....
1909	118,584	7,049	30,472	85,466,610	66,938,931	106,482	.....	106,482	.....
1910	169,984	4,419	8,144	65,262,994	53,859,921	142,638	.....	142,638	.....
1911	154,222	1,128	1,845	101,354,501	67,697,534	153,440	.....	153,440	.....
1912	55,896	2,803	1,951	108,947,364	61,319,185	112,876	.....	112,876	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

ITALY—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	968,270	.....	968,270	.....	37,859,973	68,784	35,294,896	2,496,293
1896	.....	1,167,788	.....	1,167,788	.....	45,635,895	53,131	42,774,958	2,807,806
1897	.....	3,185,679	.....	3,185,679	.....	49,956,735	57,541	46,041,767	3,857,427
1898	.....	7,101,749	.....	7,101,749	.....	59,905,092	64,155	44,125,730	15,715,207
1899	.....	20,444,121	.....	8,247,491	12,196,630	50,276,846	89,728	47,379,311	2,807,807
1900	.....	14,630,313	.....	6,398,254	8,232,059	48,025,927	64,155	44,680,192	3,281,580
1901	.....	8,026,808	.....	3,550,323	4,476,485	47,922,972	40,786	44,785,794	3,096,392
1902	.....	3,598,825	.....	1,594,824	2,004,001	43,836,925	39,683	40,035,054	3,762,188
1903	.....	11,046,920	.....	4,631,470	6,415,450	38,315,669	38,360	34,250,787	4,026,522
1904	.....	10,374,731	.....	3,582,070	6,792,661	55,312,203	77,162	51,739,833	3,495,208
1905	.....	5,608,944	.....	2,528,456	3,080,488	62,748,868	272,929	57,756,331	4,719,608
1906	.....	5,538,396	.....	2,190,050	3,348,346	61,240,041	1,103,623	56,001,029	4,135,389
1907	.....	16,291,774	.....	3,862,239	12,429,535	48,651,553	476,414	43,461,925	4,713,214
1908	.....	18,547,520	.....	4,782,659	13,764,861	59,958,506	2,817,038	51,646,723	5,494,745
1909	.....	13,599,957	.....	5,256,428	8,343,529	71,760,171	4,163,828	61,576,021	6,020,322
1910	.....	4,648,178	.....	2,328,939	2,319,239	60,472,178	2,528,015	51,388,344	6,555,819
1911	.....	15,278,319	.....	6,299,865	8,978,454	85,922,742	17,176,480	61,244,229	7,502,033
1912	.....	12,373,979	.....	3,561,531	8,812,448	96,460,509	32,074,064	57,644,778	6,741,667

NETHERLANDS.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	80	9,047	22	188,676,790	171,519,825	137,867,893	.....	137,867,893	.....
1896	583	45,476	56	215,796,926	192,174,226	145,921,911	.....	145,921,911	.....
1897	183	61,135	2,578	263,358,671	231,161,925	156,083,311	.....	156,083,311	.....
1898	327	43,206	54	298,988,001	263,093,172	182,996,444	.....	182,996,444	.....
1899	1,241	34,237	32	290,761,094	261,990,717	177,520,167	.....	177,520,167	.....
1900	1,562	62,190	986	291,369,874	264,358,496	194,442,565	.....	194,442,565	.....
1901	1,441	73,981	11	297,149,381	271,438,331	201,788,592	.....	201,788,592	.....
1902	1,665	57,897	71	263,733,298	243,169,803	186,656,216	.....	186,656,216	.....
1903	2,169	53,705	32	290,672,463	275,490,674	216,283,789	.....	216,283,789	.....
1904	1,617	51,244	32	300,586,756	283,067,551	207,124,134	.....	207,124,134	.....
1905	2,007	53,639	128	343,309,118	317,986,160	225,574,994	243,809	225,331,185	.....
1906	1,992	15,186	1,201	352,447,010	324,832,212	240,189,448	229,069	239,960,379	.....
1907	1,570	13,819	65	313,593,791	288,437,530	211,387,833	187,534	211,200,299	.....
1908	1,363	10,451	71	296,405,639	275,947,779	184,296,357	178,848	184,117,509	.....
1909	1,677	9,053	8,873	289,071,796	272,526,395	209,489,246	171,599	209,317,647	.....
1910	2,100	6,143	22,254	262,819,846	249,139,114	217,626,961	274,010	217,352,951	.....
1911	645	265	11	333,586,234	312,667,016	233,950,827	348,256	233,602,571	.....
1912	1,373	325	119	369,442,143	340,613,529	250,181,154	2,317,431	247,863,723	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

NETHERLANDS—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	33,651,932	.....	33,651,932	.....	17,156,965	11,477	.....	17,145,488
1896	.....	46,252,315	.....	46,252,315	.....	23,622,700	6,546	.....	23,616,154
1897	.....	75,078,614	.....	75,078,614	.....	32,196,746	4,947	.....	32,191,799
1898	.....	80,096,728	.....	80,096,728	.....	35,894,829	15,875	.....	35,878,954
1899	.....	84,470,550	.....	84,470,550	.....	28,770,377	14,079	.....	28,756,298
1900	.....	69,915,931	.....	69,915,931	.....	27,011,378	4,275	.....	27,007,103
1901	.....	69,649,739	.....	69,649,739	.....	25,711,050	4,173	.....	25,706,877
1902	.....	56,513,587	.....	56,513,587	.....	20,563,495	3,770	.....	20,559,725
1903	.....	59,206,885	.....	59,206,885	.....	15,181,789	7,544	.....	15,174,245
1904	.....	75,943,417	.....	75,943,417	.....	17,519,205	4,542	.....	17,514,663
1905	1,268	104,805,899	183,498	92,654,975	11,967,426	12,926,957	2,736	.....	12,924,221
1906	181	99,174,180	129,412	84,871,833	14,172,935	13,083,201	375	.....	13,082,826
1907	493	84,635,595	16,700	77,237,231	7,381,664	17,569,870	1,470	.....	17,568,400
1908	1,466	98,199,848	39,409	91,830,270	6,330,169	13,907,968	1,695	.....	13,906,273
1909	5,060	65,869,819	110,675	63,208,748	2,550,396	13,707,671	.....	.....	13,707,671
1910	18,933	33,772,938	42,033	31,786,163	1,944,742	11,401,014	187,834	.....	11,213,180
1911	115,944	83,834,772	49,359	79,064,445	4,720,968	15,684,691	607,094	.....	15,077,597
1912	68,854	103,300,164	2,320,518	92,749,806	8,229,840	15,891,971	1,001,038	.....	14,890,933

NORWAY.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	21,190	3,595	728	47,714,232	13,507,057	10,482,702	.....	10,335,003	147,699
1896	19,826	4,193	1,194	61,989,839	20,029,168	14,288,892	.....	14,094,700	194,192
1897	14,600	2,037	1,360	51,761,109	22,389,611	14,711,649	.....	14,548,432	163,217
1898	9,815	776	186	57,100,458	23,582,621	14,587,302	.....	14,445,080	142,222
1899	13,341	2,392	46	64,385,143	26,455,950	17,850,040	.....	17,442,044	407,996
1900	13,895	2,753	4	61,426,857	29,750,998	19,743,033	.....	19,598,229	144,804
1901	18,174	1,542	19	62,174,666	29,551,215	21,038,003	.....	20,811,300	226,703
1902	11,910	1,373	14	52,374,323	27,441,349	19,826,473	.....	19,631,961	194,512
1903	14,396	2,036	15	50,980,372	28,791,085	21,827,230	.....	21,727,167	100,063
1904	13,927	2,190	21	48,898,924	27,325,209	19,993,298	.....	19,841,267	152,031
1905	12,772	1,183	8	51,009,636	28,921,795	21,130,983	.....	21,034,287	96,696
1906	10,710	1,261	26	54,017,318	31,235,632	22,941,936	.....	22,879,074	62,862
1907	9,718	1,116	33	48,777,477	28,076,177	21,490,834	.....	21,445,820	45,014
1908	13,482	1,617	.....	49,178,498	27,882,480	21,057,264	.....	20,986,756	70,508
1909	13,506	1,395	1	43,958,648	26,006,498	20,370,800	.....	20,335,341	35,459
1910	16,015	1,753	7	39,856,096	24,723,839	20,179,365	.....	20,161,089	18,276
1911	15,690	1,778	3	42,625,890	24,434,860	20,119,537	.....	20,098,765	20,772
1912	12,953	1,602	6	39,869,143	24,823,730	20,492,981	.....	20,454,852	38,129

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

NORWAY—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	21,248,693	.....	3,172,054	18,076,639	15,982,837	.....	.....	15,982,837
1896	.....	30,139,132	.....	5,934,468	24,204,664	17,561,815	.....	.....	17,561,815
1897	.....	23,494,799	.....	7,841,179	15,653,620	13,554,661	.....	.....	13,554,661
1898	.....	28,183,674	.....	9,137,541	19,046,133	14,329,482	.....	.....	14,329,482
1899	.....	32,184,725	.....	9,013,906	23,170,819	14,350,378	.....	.....	14,350,378
1900	.....	28,495,667	.....	10,152,769	18,342,898	13,188,157	.....	.....	13,188,157
1901	.....	25,168,670	.....	8,739,915	16,428,755	15,967,993	.....	.....	15,967,993
1902	.....	17,150,680	.....	7,809,388	9,341,292	15,397,170	.....	.....	15,397,170
1903	.....	16,623,335	.....	7,063,918	9,559,417	12,529,807	.....	.....	12,529,807
1904	.....	16,936,546	.....	7,483,942	9,452,604	11,969,080	.....	.....	11,969,080
1905	.....	17,754,173	.....	7,887,508	9,866,665	12,124,480	.....	.....	12,124,480
1906	.....	19,865,165	.....	8,356,558	11,508,607	11,210,217	.....	.....	11,210,217
1907	.....	17,143,367	.....	6,630,357	10,513,010	10,143,276	.....	.....	10,143,276
1908	.....	15,735,046	.....	6,895,724	8,839,322	12,386,188	.....	.....	12,386,188
1909	.....	9,166,991	.....	5,671,157	3,495,834	14,420,857	.....	.....	14,420,857
1910	.....	7,855,364	.....	4,562,750	3,292,614	11,821,367	.....	.....	11,821,367
1911	.....	10,520,681	.....	4,336,095	6,184,586	11,985,672	.....	.....	11,985,672
1912	.....	9,242,808	.....	4,368,878	4,873,930	10,133,354	.....	.....	10,133,354

RUSSIA.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	.....	.....	22,873,774	22,690,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	42,482	388,846	.....	31,121,936	31,010,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	32,925	514,694	.....	53,164,158	53,106,343	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	53,101	379,527	.....	85,904,237	85,840,969	1,610,812	.....	1,610,812	.....
1899	54,315	424,238	16,547	69,855,559	69,164,050	1,540,538	.....	1,540,538	.....
1900	46,520	322,237	10,777	45,932,080	44,715,864	543,016	.....	543,016	.....
1901	49,753	442,147	11,175	67,100,249	65,924,443	879,508	.....	879,508	.....
1902	67,396	406,214	9,991	32,350,900	29,804,318	1,010,414	.....	1,010,414	.....
1903	88,802	445,467	19,297	55,222,796	49,972,653	889,908	.....	889,908	.....
1904	51,556	444,592	14,991	77,000,146	72,333,758	614,279	.....	614,279	.....
1905	39,193	331,856	14,834	76,619,264	71,375,252	766,097	.....	766,097	.....
1906	49,189	386,107	213,226	96,814,264	85,217,613	1,046,657	.....	1,046,657	.....
1907	49,147	361,880	31,767	101,106,522	89,679,927	521,974	.....	521,974	.....
1908	71,572	534,906	27,111	134,907,634	112,434,530	950,886	.....	950,886	.....
1909	103,523	563,295	41,786	131,231,278	103,735,101	983,568	.....	983,568	.....
1910	135,904	461,871	35,098	141,084,223	118,464,429	3,751,253	.....	3,751,253	.....
1911	133,715	545,038	33,072	132,487,138	106,995,185	3,523,165	.....	3,523,165	.....
1912	108,865	744,384	36,342	136,140,417	100,095,545	2,001,407	.....	2,001,407	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

RUSSIA—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,873,774	.....	22,690,000	183,774
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,121,936	.....	31,010,061	111,875
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,164,158	.....	53,106,343	57,815
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,293,425	.....	84,230,157	63,268
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,315,021	.....	67,623,512	691,509
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,389,064	220,428	44,172,848	995,788
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,220,741	285,393	65,044,935	890,413
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,340,486	516,329	28,793,904	2,030,253
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,332,888	3,283,231	49,082,745	1,966,912
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,385,867	1,859,376	71,719,479	2,807,012
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,853,167	1,351,594	70,609,155	3,892,418
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,767,607	2,383,806	84,170,956	9,212,845
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,584,548	7,609,978	89,157,953	3,816,617
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,956,748	15,732,975	111,483,644	6,740,129
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,247,710	24,659,192	102,751,533	2,836,985
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137,332,970	20,422,005	114,713,176	2,197,789
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,963,973	21,953,910	103,472,020	3,538,043
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,139,010	30,294,270	98,094,138	5,750,602

SPAIN.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	18,546	314,926	32,918	40,092,944	35,932,243	762,208	.....	.....	762,208
1896	15,143	394,623	13,095	40,784,475	36,316,167	355,370	.....	.....	355,370
1897	19,180	308,271	24,668	38,723,070	32,401,462	493,624	.....	.....	493,624
1898	13,643	389,477	34,867	23,466,393	16,967,141	256,600	.....	.....	256,600
1899	17,266	301,238	19,282	48,054,231	39,816,664	254,274	.....	.....	254,274
1900	26,063	500,027	43,471	42,778,308	35,928,211	132,143	.....	.....	132,143
1901	28,710	397,478	31,225	38,233,163	33,952,612	441,621	.....	.....	441,621
1902	31,640	360,892	29,108	38,568,673	33,580,474	1,143,015	.....	.....	1,143,015
1903	19,839	457,283	39,982	38,211,370	32,278,265	1,060,831	.....	.....	1,060,831
1904	20,924	431,393	46,365	30,558,641	24,892,100	1,401,300	.....	.....	1,401,300
1905	16,440	385,015	19,346	33,580,289	29,072,514	913,245	.....	.....	913,245
1906	29,745	387,868	42,324	37,281,551	29,275,137	853,991	.....	.....	853,991
1907	16,252	308,927	43,593	39,847,099	32,751,105	1,024,669	.....	.....	1,024,669
1908	14,384	309,916	22,984	34,642,692	28,388,575	897,808	.....	.....	897,808
1909	11,674	239,378	36,227	37,162,677	31,625,000	1,058,367	.....	.....	1,058,367
1910	15,891	266,366	15,214	33,212,220	26,978,039	1,691,411	.....	.....	1,691,411
1911	20,224	269,496	44,287	37,284,512	31,348,636	1,713,704	.....	.....	1,713,704
1912	14,096	257,732	43,318	36,052,286	30,314,884	1,010,077	.....	.....	1,010,077

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

SPAIN—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	1,455,196	.....	.....	1,455,196	37,875,540	.....	35,932,243	1,943,297
1896	.....	1,872,771	.....	.....	1,872,771	38,556,334	.....	36,316,167	2,240,167
1897	.....	3,877,729	.....	.....	3,877,729	34,351,717	.....	32,401,462	1,950,255
1898	.....	4,690,426	.....	.....	4,690,426	18,519,367	.....	16,967,141	1,552,226
1899	.....	5,865,031	.....	.....	5,865,031	41,934,926	.....	39,816,664	2,118,262
1900	.....	3,251,174	.....	.....	3,251,174	39,394,991	.....	35,928,211	3,466,780
1901	.....	1,392,891	.....	.....	1,392,891	36,398,651	.....	33,952,612	2,446,039
1902	.....	603,348	.....	.....	603,348	36,822,310	.....	33,580,474	3,241,836
1903	.....	444,170	.....	.....	444,170	36,706,369	.....	32,278,265	4,428,104
1904	.....	866,569	.....	.....	866,569	28,290,772	.....	24,892,100	3,398,672
1905	.....	1,538,562	.....	.....	1,538,562	31,128,482	.....	29,072,514	2,055,968
1906	.....	4,273,597	.....	.....	4,273,597	32,153,963	28,294	29,275,137	2,850,532
1907	.....	2,677,231	.....	.....	2,677,231	36,145,199	17,357	32,751,105	3,376,737
1908	.....	1,727,674	.....	.....	1,727,674	32,017,210	17,597	28,388,575	3,611,038
1909	.....	611,296	.....	.....	611,296	35,493,014	8,514	31,625,000	3,859,500
1910	.....	402,556	.....	.....	402,556	31,118,253	8,025	26,978,039	4,132,189
1911	.....	484,456	.....	.....	484,456	35,086,352	13,913	31,348,636	3,723,803
1912	.....	647,346	.....	.....	647,346	34,394,863	6,927	30,314,884	4,073,052

SWEDEN.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.			
						Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	1,988	128	567	25,923,916	9,134,833	8,785,381	.....	8,785,381	.....
1896	2,804	119	354	40,302,501	9,746,418	9,665,557	.....	9,665,557	.....
1897	1,813	165	1,118	26,949,014	13,526,913	12,727,356	.....	12,727,356	.....
1898	1,973	66	1,131	43,179,151	16,413,616	14,645,309	.....	14,645,309	.....
1899	1,976	96	780	52,279,729	21,751,462	18,342,691	.....	18,342,691	.....
1900	1,772	95	414	48,909,239	20,183,392	15,607,770	.....	15,607,770	.....
1901	2,571	72	928	49,713,108	22,449,469	17,528,307	.....	17,528,307	.....
1902	1,571	64	509	38,004,091	20,659,922	16,248,564	.....	16,248,564	.....
1903	3,013	277	452	37,793,789	21,338,874	17,584,145	.....	17,584,145	.....
1904	3,520	303	366	35,422,604	20,441,172	16,382,764	.....	16,382,764	.....
1905	4,179	314	419	30,756,865	18,333,840	14,054,590	.....	14,054,590	.....
1906	5,944	173	1,234	48,872,791	26,980,620	20,874,017	.....	20,874,017	.....
1907	4,725	140	740	45,694,136	23,185,522	21,981,480	3,419,394	17,584,628	977,458
1908	4,817	91	662	38,804,114	21,748,852	19,185,554	2,769,053	15,592,322	824,179
1909	3,845	160	616	24,941,666	17,262,690	13,211,396	1,195,356	11,457,046	588,994
1910	1,847	213	573	19,422,731	12,621,842	11,238,704	791,493	10,123,704	323,507
1911	1,577	114	436	23,453,962	13,771,511	11,975,506	842,598	10,897,161	235,747

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

SWEDEN—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	13,841,084	.....	349,452	13,491,632	3,297,451	.....	.....	3,297,451
1896	.....	27,172,202	.....	80,861	27,091,341	3,464,742	.....	.....	3,464,742
1897	.....	10,393,474	.....	799,557	9,593,917	3,828,184	.....	.....	3,828,184
1898	.....	24,340,066	.....	1,768,307	22,571,759	4,193,776	.....	.....	4,193,776
1899	.....	28,733,746	.....	3,408,771	25,324,975	5,203,292	.....	.....	5,203,292
1900	.....	28,109,616	.....	4,575,622	23,533,994	5,191,853	.....	.....	5,191,853
1901	.....	27,285,264	.....	4,921,162	22,364,102	4,899,537	.....	.....	4,899,537
1902	.....	16,961,144	.....	4,411,358	12,549,786	4,794,383	.....	.....	4,794,383
1903	.....	15,087,292	.....	3,754,729	11,332,563	5,122,352	.....	.....	5,122,352
1904	.....	15,225,214	.....	4,058,408	11,166,806	3,814,626	.....	.....	3,814,626
1905	.....	12,825,164	.....	4,279,250	8,545,914	3,877,111	.....	.....	3,877,111
1906	.....	22,169,199	.....	6,106,603	16,062,596	5,829,575	.....	.....	5,829,575
1907	1,569,058	19,975,563	.....	5,448,653	14,526,910	2,168,035	122,188	152,241	1,893,606
1908	1,315,780	15,056,566	.....	4,884,443	10,172,123	3,246,214	135,812	1,272,087	1,838,315
1909	1,542,911	6,012,050	.....	3,604,858	2,407,192	4,145,309	119,778	2,200,786	1,824,745
1910	1,267,985	4,024,389	.....	1,674,440	2,349,949	2,891,653	70,005	823,698	1,997,950
1911	1,330,710	7,267,008	.....	2,258,760	5,008,248	2,880,738	72,426	615,590	2,192,722

SWITZERLAND.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	94,349	82,720	117,304	25,133,572	11,920,832	5,553,663	.....	5,553,663	.....
1896	77,246	89,945	85,426	25,946,857	12,293,192	6,118,046	.....	6,118,046	.....
1897	73,691	83,647	119,430	24,401,858	10,859,968	5,737,970	.....	5,737,970	.....
1898	73,584	82,131	105,468	31,883,241	13,763,234	7,268,418	.....	7,268,418	.....
1899	63,076	82,102	97,433	30,876,392	13,034,166	6,219,679	.....	6,219,679	.....
1900	66,103	89,895	68,717	30,519,023	12,521,371	6,478,943	.....	6,478,943	.....
1901	63,403	94,207	73,616	31,327,457	10,949,255	6,315,140	.....	6,315,140	.....
1902	71,094	98,135	86,253	28,838,440	10,687,786	7,303,471	.....	7,303,471	.....
1903	87,215	105,206	91,731	31,366,700	12,397,030	8,302,826	.....	8,302,826	.....
1904	77,470	105,739	91,284	30,722,951	10,889,290	7,281,426	.....	7,281,426	.....
1905	70,468	102,615	76,279	33,815,037	11,610,085	7,672,449	.....	7,672,449	.....
1906	58,881	101,978	96,000	27,937,794	8,695,825	9,096,621	4,580,718	4,515,903	.....
1907	52,585	115,420	90,325	33,991,405	10,185,252	9,753,151	4,629,440	5,123,711	.....
1908	51,936	115,682	55,170	37,078,947	8,538,416	8,668,267	4,997,828	3,670,439	.....
1909	82,125	118,140	50,942	32,021,594	6,377,467	6,866,667	3,676,170	3,190,497	.....
1910	96,805	125,338	111,318	29,531,941	5,745,629	6,545,017	3,242,967	3,302,050	.....
1911	79,705	105,412	93,969	57,849,146	9,020,342	9,791,070	5,371,067	4,420,003	.....
1912	92,653	115,558	34,262	65,264,096	8,436,783	9,664,525	5,653,476	4,011,049	.....

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

SWITZERLAND—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	.....	6,367,169	.....	6,367,169	.....	13,212,740	5,037,782	.....	8,174,958
1896	.....	6,175,146	.....	6,175,146	.....	13,653,665	4,790,423	.....	8,863,242
1897	.....	5,121,998	.....	5,121,998	.....	13,541,890	5,797,494	.....	7,744,396
1898	.....	6,494,816	.....	6,494,816	.....	18,120,007	8,737,137	.....	9,382,870
1899	.....	6,814,487	.....	6,814,487	.....	17,842,226	8,646,527	.....	9,195,699
1900	.....	6,042,428	.....	6,042,428	.....	17,997,652	10,124,286	.....	7,873,366
1901	.....	4,634,115	.....	4,634,115	.....	20,378,202	12,790,115	.....	7,588,087
1902	.....	3,384,315	.....	3,384,315	.....	18,150,654	11,415,533	.....	6,735,121
1903	.....	4,094,204	.....	4,094,204	.....	18,969,670	11,482,333	.....	7,487,337
1904	.....	3,607,864	.....	3,607,864	.....	19,833,661	11,954,122	.....	7,879,539
1905	.....	3,937,636	.....	3,937,636	.....	22,204,952	12,137,205	.....	10,067,747
1906	.....	6,897,532	1,471,570	4,179,922	1,246,040	11,943,641	5,696,907	.....	6,246,734
1907	.....	10,478,023	4,130,539	5,061,541	1,285,943	13,760,231	6,184,123	.....	7,576,108
1908	.....	14,331,663	8,054,506	4,867,977	1,409,180	14,079,017	6,465,651	.....	7,613,366
1909	.....	9,445,168	5,184,337	3,186,970	1,073,861	15,709,759	8,700,233	.....	7,009,526
1910	.....	7,454,856	3,925,952	2,443,579	1,085,325	15,532,068	8,560,682	.....	6,971,386
1911	.....	20,568,698	14,605,916	4,600,339	1,362,443	27,489,378	18,543,552	.....	8,945,826
1912	.....	27,997,318	22,171,883	4,425,734	1,399,701	27,602,253	17,745,707	.....	9,856,546

UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	415,565	1,065,470	321	1,902,694,976	561,222,032	683,369,232	245,396,144	360,615,248	77,357,840
1896	562,553	769,592	4	2,040,910,816	546,021,952	717,389,904	297,886,400	346,759,840	72,743,664
1897	618,321	611,504	.....	2,188,145,680	538,529,264	738,623,312	337,163,344	340,126,192	61,333,776
1898	569,066	663,747	450	2,398,860,688	592,200,224	748,976,144	347,291,952	346,771,824	54,912,368
1899	503,504	607,755	.....	2,545,536,560	610,044,512	843,127,152	425,924,016	356,215,552	60,987,584
1900	495,645	382,833	.....	2,544,319,568	591,199,056	909,333,600	462,350,560	367,355,184	79,627,856
1901	495,635	383,594	.....	2,615,097,184	557,370,016	906,414,320	504,979,552	326,492,992	74,941,776
1902	419,488	293,203	.....	2,376,695,888	526,504,608	821,161,488	415,227,344	323,950,144	81,984,000
1903	522,546	354,241	.....	2,397,995,264	491,477,280	815,270,400	465,875,872	277,008,144	72,386,384
1904	549,532	382,240	.....	2,449,582,128	547,397,872	889,960,736	487,203,472	324,220,400	78,536,864
1905	565,139	183,084	150	2,598,525,888	579,901,840	1,001,699,664	564,202,352	354,523,680	82,973,632
1906	561,215	103,359	.....	2,668,776,096	602,234,304	1,042,630,176	618,666,608	372,705,200	51,258,368
1907	472,015	105,601	.....	2,696,346,576	596,172,416	1,051,856,176	642,320,336	376,077,744	33,458,096
1908	383,129	78,900	.....	2,739,579,584	600,023,088	1,049,196,064	628,481,392	377,424,096	43,290,576
1909	321,340	8,131	.....	2,704,258,776	596,611,344	1,136,784,992	687,738,464	399,426,384	49,620,144
1910	219,561	427	.....	2,777,956,608	614,240,592	1,297,953,776	785,735,776	451,561,376	60,656,624
1911	200,398	47,673	.....	2,965,475,819	597,500,960	1,299,331,488	824,442,528	393,351,504	81,537,456
1912	48,912	15,430	.....	2,985,004,072	631,304,576	1,399,021,904	896,651,728	430,770,032	71,600,144

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

Year.	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895..	314,933,472	857,082,240	32,287,808	200,606,784	624,187,648	47,310,032	26,596,416	.....	20,713,616
1896..	337,983,408	934,395,168	33,534,032	199,262,112	701,599,024	51,142,336	31,291,680	.....	19,850,656
1897..	368,737,376	1,017,751,728	38,933,104	198,403,072	780,415,552	63,033,264	40,860,064	.....	22,173,200
1898..	384,419,280	1,199,356,592	62,451,424	245,428,400	891,476,768	66,108,672	46,477,424	.....	19,631,248
1899..	395,731,504	1,232,361,872	74,924,864	253,828,960	903,608,048	74,316,032	52,053,008	.....	22,263,024
1900..	387,218,944	1,163,303,344	77,884,240	223,843,872	861,575,232	84,463,680	59,437,056	.....	25,026,624
1901..	411,388,656	1,202,093,312	88,649,008	230,877,024	882,567,280	95,200,896	68,350,352	.....	26,850,544
1902..	419,450,640	1,035,008,576	73,402,112	202,554,464	759,052,000	101,075,184	73,362,576	.....	27,712,608
1903..	455,366,912	1,025,543,792	79,054,528	214,469,136	732,020,128	101,814,160	74,285,232	.....	27,528,928
1904..	395,433,808	1,068,849,264	68,374,320	223,177,472	777,297,472	95,338,320	70,673,344	.....	24,664,976
1905..	430,212,160	1,068,610,480	56,630,896	225,378,160	786,601,424	98,003,584	75,056,128	.....	22,947,456
1906..	462,694,288	1,074,406,816	55,117,552	229,529,104	789,760,160	89,044,816	73,064,656	.....	15,980,160
1907..	517,187,216	1,039,959,648	63,541,184	220,094,672	756,323,792	87,343,536	67,748,128	.....	19,595,408
1908..	498,498,224	1,091,024,480	64,088,864	222,598,992	804,336,624	100,860,816	78,155,168	.....	22,705,648
1909..	547,329,104	918,630,160	47,985,728	197,184,960	673,459,472	101,509,520	78,265,712	.....	23,243,808
1910..	622,296,080	755,115,872	53,749,584	162,679,216	538,687,072	102,590,880	79,196,656	.....	23,394,224
1911..	613,156,768	933,608,816	50,728,384	204,149,456	678,730,976	119,378,747	81,322,192	.....	38,056,555
1912..	576,163,616	879,025,168	35,026,768	200,534,544	643,463,856	130,793,384	93,293,200	.....	37,500,184

UNITED STATES.[1]

Year ending June 30—	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.					
						Beef and beef products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895....	149,781	291,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896....	217,826	322,692	.....	882,601	523,341	523,341	.....	523,341	.....
1897....	328,977	405,633	.....	328,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898....	291,589	392,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899....	199,752	345,911	.....	2,008,027	2,008,027	2,008,027	.....	2,008,027	.....
1900....	181,006	381,792	.....	1,535,412	1,535,412	1,535,412	.....	1,535,412	.....
1901....	146,022	331,488	.....	3,684,720	3,684,720	3,684,720	.....	3,684,720	.....
1902....	96,027	266,953	.....	7,634,293	7,634,293	7,634,293	.....	7,634,293	.....
1903....	66,175	301,623	.....	10,481,807	10,481,807	10,481,807	.....	10,481,807	.....
1904....	16,056	238,094	.....	1,492,407	1,492,407	1,492,407	.....	1,492,407	.....
1905....	27,855	186,942	.....	2,800,540	2,800,540	2,800,540	.....	2,800,540	.....
1906....	29,019	240,747	.....	2,444,811	1,700,177	1,700,177	.....	1,700,177	.....
1907....	32,402	224,798	.....	1,635,346	1,184,287	1,184,287	.....	1,184,287	.....
1908....	92,356	224,765	.....	1,955,615	1,434,845	1,434,845	.....	1,434,845	.....
1909....	139,184	102,663	.....	4,456,127	3,895,254	3,895,254	.....	3,895,254	.....
1910....	195,938	126,152	.....	8,700,009	8,144,485	8,144,485	.....	8,144,485	.....
1911....	182,923	53,455	.....	10,776,662	5,715,348	5,715,348	.....	5,715,348	.....
1912....	318,372	23,588	.....	10,808,633	4,913,090	4,913,090	.....	4,913,090	.....
1913....	421,649	15,428	.....	14,809,547	9,511,134	9,511,134	.....	9,511,134	.....
1914....	868,368	223,719	.....	205,455,726	5,243,553	185,380,736	180,137,183	5,243,553	.....
1915....	538,167	153,317	.....	226,446,067	2,424,009	186,914,768	184,490,759	2,424,009	.....

[1] General imports, practically for consumption.

TABLE 10.—*Quantity of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Continued.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Meat and meat products—Continued.								
	Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895									
1896						359,260			359,260
1897						328,080			328,080
1898									
1899									
1900									
1901									
1902									
1903									
1904									
1905									
1906						744,634			744,634
1907						451,059			451,059
1908						520,770			520,770
1909						560,873			560,873
1910						555,524			555,524
1911						5,061,314			5,061,314
1912						5,895,543			5,895,543
1913						5,298,413			5,298,413
1914	12,710,905	6,633,759	4,624,799		2,008,960	730,326			730,326
1915	15,528,855	23,792,960	16,250,514		7,542,446	209,484			209,484

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years.*

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.				Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Austria-Hungary, importing from—																		
Germany:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	1.8		9.4		10.3	9.4		9.4					1.8	1.7	21.9	1.5	31.1	41.8
1905–1909	6.1		2.3		2.0	4.2	18.2	4.0					1.3	17.0	20.7	4.6		43.2
1910	38.1		28.6		7.8	9.6	27.7	8.9					3.4	42.7	52.9	87.3		51.3
1911	14.0		13.6		3.9	4.3	0.3	6.8					.8	1.7	44.3	27.1		46.6
1912	12.6		1.3		7.1	7.8	1.3	11.9					1.4	5.6	44.7	31.0		46.6
1913	5.4		2.5		11.0	13.9	25.2	13.1					3.4	34.1	43.7	34.8		44.6
Servia:																		
1895–1904	89.1	56.5	80.2												38.8	93.4		2.2
1905–1909	62.6	16.3	67.9			.7	41.2				96.5				53.7	91.4		1.3
1910	.1		8.4								44.1							

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Austria-Hungary importing from—																		
Servia—Contd.	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct
1911	51.8	....	84.6	....	....	12.0	30.9	....	....	....	....	99.1	....	....	25.0	63.8	....	19.7
1912	31.3	....	90.9	....	....	37.1	97.5	....	....	....	....	99.3	....	....	22.1	46.0	....	18.8
1913	26.1	....	90.2	....	....	2.5	39.0	....	....	....	....	99.3	....	....	11.3	22.8	....	10.1
United States:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	53.3	74.6	55.0	....	55.0	....	....	96.0	....	95.9	97.3	17.9	....	47.9	9.1
1905–1909	....	....	....	78.1	92.9	78.4	....	79.7	....	....	94.5	....	97.4	79.1	3.2	.3	....	7.1
1910	....	....	....	17.4	24.5	8.8	....	9.1	....	....	60.4	....	83.9	.8	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	47.8	61.2	18.0	....	29.3	....	....	81.3	....	94.7	97.5	.2	....	....	.2
1912	....	....	....	30.6	54.4	11.5	....	18.6	....	....	46.5	....	97.1	91.8	.2	....	....	.2
1913	....	....	....	17.4	36.1	18.9	....	20.1	....	....	23.2	....	93.9	57.7	.8	....	....	.9
Belgium, importing from—																		
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	....	7.9	....	3.5	1.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.6	16.1	2.8	6.6
1905–1909	....	31.5	....	3.1	2.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.2	43.2	3.3	5.2
1910	....	23.5	....	5.0	2.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.7	....	3.3	14.9
1911	....	42.5	....	5.5	4.6	.5	....	.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.7	....	5.9	9.5
1912	....	18.0	....	5.6	4.4	1.9	....	1.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.6	56.2	5.4	8.0
France:																		
1895–1904	1.9	....	....	9.9	14.7	4.8	....	4.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.7	1.3	22.5	....
1905–1909	7.6	....	....	9.9	13.2	7.6	....	7.6	....	....	....	8.5	....	....	12.6	7.5	19.2	....
1910	2.1	....	....	12.0	12.9	6.0	....	6.0	....	....	....	47.2	....	....	12.9	5.4	14.5	....
1911	4.4	....	....	4.6	5.6	2.6	....	2.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.5	4.4	7.0	....
1912	13.6	....	....	4.8	5.8	3.0	....	3.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.6	2.4	7.0	....
Germany:																		
1895–1904	....	43.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.9	....	2.6	1.0
1905–1909	....	16.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.1	....	2.5	1.4
1910	....	6.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.7	....	2.9	2.0
1911	....	.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.7	....	1.8	1.6
1912	....	.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.1	....	2.2	2.1
Japan:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.9	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.7	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22.4	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27.8	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.8	....
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	93.4	42.6	....	15.5	20.5	78.5	....	78.5	....	....	10.6	....	10.6	....	11.1	78.5	15.5	3.6
1905–1909	84.3	44.8	....	10.7	11.8	71.9	....	71.9	....	....	11.5	91.3	11.2	....	6.0	24.7	5.1	7.5
1910	92.0	51.9	....	10.4	8.1	78.1	....	78.1	....	....	8.1	51.8	4.6	....	7.5	36.2	4.4	18.7
1911	77.5	44.3	....	9.2	7.8	77.0	....	77.0	....	....	6.5	100.0	4.9	....	6.1	25.2	3.6	14.5
1912	75.7	70.5	....	10.6	9.5	80.3	....	80.3	....	....	8.8	100.0	8.6	....	7.6	4.9	5.4	16.0
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	11.7	13.1	.5	....	....	....	....	.6	....	....	....	15.3	7.7	20.5	8.8
1905–1909	....	....	....	13.3	16.3	.7	....	....	....	....	.1	....	....	....	17.8	24.3	24.9	4.9
1910	....	....	....	20.3	23.8	.4	....	....	....	....	.1	....	....	....	23.2	55.4	28.1	5.0
1911	....	....	....	18.7	21.6	.6	....	....	....	....	.4	....	....	....	22.8	62.3	27.6	4.9
1912	....	....	....	22.7	25.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26.9	26.5	31.4	9.6
United States:																		
1895–1904	3.7	....	....	51.6	40.1	15.3	....	15.3	....	....	87.7	....	87.7	....	46.3	.3	23.8	76.8
1905–1909	7.8	....	....	50.7	43.1	19.4	....	19.4	....	....	87.1	....	87.4	....	43.1	....	27.3	72.0
1910	0.2	....	....	21.9	18.4	15.3	....	15.3	....	....	85.2	....	92.1	....	15.6	....	9.5	38.5
1911	15.8	....	....	29.5	23.2	18.1	....	18.1	....	....	92.8	....	94.5	....	19.2	....	8.1	59.5
1912	5.9	....	....	27.2	21.5	13.7	....	13.7	....	....	91.1	....	91.2	....	19.0	....	9.6	56.2
Uruguay:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.0
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.1
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.2
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.8
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.1

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.				
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	
Cuba, importing from—																			
Argentina:	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	
1900–1904	....	....	....	....	....	16.1	....	....	16.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	23.8	....	....	25.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	....	14.0	....	....	16.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	....	27.6	....	....	31.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	....	28.6	....	....	31.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Colombia:																			
1900–1904	16.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	20.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mexico:																			
1900–1904	30.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	15.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Spain:																			
1900–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.0
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.8
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.8
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.4
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.0
United States:																			
1900–1904	25.6	....	96.8	63.0	99.2	15.4	100.0	83.5	11.5	100	99.3	100.0	99.7	97.9	60.1	....	....	60.1	
1905–1909	29.1	....	99.9	64.4	99.3	5.1	100.0	84.5	4.5	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.8	98.7	76.8	....	....	76.8	
1910	81.9	....	100	72.3	99.3	25.8	100.0	94.1	16.2	100	99.4	100.0	99.8	98.2	81.2	....	....	81.2	
1911	100	....	100	68.1	99.1	11.1	100.0	91.9	.4	100	99.4	100.0	99.7	98.4	79.3	....	....	79.3	
1912	87.9	....	100	67.5	99.2	9.7	100.0	91.2	.3	100	99.3	100.0	99.8	97.7	81.0	....	....	81.0	
Uruguay:																			
1900–1904	....	....	....	....	....	67.1	....	....	70.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	70.4	....	....	74.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	....	59.5	....	....	67.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	....	59.6	....	....	67.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	....	60.8	....	....	67.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Venezuela:																			
1900–1904	16.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	30.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Denmark, importing from—																			
Germany:																			
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	29.4	....	....	33.6	8.7	0.6	....	....	....	....	22.2	....	25.2	13.0	
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	25.6	....	....	24.7	12.8	6.1	....	....	26.5	....	16.7	....	....	16.7	
1910	....	....	....	....	24.5	....	....	19.5	14.9	11.0	....	....	37.1	....	26.3	....	34.5	25.2	
1911	....	....	....	....	22.7	....	....	19.4	10.1	21.3	....	....	30.9	....	29.8	....	59.8	26.5	
1912	....	....	....	....	22.4	....	....	17.0	16.0	18.9	....	....	36.9	....	34.3	....	65.0	31.4	
Iceland:																			
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Netherlands:																			
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	4.7	....	....	9.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	9.0	....	....	16.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1910	....	....	....	....	14.4	....	....	19.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1911	....	....	....	....	16.1	....	....	21.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1912	....	....	....	....	25.9	....	....	34.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Denmark, importing from—																		
Sweden:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	94.1	99.2	98.0	....	....	....	88.6	1.1	....	....	....	94.3	....	49.4	....	....	....	22.8
1905–1909	89.2	97.0	91.3	....	....	....	80.7	4.3	....	....	....	96.8	....	22.3	....	....	....	20.4
1910	98.0	89.3	100.0	....	....	....	76.0	2.7	....	....	....	97.5	....	86.3	....	....	....	22.9
1911	97.9	99.5	99.0	....	....	....	99.5	3.5	....	....	....	99.7	....	41.9	....	....	....	34.7
1912	99.8	84.3	100.0	....	....	....	94.4	5.2	....	....	....	100.0	....	8.2	....	....	....	42.8
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.2
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.1
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.2
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.6
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.7
United States:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	48.7	39.3	.....	36.3	80.7	....	38.9	.....	....	39.5	48.8	.....	61.4	10.4
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	54.7	46.4	.....	40.8	82.0	....	69.4	.....	67.8	74.9	49.7	.....	....	49.7
1910	....	....	....	....	35.4	28.3	22.9	26.9	79.1	....	53.7	.....	58.2	5.6	19.0	.....	11.8	20.0
1911	....	....	....	....	45.9	39.1	.....	39.8	73.4	....	54.5	.....	65.4	28.9	17.3	.....	8.1	18.1
1912	....	....	....	....	32.9	25.1	.....	24.8	70.0	....	43.6	.....	58.5	39.7	12.7	.....	5.3	13.4
France, importing from—																		
Algeria:																		
1895–1904	49.6	80.9	12.4	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1905–1909	46.9	93.7	1.8	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1910	54.3	96.6	39.9	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1911	67.7	97.6	9.9	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1912	26.6	95.4	3.4	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	15.0	27.5	.....	27.5	....	79.7	....	.....	....	....	....	4.1	.....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	2.2	3.8	.....	3.8	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	9.0	14.0	.....	14.0	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	12.7	26.7	.....	26.7	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	13.5	26.9	.....	26.9	....	77.5	....	.....	....	....	....	.6	.....	....
Belgium:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	11.4	4.4	4.8	.....	4.8	....	10.3	16.7	84.0	1.3	8.6	12.5	14.8	11.6	12.4
1905–1909	....	....	....	8.7	6.1	4.9	.....	4.9	....	56.0	9.9	92.1	1.6	13.6	12.2	5.6	12.8	13.1
1910	....	....	....	10.9	7.8	8.6	.....	8.6	....	75.4	16.0	39.5	4.6	18.0	9.8	7.6	6.6	14.1
1911	....	....	....	9.6	7.4	10.0	.....	10.0	....	62.5	8.3	14.4	3.1	11.6	10.6	4.2	9.5	15.4
1912	....	....	....	8.7	6.6	9.0	.....	9.0	....	8.3	8.8	23.4	2.3	10.5	8.4	4.6	7.7	10.7
Germany:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	14.8	....	.....	.....	9.5
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	17.5	....	.....	.....	12.3
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	27.4	....	.....	.....	13.0
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	17.2	....	.....	.....	9.8
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	19.0	....	.....	.....	9.8
Madagascar:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3.1
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.6
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	16.1
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	18.7
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	27.7
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	8.1	....	26.4	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	14.8	....	....	....	8.2	12.1	....
1905–1909	24.1	....	92.4	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	6.3	....	....	....	25.6	10.4	....
1910	12.1	....	28.5	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	58.0	....	....	....	30.1	6.7	....
1911	.4	....	86.0	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	81.4	....	....	....	16.9	9.1	....
1912	17.9	....	92.3	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	35.7	....	....	....	18.4	6.7	....

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries fromwhich consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.				Mutton.	Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.		Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
France, importing from—																			
New Caledonia:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.0
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.2
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10.7
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.2
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3.3
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	10.5	----	10.5	----	----	----	----	----	41.5	21.7	1.4	45.5	5.6
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	8.6	----	8.6	----	----	----	----	----	39.3	32.5	8.5	54.2	7.6
1910	----	----	----	----	----	17.4	----	17.4	----	----	----	----	----	42.3	88.3	29.9	69.0	7.7
1911	----	----	----	----	----	10.6	----	10.6	----	----	----	----	----	29.3	44.2	65.2	66.4	5.1
1912	----	----	----	----	----	10.0	----	10.0	----	----	----	----	----	29.8	43.1	63.8	71.0	6.9
United States:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	47.1	59.6	45.8	----	45.8	----	----	59.0	----	90.2	32.1	26.4	----	26.0	39.0
1905–1909	----	----	----	48.2	62.2	72.0	----	72.0	----	----	42.4	----	87.2	7.2	22.9	----	16.5	39.6
1910	----	----	----	9.4	12.8	14.8	----	14.8	----	----	3.7	----	20.7	.5	7.4	----	7.0	10.7
1911	----	----	----	33.6	46.4	34.9	----	34.9	----	----	45.7	----	80.3	29.0	7.5	----	5.8	13.8
1912	----	----	----	33.2	44.9	30.3	----	30.3	----	----	49.0	----	85.9	25.4	9.4	----	5.8	17.0
Germany, importing from—																		
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	.6	.5	1.2	----	1.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.8	----	----	1.9
1905–1909	----	----	----	2.3	2.1	4.7	----	6.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.1	----	----	6.1
1910	----	----	----	6.3	7.0	10.8	----	14.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.7	----	----	8.8
1911	----	----	----	5.3	5.7	11.2	----	14.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.7	----	----	7.8
1912	----	----	----	5.8	6.9	11.3	----	17.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	10.6	----	----	10.6
Australia:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Austria-Hungary:																		
1895–1904	64.0	15.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	65.7	----	----	----	4.2	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	47.4	77.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26.5	----	----	----	5.6	----	----	----	----
1910	37.0	90.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16.3	----	----	----	5.3	----	----	----	----
1911	10.4	27.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.7	----	----	----	4.6	----	----	----	----
1912	26.3	72.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.8	----	----	----	15.3	----	----	----	----
Denmark:																		
1895–1904	25.3	----	----	----	----	----	36.6	----	14.1	11.0	----	(1)	----	9.5	----	----	----	11.9
1905–1909	45.4	----	----	----	----	----	48.4	----	7.4	50.2	----	3.5	----	33.0	----	----	----	14.4
1910	57.5	----	----	----	----	----	58.9	----	14.3	54.9	----	3.2	----	60.0	----	----	----	12.1
1911	80.9	----	----	----	----	----	54.1	----	4.4	55.4	----	3.2	----	65.7	----	----	----	12.5
1912	58.6	----	----	----	----	----	58.9	----	4.2	41.6	----	16.7	----	48.3	----	----	----	14.4
France:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	14.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	32.5	----	----	14.0	----	60.2	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	40.2	----	----	14.0	----	69.2	----	----	----	----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	30.0	----	----	22.5	----	48.6	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	23.8	----	----	25.6	----	8.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	22.0	----	----	35.1	----	50.2	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.				
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Germany, importing from—																			
Russia:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	----	----	71.7	----	----	----	----	----	9.1	----	----	14.9	----	----	----	----	----	11.2
1905–1909	----	----	96.8	----	----	----	----	----	1.8	----	----	16.1	----	----	----	----	----	10.5
1910	----	----	97.1	----	----	----	----	----	7.8	----	----	35.4	----	----	----	----	----	12.4
1911	----	----	98.9	----	----	----	----	----	20.2	----	----	71.1	----	----	----	----	----	10.1
1912	----	----	98.7	----	----	----	----	----	38.9	----	----	24.8	----	----	----	----	----	9.6
Sweden:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	[1].1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	17.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	----	23.0	----	----	----	----	----	16.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.8
1905–1909	----	7.0	----	----	----	----	----	12.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.1
1910	----	4.1	----	----	----	----	----	14.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.2
1911	----	30.3	----	----	----	----	----	11.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12.6
1912	----	17.3	----	----	----	----	----	6.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.8
United States:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	85.7	----	----	----	59.3	67.6	----	----	----	96.7	75.4	43.8	----	94.8	40.2
1905–1909	----	----	----	84.8	----	----	----	59.8	79.3	----	----	----	97.0	47.7	34.5	----	[2]24.5	34.6
1910	----	----	----	66.3	----	----	----	41.8	67.4	----	----	----	90.9	6.1	28.6	----	----	28.8
1911	----	----	----	80.4	----	----	----	56.3	65.7	----	----	----	95.4	6.7	31.9	----	----	32.0
1912	----	----	----	78.6	----	----	----	53.0	42.6	----	----	----	94.6	19.4	25.6	----	----	25.7
Italy, importing from—																		
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	1.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	36.5	.4	38.6	17.0
1905–1909	1.4	.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	29.1	46.0	29.1	23.7
1910	1.2	2.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	29.5	93.6	26.2	30.7
1911	10.5	17.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	31.4	72.8	20.2	28.0
1912	7.7	42.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	41.7	88.2	18.2	21.3
Austria-Hungary:																		
1895–1904	42.1	59.5	28.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10.5
1905–1909	54.9	45.9	45.9	----	----	40.8	----	40.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.5
1910	7.6	2.6	3.1	----	----	9.4	----	9.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.0
1911	2.0	9.2	16.5	----	----	7.0	----	7.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.7
1912	6.9	16.8	50.1	----	----	14.1	----	14.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.9
France:																		
1895–1904	1.9	4.9	16.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12.0	8.8
1905–1909	7.2	3.0	33.7	----	----	34.8	----	34.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.8	10.5
1910	48.8	2.6	67.3	----	----	77.7	----	77.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.9	8.4
1911	61.2	19.9	3.0	----	----	55.3	----	55.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.4	10.3
1912	51.7	2.6	----	----	----	14.6	----	14.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.5	7.8
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.9	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	10.5	----	10.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26.5	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	10.2	----	10.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26.1	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	9.1	----	9.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22.8	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	12.1	----	12.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	21.3	----
United States:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	25.2	17.9	----	----	----	----	----	93.1	----	86.6	99.7	13.8	5.6	11.5	35.9
1905–1909	----	----	----	35.6	31.7	----	----	----	----	----	89.3	----	94.1	87.1	25.1	.5	27.4	8.7
1910	----	----	----	28.7	30.6	----	----	----	----	----	84.6	----	92.6	76.5	24.4	----	27.9	6.6
1911	----	----	----	38.2	41.5	----	----	----	----	----	96.7	----	99.5	94.6	27.9	.2	35.7	27.6
1912	----	----	----	28.7	37.1	----	----	----	----	----	91.8	----	96.3	90.0	20.7	.1	33.6	8.3

[1] Only 4 years given.

[2] Only 1 year given.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Netherlands, importing from—	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	.2	.3	-----	.3	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	1.8	2.5	-----	2.5	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	5.6	6.4	-----	6.4	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	5.7	7.7	4.2	7.7	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	8.5	11.6	10.3	11.7	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----
Belgium:																		
1895–1904	97.7	----	----	----	6.7	8.3	-----	8.3	----	----	2.3	-----	2.3	----	----	-----	----	6.4
1905–1909	99.6	----	----	----	7.3	9.5	60.7	9.4	----	----	2.3	4.0	1.8	6.4	----	-----	----	1.3
1910	99.7	----	----	----	10.3	11.0	82.1	11.0	----	----	5.9	9.1	5.6	9.9	----	-----	----	3.3
1911	98.9	----	----	----	7.4	9.0	58.2	8.9	----	----	2.9	10.2	2.8	5.3	----	-----	----	2.9
1912	100	----	----	----	9.1	11.5	5.0	11.6	----	----	2.6	.3	2.4	4.9	----	-----	----	5.1
Germany:																		
1895–1904	----	99.6	----	----	3.3	4.2	-----	4.2	----	----	2.3	-----	2.3	----	----	-----	----	5.1
1905–1909	----	98.5	----	----	4.9	6.3	39.2	6.3	----	----	1.4	95.9	1.1	3.0	----	-----	----	7.0
1910	----	97.8	----	----	8.5	9.1	17.8	9.1	----	----	4.8	72.6	4.7	5.7	----	-----	----	7.1
1911	----	1.1	----	----	5.0	6.4	14.2	6.4	----	----	1.3	89.1	1.1	4.8	----	-----	----	2.1
1912	----	32.0	----	----	6.2	8.1	54.0	7.7	----	----	4.4	97.7	2.3	1.9	----	-----	----	12.9
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	23.9	30.0	-----	30.0	----	----	----	-----	6.9	----	26.8	.2	----	26.8
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	21.1	26.0	(1)	26.0	----	----	----	-----	3.5	11.0	24.5	-----	----	24.5
1910	----	----	----	----	26.2	29.9	.1	29.9	----	----	----	-----	.9	6.2	29.7	99.8	----	28.5
1911	----	----	----	----	18.3	24.2	23.6	24.2	----	----	----	-----	.9	7.3	24.5	100.0	----	21.4
1912	----	----	----	----	16.9	22.6	30.7	22.5	----	----	----	-----	1.7	5.3	31.2	100.0	----	26.5
United States:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	62.1	52.3	-----	52.3	----	----	89.2	-----	89.2	----	59.3	-----	----	59.3
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	61.7	48.6	-----	48.6	----	----	92.1	-----	93.5	79.4	59.0	-----	----	59.0
1910	----	----	----	----	34.9	27.2	-----	27.2	----	----	86.4	-----	87.3	74.0	50.5	-----	----	51.3
1911	----	----	----	----	56.5	44.7	-----	44.7	----	----	90.7	-----	91.3	81.6	54.9	-----	----	57.1
1912	----	----	----	----	48.7	32.0	-----	32.3	----	----	89.7	-----	92.3	86.5	42.3	-----	----	45.1
Norway, importing from—																		
Denmark:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	17.1	13 3	15.0	-----	15.1	.6	----	10.1	-----	9.2	10.5	31.4	-----	----	31.4
1905–1909	----	----	----	33.0	29.0	27.7	-----	27.7	19.7	----	30.1	-----	32.9	27.9	46.1	-----	----	46.1
1910	----	----	----	17.7	9.3	10.1	-----	10.1	----	----	8.1	-----	5.5	11.6	37.3	-----	----	37.3
1911	----	----	----	11.1	8.5	9.4	-----	9.4	----	----	5.5	-----	4.3	6.3	18.9	-----	----	18.9
1912	----	----	----	14.6	9.4	9.3	-----	9.3	----	----	8.0	-----	9.7	6.5	31.5	-----	----	31.5
Germany:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	15.8	15.5	-----	15.6	----	----	17.5	-----	16.4	18.1	----	-----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	15.0	15.7	-----	15.8	----	----	18.6	-----	12.7	23.4	----	-----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	9.9	10.6	-----	10.6	----	----	4.4	-----	6.8	1.1	----	-----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	8.3	9.5	-----	9.5	----	----	1.7	-----	3.0	.8	----	-----	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	13.4	15.2	-----	15.2	----	----	2.7	-----	4.8	.9	----	-----	----	----
Sweden:																		
1895–1904	99.7	84.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	35.2	-----	----	35.2
1905–1909	87.7	96.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.3	-----	----	13.3
1910	98.2	92.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	24.5	-----	----	24.5
1911	99.9	99.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40.5	-----	----	40.5
1912	99.9	99.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	33.6	-----	----	33.6
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	24.5	19.7	19.1	-----	19.3	4.2	----	36.2	-----	20.6	43.5	11.6	-----	----	11.6
1905–1909	----	----	----	13.7	14.2	15.2	-----	15.2	----	----	11.6	-----	11.2	11.9	13.8	-----	----	13.8
1910	----	----	----	10.2	9.1	10.7	-----	10.7	----	----	1.5	-----	1.7	1.2	15.0	-----	----	15.0
1911	----	----	----	10.2	11.3	12.1	-----	12.1	----	----	4.1	-----	7.9	1.5	12.4	-----	----	12.4
1912	----	----	----	8.8	10.9	12.9	-----	12.9	----	----	.8	-----	1.3	.4	7.8	-----	----	7.8

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Norway, importing from—																		
United States:	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct
1895–1904	....	....	....	27.2	41.8	37.5	.....	37.9	6.9	....	29.2	.....	50.6	19.2	11.5	.....	....	11.5
1905–1909	....	....	....	27.5	30.8	30.2	.....	30.3	.....	....	33.5	.....	32.5	34.3	14.7	.....	....	14.7
1910	....	....	....	44.9	56.6	51.0	.....	51.1	.....	....	81.8	.....	81.2	82.5	10.0	.....	....	10.0
1911	....	....	....	49.1	56.6	51.9	.....	52.0	.....	....	83.1	.....	77.7	87.0	14.3	.....	....	14.3
1912	....	....	....	42.2	48.2	41.3	.....	41.4	.....	....	85.5	.....	80.4	90.1	4.5	.....	....	4.5
Russia, importing from—																		
Afghanistan:																		
1895–1904	....	30.2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1905–1909	....	16.2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1910	....	1.5	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1911	....	1.4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1912	....	2.4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
China:																		
1895–1904	25.9	39.7	15.8	1.4	.4	1.6	.....	1.6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	73.1	.4	7.3
1905–1909	49.5	59.3	33.1	11.0	1.6	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.1	82.0	1.6	36.7
1910	42.4	69.0	70.6	17.4	4.0	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.9	96.0	4.1	9.6
1911	46.5	80.4	58.9	19.5	4.5	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	94.3	4.7	6.3
1912	65.5	69.9	73.6	26.0	5.9	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.4	96.7	6.0	3.8
Finland:																		
1895–1904	17.3	1.0	72.2	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.5	....	3.9
1905–1909	20.2	0.2	17.4	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.6	....	.7
1910	11.5	0.4	29.1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	....	1.7
1911	12.3	0.5	35.2	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.4	....	2.7
1912	6.3	0.5	25.4	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	....	.8
Germany:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	14.7	14.4	47.1	.....	47.1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.3	.....	13.9	42.9
1905–1909	....	....	....	16.5	18.2	74.4	.....	74.4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.1	.....	17.6	20.2
1910	....	....	....	21.0	24.4	66.5	.....	66.5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.7	.....	23.1	29.6
1911	....	....	....	18.0	21.0	58.0	.....	58.0	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.9	.....	19.7	40.3
1912	....	....	....	21.0	25.2	64.1	.....	64.1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.3	.....	24.4	58.7
Persia:																		
1895–1904	11.1	26.9	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1905–1909	6.4	22.3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1910	11.4	27.3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1911	8.9	17.2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1912	11.1	25.9	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Roumania:																		
1895–1904	20.1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1905–1909	7.9	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1910	14.0	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1911	12.9	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
1912	10.8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	70.1	72.1	19.4	.....	19.4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.7	.....	72.8	5.2
1905–1909	....	....	....	61.8	71.9	10.7	.....	10.7	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.2	.....	72.5	4.5
1910	....	....	....	53.3	63.1	5.8	.....	5.8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.5	.....	64.9	17.6
1911	....	....	....	53.9	66.3	3.6	.....	3.6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.3	.....	68.5	8.9
1912	....	....	....	44.0	59.3	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.6	.....	60.5	9.8
United States:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	6.0	5.7	3.1	.....	3.1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	.....	5.8	21.7
1905–1909	....	....	....	3.3	2.7	3.0	.....	3.0	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3	.....	2.7	19.9
1910	....	....	....	.7	.3	.6	.....	.6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.7	.....	.3	29.5
1911	....	....	....	1.1	.4	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	.....	.4	29.9
1912	....	....	....	1.6	1.0	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	.....	1.0	19.8

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.				
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Spain, importing from—																			
Argentina:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	....	....	....	32.7	35.5	79.3	....	....	79.3	....	1.4	....	....	1.4	34.1	....	35.5	16.6
1905–1909	....	....	....	27.3	28.3	98.0	....	....	98.0	....	2.5	....	....	2.5	26.9	2.5	28.3	14.1
1910	....	....	....	20.4	15.1	99.4	....	....	99.4	....	....	....	....	....	16.4	11.4	15.1	24.5
1911	....	....	....	27.1	24.6	91.2	....	....	91.2	....	....	....	....	....	24.3	2.4	24.6	22.1
1912	....	....	....	16.1	14.5	43.4	....	....	43.4	....	....	....	....	....	15.6	32.2	14.5	23.1
France:																		
1895–1904	7.2	....	....	18.8	19.8	16.1	....	....	16.1	....	3.3	....	....	3.3	20.0	....	19.8	22.2
1905–1909	12.1	....	....	19.4	22.5	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	1.2	....	....	1.2	21.1	81.9	22.5	8.0
1910	13.6	....	....	26.3	31.2	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	8.0	....	....	8.0	28.0	79.2	31.2	6.7
1911	3.0	....	....	26.2	30.0	....	....	....	....	....	6.8	....	....	6.8	27.7	37.9	30.0	8.1
1912	9.7	....	....	21.7	24.3	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	4.4	....	....	4.4	22.7	60.2	24.3	10.1
Portugal:																		
1895–1904	49.6	99.5	98.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	53.4	98.5	89.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	27.2	90.6	83.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	54.0	99.5	99.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	47.7	100	99.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	12.5	12.1	.8	....	....	....	....	27.5	....	....	27.5	11.7	....	12.1	6.1
1905–1909	....	....	....	12.9	13.6	.1	....	....	....	....	17.8	....	....	17.8	13.0	....	13.6	6.5
1910	....	....	....	9.5	10.9	(1)	....	....	....	....	38.1	....	....	38.1	9.7	....	10.9	1.5
1911	....	....	....	12.4	14.1	....	....	....	....	....	33.2	....	....	33.2	12.7	....	14.1	1.2
1912	....	....	....	17.1	19.7	(1)	....	....	....	....	26.9	....	....	26.9	17.4	....	19.7	.6
United States:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	6.5	.1	.3	....	....	.3	....	63.8	....	....	63.8	2.6	....	.1	32.9
1905–1909	....	....	....	10.3	1.0	1.7	....	....	1.7	....	75.8	....	....	75.8	6.3	....	1.0	57.0
1910	....	....	....	7.7	1.0	(1)	....	....	(1)	....	47.2	....	....	47.2	7.6	....	1.0	50.5
1911	....	....	....	6.5	.8	.1	....	....	.1	....	56.4	....	....	56.4	6.2	....	.8	51.0
1912	....	....	....	7.2	.2	....	....	....	....	....	66.9	....	....	66.9	6.3	....	.2	51.7
Uruguay:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	16.1	18.9	3.1	....	....	3.1	....	....	....	....	....	17.5	....	18.9	1.3
1905–1909	....	....	....	20.2	24.3	.1	....	....	.1	....	....	....	....	....	22.0	....	24.3	.8
1910	....	....	....	19.9	24.3	.5	....	....	.5	....	....	....	....	....	21.2	....	24.3	.8
1911	....	....	....	13.4	15.3	8.7	....	....	8.7	....	....	....	....	....	13.8	....	15.3	1.6
1912	....	....	....	26.2	28.9	56.5	....	....	56.5	....	....	....	....	....	25.8	....	28.9	2.4
Sweden, importing from—																		
Denmark:																		
1895–1901	....	....	....	15.2	20.4	18.2	....	18.2	....	....	11.9	....	31.9	8.8	20.3	....	....	20.4
1905–1909	....	....	....	10.5	10.0	10.8	7.3	11.0	16.4	50.0	4.7	....	8.2	3.1	19.4	17.1	.8	23.9
1910	....	....	....	11.5	6.4	7.3	.6	7.9	6.2	45.3	.5	....	.8	.3	28.2	24.9	....	10.0
1911	....	....	....	10.9	9.6	10.6	....	11.7	....	32.7	.6	....	2.0	....	27.8	....	....	36.6
Finland:																		
1895–1904	81.5	....	78.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	83.5	....	39.8	....	....	....	77.0	....	....	27.2	....	....	....	....	....	72.0	....	....
1910	88.5	....	18.7	....	....	....	94.3	....	....	16.3	....	....	....	....	....	62.6	....	....
1911	94.5	....	....	....	....	....	96.8	....	....	11.2	....	....	....	....	....	57.9	....	....
France:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Germany:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	16.5	....	....	11.2	....	....	40.2	....	44.1	39.5	....	....	....	13.4
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	4.5	....	....	4.4	....	1.5	6.0	....	4.3	7.0	....	....	6.2	9.0
1910	....	....	....	....	6.2	....	....	7.7	....	14.0	.2	....	....	.3	....	....	....	13.2
1911	....	....	....	....	4.8	....	....	5.8	....	39.6	.5	....	1.5	....	....	....	....	13.5

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.]	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Sweden, importing from—																		
Netherlands:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	21.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	20.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Norway:																		
1895–1904	----	61.6	12.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	24.5	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	82.7	47.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18.9	----	----	20.5	----
1910	----	76.1	78.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.8	----	----	34.4	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.2	----	----	59.0	----
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.7	----	18.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	18.0	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10.4	----	17.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	65.6	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.1	----	12.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	40.8	----
United States:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	[2]0.2	[1].2	----	[1].2	----	----	0.9	----	[1]0.6	.9	[3]0.1	----	----	0.1
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	33.6	17.9	----	18.4	56.3	----	73.0	----	80.6	69.5	20.0	----	22.3	19.9
1910	----	----	----	----	24.2	17.0	----	16.5	71.6	----	86.5	----	82.2	89.6	26.5	----	----	38.4
1911	----	----	----	----	31.3	21.9	----	22.9	55.3	----	89.5	----	80.6	93.5	31.8	----	----	41.8
Switzerland, importing from—																		
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(4)	----	----
1910	0.3	.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	17.3	10.1	----	----	----	3.0	----	6.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.3	----	----
1912	11.8	8.0	----	----	----	5.1	----	12.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	24.2	----	----
Australia:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.8	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.2	----	----
Austria-Hungary:																		
1895–1904	9.1	17.7	----	----	----	----	----	2.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.6	----	----
1905–1909	11.0	17.3	----	----	----	----	----	17.3	----	----	----	----	----	28.8	----	12.8	----	----
1910	8.0	14.2	----	----	----	----	----	7.8	----	----	----	----	----	32.6	----	8.5	----	----
1911	.6	7.8	----	----	----	----	----	1.5	----	----	----	----	----	32.4	----	.6	----	----
1912	.3	6.4	----	----	----	----	----	2.3	----	----	----	----	----	34.5	----	.6	----	----
Denmark:																		
1895–1904	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1905–1909	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.4	----	----	----	----	15.8	----	----	----	7.0	----	----
1910	----	----	----	----	----	----	14.7	----	----	----	----	8.2	----	----	----	26.5	----	----
1911	----	----	----	----	----	----	16.2	----	----	----	----	13.5	----	----	----	22.4	----	----
1912	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.9	----	----	----	----	34.4	----	----	----	16.4	----	----
France:																		
1895–1904	31.6	6.7	26.8	----	37.0	----	----	66.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	58.5	----	----
1905–1909	50.1	21.0	27.6	----	22.8	----	72.8	39.3	----	----	----	18.0	----	----	----	60.1	----	----
1910	74.2	28.1	58.5	----	41.2	----	43.1	44.7	----	----	----	11.5	----	----	----	45.3	----	----
1911	70.4	37.6	4.8	----	16.3	----	41.8	31.7	----	----	----	2.1	----	----	----	24.3	----	----
1912	76.6	36.8	8.9	----	15.7	----	25.9	32.8	----	----	----	.6	----	----	----	20.8	----	----
Germany:																		
1895–1904	14.3	29.8	10.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.9	11.8	----	12.0
1905–1909	8.7	30.3	13.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.2	8.6	3.9	----	13.2
1910	4.8	29.1	1.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22.8	7.6	1.0	----	15.6
1911	1.1	23.6	56.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	17.5	5.2	(1)	----	15.3
1912	(1)	15.7	21.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.3	6.4	(1)	----	17.8
Italy:																		
1895–1904	44.3	45.3	53.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16.0	15.5	----	16.5
1905–1909	25.2	30.8	39.7	----	----	----	9.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.3	19.4	11.5	----	27.5
1910	4.3	28.3	35.7	----	----	----	9.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	20.3	15.7	3.0	----	31.4
1911	2.9	20.4	23.0	----	----	----	4.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	14.5	12.2	4.0	----	29.0
1912	10.2	30.6	66.4	----	----	----	3.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	9.3	9.4	1.1	----	24.4

[1] Only 3 years given. [2] Only 4 years given. [3] Only 2 years given. [4] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Switzerland, importing from—	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.0	....	....	....	....	58.6	....	....	....	3.1	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	30.6	....	....	....	....	76.7	....	....	....	13.6	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	33.8	....	....	....	....	67.3	....	....	....	10.5	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	53.0	....	....	....	....	26.2	....	....	....	8.8	....	....
Sweden:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.1	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.7	....	....	....	23.4	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30.2	....	....	....	20.0	....	....
United States:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	33.0	42.9	3.1	.....	3.1	....	.....	93.2	.....	93.2	....	26.2	.....	.....	55.5
1905–1909	....	....	....	22.5	46.5	5.4	.....	9.4	....	.....	44.8	.....	88.7	27.0	18.9	.....	.....	38.1
1910	....	....	....	13.0	33.8	11.3	.....	22.5	....	.....	18.4	.....	49.1	15.8	11.0	.....	.....	24.6
1911	....	....	....	15.1	59.6	14.3	.....	31.7	....	.....	21.0	.....	86.5	25.5	11.0	.....	.....	33.7
1912	....	....	....	12.2	54.8	11.1	.....	26.8	....	.....	13.9	.....	80.2	25.2	10.8	.....	.....	30.4
United Kingdom, importing from—																		
Argentina:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	9.5	4.4	11.0	15.0	7.3	16.3	32.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.9	9.2	....	4.9
1905–1909	....	....	....	22.3	8.1	39.0	56.5	12.9	17.1	33.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.0	28.8	....	6.7
1910	....	....	....	29.4	10.9	48.2	69.8	14.8	16.1	25.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.3	39.8	....	2.5
1911	....	....	....	34.3	11.4	59.7	83.0	17.3	29.0	32.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.4	46.1	....	6.3
1912	....	....	....	35.6	11.6	59.3	82.4	17.0	25.3	31.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.4	53.9	....	3.2
Australia:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	16.1	17.5	10.0	26.6	16.7	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0	.7	....	21.5
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	12.0	8.7	2.5	19.0	8.7	17.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	1.0	....	5.8
1910	....	....	....	....	20.4	18.3	12.6	27.8	22.8	29.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.9	3.0	....	6.9
1911	....	....	....	....	19.5	17.0	9.7	29.7	29.6	25.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	5.4	....	7.4
1912	....	....	....	....	15.2	15.5	11.1	22.3	30.2	20.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.4	5.6	....	5.0
Canada:																		
1895–1904	22.3	14.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4.8	9.3	.....	.....	.....	3.9
1905–1909	30.1	29 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2.7	12.5	.....	.....	.....	3.3
1910	35.8	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2.6	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.7
1911	21.1	10.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2.7	11.2	.....	.....	.....	2.2
1912	13.9	7.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4.4	8.1	.....	.....	.....	2.2
Denmark:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	.....	.....	.....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	27.6	.....	.....	.....	8.4
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	41.2	.....	.....	.....	21.3
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	38.1	.....	.....	.....	18.0
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	43.3	.....	.....	.....	21.4
Germany:																		
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	30.6	....	.....	.....	60.1	.....	.....	.....	49.9	.....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	28.0	....	.....	.....	70.8	.....	.....	.....	36.2	.....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	27.3	....	.....	.....	76.3	.....	.....	.....	34.7	.....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	26.1	....	.....	.....	81.8	.....	.....	.....	28.5	.....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	34.5	....	.....	.....	84.4	.....	.....	.....	22.6	.....	....
New Zealand:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	6.4	6.5	4.1	10.6	.5	42.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.3
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	7.4	7.6	5.6	11.7	2.0	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4
1910	....	....	....	....	9.7	9.4	7.6	13.1	4.6	38.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6
1911	....	....	....	....	7.9	5.9	3.5	12.0	1.4	36.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.9
1912	....	....	....	....	8.3	5.9	3.3	12.2	.9	42.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.2

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of imports [for consumption (?)] of live meat animals, meat, and meat products into 15 principal countries received from principal countries from which consigned, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, exporting country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
United Kingdom, importing from—																		
United States:	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P. ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P. ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P. ct	P.ct	P.ct
1895–1904	69.1	42.0	....	50.7	46.6	46.5	68.7	15.6	68.0	0.4	73.2	30.7	94.2	70.8	32.4	24.3	....	51.5
1905–1909	69.5	68.0	....	37.7	47.8	30.0	33.6	19.6	61.4	.1	64.1	19.9	96.3	58.2	30.5	22.6	....	58.3
1910	63.0	....	....	17.6	28.4	7.0	6.8	5.4	22.2	.0	49.8	.2	92.5	41.8	21.5	13.9	....	48.1
1911	77.8	89.8	....	20.0	37.4	4.9	2.4	7.8	17.2	.1	53.7	.9	94.3	45.4	22.2	11.8	....	44.3
1912	81.8	92.3	....	17.7	32.8	2.1	.1	4.8	11.5	.1	53.9	2.7	92.9	44.6	19.0	9.7	....	42.1
Uruguay:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.3	....	6.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.0	....	31.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	.9	....	21.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.6	....	28.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States, importing from—																		
Canada:																		
1895–1904	29.2	96.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	15.5	92.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	2.8	86.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	1.7	91.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.3	....	....	7.3
1912	.4	74.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.9	....	....	13.9
1913	6.9	77.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.4	....	....	14.4
France:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Germany:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91.2	....	....	91.2
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67.6	....	....	67.6
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81.8	....	....	81.8
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.8	....	....	17.8
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.6	....	....	16.6
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.6	....	....	18.6
Italy:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico:																		
1895–1904	70.6	3.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	83.6	7.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	96.0	12.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	97.3	5.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1912	99.0	21.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	92.8	21.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.0	....	....	7.0
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.4	....	....	5.4
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.5	....	....	3.5
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1905–1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	52.2	....	....	52.2
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	41.6	....	....	41.6
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	44.2	....	....	44.2

TABLE 12.—*Percentage of total imports into 15 principal countries of live meat animals, meat, and meat products received by each country, by years.*

Importing country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.															
						Beef and beef products.						Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Austria-Hungary:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	4.8	1.1	32.8	1.1	1.7	0.5	.....	0.9	.....	.....	1.0	.....	2.3	0.1	3.7	9.9	2.7	2.5
1905–1909	2.1	.5	12.7	.5	.9	.3	(1)	.5	.....	.....	.8	0.3	1.7	.1	.5	1.6	.....	.6
1910	.4	.1	2.4	.1	.2	.2	(1)	.3	.....	.....	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2	(1)	.....	.5
1911	2.7	.4	10.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	.....	.....	1.7	4.4	2.4	.8	.2	.1	.....	.5
1912	4.9	.6	7.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.6	.....	.....	.9	6.6	.7	.1	.2	.1	.....	.6
Belgium:																		
1895–1904	4.3	5.1	(1)	3.4	5.4	.7	.....	1.2	.....	.....	1.4	.....	3.8	.....	19.0	1.5	23.9	20.4
1905–1909	5.1	6.5	(1)	3.0	5.3	.4	.....	.8	.....	.....	1.6	.1	3.7	.....	17.9	.4	24.8	18.1
1910	5.2	6.5	.1	3.3	6.9	.3	.....	.6	.....	.....	1.2	1.4	2.8	.....	20.1	.2	31.6	13.8
1911	4.6	7.9	(1)	4.0	8.2	.4	.....	.9	.....	.....	1.8	.5	4.0	.....	21.8	.3	36.3	14.6
1912	8.3	8.1	(1)	3.7	7.6	.3	.....	.8	.....	.....	1.4	(1)	3.2	.....	20.7	1.1	37.0	13.5
Cuba:																		
1895–1904	11.2	(1)	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	.1	.1	20.0	(1)	1.7	.1	3.5	.7	.2	.....	.....	.5
1905–1909	14.1	(1)	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.8	.1	.2	37.5	(1)	4.5	.4	7.7	2.2	.7	.....	.....	2.0
1910	(1)	(1)	1.1	2.9	3.9	2.4	(1)	.6	36.7	(1)	6.9	.3	13.7	2.9	.6	.....	.....	1.9
1911	(1)	(1)	1.3	2.7	3.5	2.3	(1)	.6	30.6	(1)	5.3	.1	9.2	2.5	.7	.....	.....	2.2
1912	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.8	3.5	2.3	(1)	.5	34.7	(1)	5.6	.1	9.4	2.9	.6	.....	.....	1.9
Denmark:																		
1895–1904	.2	.1	.3	1.9	3.1	2.1	(1)	3.3	2.2	0.3	.7	.2	.....	1.1	6.3	.....	10.6	3.9
1905–1909	.5	(1)	.1	2.6	4.6	2.9	.1	4.8	5.8	.8	3.4	.2	6.0	1.6	.8	.....	.....	2.2
1910	1.6	(1)	.9	.9	1.8	1.2	(1)	2.3	.6	.8	.8	.2	1.9	.1	.4	.....	.1	1.0
1911	2.7	(1)	3.0	.8	1.5	1.2	.1	2.3	.7	1.0	.5	1.4	1.0	(1)	.4	.....	.1	1.1
1912	.9	(1)	1.0	.7	1.2	.9	.1	1.8	.6	.9	.5	1.7	.8	(1)	.3	.....	.1	1.0
France:																		
1895–1904	3.7	40.8	6.1	2.8	4.7	3.1	.....	5.4	.....	.4	2.9	8.0	4.2	1.5	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.0
1905–1909	2.9	45.6	29.0	1.6	2.7	1.7	.....	3.3	.....	(1)	1.3	.5	1.4	1.4	3.9	2.3	4.5	3.9
1910	3.7	52.1	5.5	1.2	1.8	1.0	.....	2.1	.....	(1)	1.0	.1	.4	1.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	4.3
1911	2.2	44.5	37.5	2.6	3.9	1.9	.....	3.9	.....	.1	3.9	15.3	4.1	2.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.3
1912	1.9	37.5	54.5	2.5	3.8	1.8	.....	3.9	.....	.2	3.6	7.8	3.7	2.9	4.0	2.9	3.8	5.4
Germany:																		
1895–1904	17.4	.1	25.8	12.2	19.6	10.4	8.4	12.3	5.4	.1	16.9	22.8	35.2	4.2	11.7	.2	1.8	27.4
1905–1909	18.7	.3	19.0	11.8	20.0	9.9	4.9	14.0	9.0	.1	16.8	23.8	34.1	2.1	12.6	(1)	.1	35.4
1910	18.7	.6	31.6	9.5	16.0	9.1	4.3	14.3	2.9	.1	13.8	12.2	31.2	1.8	12.5	.....	.1	40.7
1911	16.8	.1	17.8	10.3	18.5	9.2	4.5	14.7	3.2	.1	15.2	3.6	32.9	1.5	11.5	.....	.1	35.3
1912	20.1	.3	18.5	12.2	20.0	11.3	8.0	15.7	4.1	.1	18.8	27.5	35.6	2.5	11.2	.....	.1	35.6
Italy:																		
1895–1904	1.1	.3	.7	1.5	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	.....	.7	.4	9.6	.1	19.4	2.3
1905–1909	4.7	.2	2.5	1.7	3.2	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.7	.....	.5	.9	11.3	1.8	21.6	2.6
1910	14.0	.2	2.5	1.6	3.4	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.4	.....	.6	.4	10.2	2.2	17.3	3.6
1911	13.9	.1	.3	2.1	3.6	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	1.0	.....	1.0	1.2	12.2	11.8	18.6	3.3
1912	5.5	.1	.3	2.2	3.2	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.8	.....	.5	1.2	13.3	17.6	18.3	3.0
Netherlands:																		
1895–1904	.1	1.5	.1	7.2	15.9	14.3	.....	24.8	.....	.....	4.1	.....	10.9	.....	4.9	(1)	.....	12.2
1905–1909	.1	.8	.4	7.4	16.6	13.3	(1)	25.7	.....	(1)	5.5	.1	11.6	1.0	2.6	(1)	.....	7.5
1910	.2	.3	6.7	6.4	15.5	11.9	(1)	24.3	.....	(1)	3.2	.1	7.7	.3	1.9	.2	.....	6.2
1911	.1	(1)	(1)	7.1	16.8	12.3	.1	26.3	.....	(1)	5.6	.1	12.2	.6	2.2	.4	.....	6.6
1912	.1	(1)	(1)	7.6	18.0	12.3	.2	26.8	.....	(1)	6.9	2.2	14.1	1.1	2.2	.5	.....	6.6
Norway:																		
1895–1904	1.0	.1	.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	.....	2.4	.2	.....	1.5	.....	1.3	1.8	2.9	.....	.....	7.2
1905–1909	.9	.1	(1)	1.1	1.6	1.3	.....	2.6	.1	.....	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	2.2	.....	.....	6.3
1910	1.3	.1	(1)	1.0	1.5	1.1	.....	2.3	(1)	.....	.7	.....	1.1	.6	2.0	.....	.....	6.5
1911	1.4	.1	(1)	.9	1.3	1.1	.....	2.3	(1)	.....	.7	.....	.7	.8	1.7	.....	.....	5.2
1912	1.3	.1	(1)	.8	1.3	1.0	.....	2.2	(1)	.....	.6	.....	.7	.7	1.4	.....	.....	4.5
Russia:																		
1895–1904	3.3	11.1	2.0	1.4	3.4	.1	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.7	.8	23.3	.5
1905–1909	4.7	17.2	13.0	2.5	5.2	.1	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.9	10.5	36.6	2.8
1910	11.2	18.9	10.6	3.4	7.4	.2	.....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.1	17.9	38.6	1.2
1911	12.0	25.0	5.7	2.8	5.7	.2	.....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	15.1	31.5	1.6
1912	10.6	34.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	.1	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.6	16.7	31.1	2.5

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 12.—*Percentage of total imports into 15 principal countries of live meat animals, meat, and meat products received by each country, by years*—Continued.

Importing country, period, and year.	Live animals.			Meat and meat products.														
						Beef and beef products.					Pork and pork products.				Unidentified meat and meat products.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Total fats and oils.	Total.	Beef, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Mutton.	Total.	Pork, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.	Total.	Meat, fresh, chilled, and frozen.	Fats and oils.	Other.
Spain:	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*
1895–1904	1.4	11.3	7.6	1.0	2.1	(1)	.....	.....	0.6	.....	0.2	.....	.....	0.3	7.0	.....	14.5	1.3
1905–1909	1.3	12.9	6.5	.8	1.7	0.1	.....	.....	.8	.....	.1	.....	.....	.2	6.2	(1)	12.1	1.7
1910	1.3	10.9	4.6	.8	1.7	.1	.....	.....	1.6	.....	.1	.....	.....	.1	5.2	(1)	9.1	2.3
1911	1.8	12.4	7.6	.8	1.7	.1	.....	.....	1.4	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.1	5.0	(1)	9.5	1.6
1912	1.4	11.9	5.9	.8	1.6	.1	.....	.....	.9	.....	.1	.....	.....	.1	4.8	(1)	9.6	1.8
Sweden:																		
1895–1904	.2	(1)	.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	2.0	.....	.....	1.3	.....	0.5	2.0	.9	.....	.....	2.2
1905–1909	.4	(1)	.1	.9	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.9	.4	0.2	.9	.....	.7	1.2	.7	0.1	.3	1.6
1910	.2	(1)	.2	.5	.8	.6	.1	1.1	.3	.2	.4	.....	.4	.4	.5	.1	.3	1.1
1911	.1	(1)	.1	.5	.7	.6	.1	1.2	.2	.2	.5	.....	.3	.7	.4	(1)	.2	1.0
Switzerland:																		
1895–1904	5.1	2.7	22.7	.8	.8	.5	.....	.9	.....	.....	.3	.....	.9	.....	3.4	11.9	.....	4.1
1905–1909	4.8	4.4	14.6	.8	.5	.5	.5	.6	.....	.....	.5	4.6	.6	.1	2.9	7.9	.....	4.1
1910	8.0	5.1	33.8	.7	.4	.4	.4	.4	.....	.....	.7	5.8	.6	.2	2.6	7.5	.....	3.8
1911	7.2	4.8	16.1	1.2	.5	.5	.6	.5	.....	.....	1.4	16.7	.7	.2	3.9	12.7	.....	3.9
1912	9.1	5.3	4.7	1.4	.4	.5	.6	.4	.....	.....	1.9	21.0	.7	.2	3.8	9.8	.....	4.4
United Kingdom:																		
1895–1904	34.8	16.2	(1)	62.7	35.9	63.8	91.5	46.2	71.6	99.2	67.5	68.9	36.7	87.9	15.6	70.8	.....	11.8
1905–1909	34.8	3.8	(1)	62.4	33.3	65.5	94.2	45.2	46.4	98.9	62.9	70.0	31.0	88.2	17.7	75.4	.....	11.0
1910	18.1	(1)	.....	67.5	38.2	71.1	95.2	50.4	57.9	98.9	70.7	79.9	39.4	91.6	17.3	69.2	.....	12.8
1911	18.0	2.2	.....	62.8	32.1	68.5	93.4	44.3	64.1	98.6	62.4	57.9	31.5	89.2	17.0	55.8	.....	16.6
1912	4.8	.7	.....	61.8	33.3	68.8	90.7	46.6	59.7	98.8	58.9	33.1	30.6	88.3	18.1	51.3	.....	16.6
United States:																		
1895–1904	11.4	9.6	(1)	.1	.2	.2	.....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	(1)
1905–1909	4.9	7.7	.....	.1	.1	.1	.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.....	.2
1910	16.1	5.2	.....	.2	.5	.4	.....	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.....	.3
1911	16.5	2.5	.....	.2	.3	.3	.....	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.7	.....	.....	2.2
1912	31.1	1.1	.....	.2	.3	.2	.....	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	2.6

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 13.—*Beef, mutton, pork, and their products, and fats and oils as percentages of total imports of meat and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years.*

Importing country, period, and year.	Percentage of total imports of meat and meat products into each country during the specified period or year.											
	Total beef, mutton, pork, and unidentified meat and meat products, excluding fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.		Mutton.	Pork and pork products.		Unidentified meat and meat products.		Fats and oils.			
		Total.	Excluding fats and oils.		Total.	Excluding fats and oils.	Total.	Excluding fats and oils.	Total.	Beef.	Pork.	Unidentified.
Total, all countries:	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1895–1904	58.6	33.8	14.3	10.4	42.5	26.5	13.3	7.4	41.4	19.5	16.0	5.9
1905–1909	58.4	37.5	18.1	11.6	38.4	22.0	12.5	6.7	41.6	19.4	16.4	5.8
1910	61.0	44.4	22.6	15.3	25.9	15.9	14.4	7.2	39.0	21.8	10.0	7.2
1911	60.5	40.2	21.4	13.2	31.7	18.0	14.9	7.9	39.5	18.8	13.7	7.0
1912	60.7	42.1	22.9	12.1	30.9	17.3	14.9	8.4	39.3	19.2	13.6	6.5
Austria-Hungary:												
1895–1904	34.2	16.8	.....	.....	37.4	3.2	45.8	31.0	65.8	16.8	34.2	14.8
1905–1909	18.7	20.7	.4	.....	64.9	4.0	14.4	14.3	81.3	20.4	60.9	.....
1910	29.2	58.3	2.0	.....	20.3	5.8	21.4	21.4	70.8	56.3	14.5	.....
1911	40.8	49.5	19.2	.....	47.9	19.0	2.6	2.6	59.2	30.3	28.9	.....
1912	58.0	36.9	14.1	.....	56.6	37.4	6.5	6.5	42.0	22.8	19.2	.....
1913	58.4	34.7	2.2	.....	46.1	37.0	19.2	19.2	41.6	32.6	9.0	.....
Belgium:												
1895–1904	33.2	6.7	.....	.....	18.0	.....	75.3	33.2	66.8	6.7	18.0	42.1
1905–1909	26.9	5.5	.....	.....	20.0	.1	74.5	26.8	73.1	5.5	19.9	47.7
1910	19.2	4.0	.....	.....	9.1	.7	86.9	18.5	80.8	4.0	8.4	68.4
1911	18.2	4.4	.....	.....	14.1	.2	81.5	18.0	81.8	4.4	13.8	63.6
1912	18.4	3.9	.....	.....	11.7	.....	84.4	18.4	81.6	3.9	11.7	66.0
Cuba:												
1900–1904	56.3	42.3	41.0	.1	55.6	13.2	2.0	2.0	43.7	1.3	42.4	.....
1905–1909	54.0	36.5	34.8	.1	60.3	16.0	3.1	3.1	46.0	1.7	44.3	.....
1910	49.0	36.2	31.9	.....	61.0	14.3	2.8	2.8	51.0	4.4	46.6	.....
1911	49.5	34.5	30.5	.....	61.6	15.1	3.9	3.9	50.5	4.0	46.5	.....
1912	50.0	34.8	31.2	.....	62.0	15.6	3.2	3.2	50.0	3.6	46.4	.....
Denmark:												
1895–1904	31.5	38.1	3.4	1.9	15.0	15.1	45.0	11.1	68.5	34.6	.....	33.9
1905–1909	26.1	42.1	6.1	3.5	50.6	12.7	3.8	3.8	73.9	35.9	38.0	.....
1910	21.4	58.4	2.1	12.4	23.7	2.0	5.5	4.9	78.6	56.3	21.7	.6
1911	30.6	56.6	5.4	15.2	21.2	3.7	7.0	6.3	69.4	51.3	17.4	.7
1912	33.9	54.0	5.0	16.0	22.4	6.0	7.6	6.9	66.1	49.1	16.3	.7
France:												
1895–1904	31.4	37.0	.....	1.4	42.7	19.1	18.9	10.9	68.6	37.0	23.6	8.0
1905–1909	31.3	39.2	.....	.2	30.9	17.2	29.7	13.9	68.7	39.2	13.7	15.8
1910	40.9	38.1	.....	.3	22.1	18.6	39.5	22.0	59.1	38.1	3.5	17.5
1911	39.3	28.8	.....	.5	47.9	26.1	22.8	12.7	60.7	28.8	21.8	10.1
1912	39.7	30.3	.....	1.0	44.4	24.2	24.3	14.5	60.3	30.3	20.2	9.8
Germany:												
1895–1904	33.8	28.6	9.2	.1	58.6	12.7	12.7	11.8	66.2	19.5	45.8	.9
1905–1909	29.3	31.5	8.5	.1	55.0	7.4	13.4	13.3	70.7	23.0	47.6	.1
1910	33.8	42.8	9.8	.2	37.9	4.8	19.1	19.0	66.2	33.0	33.1	.1
1911	28.9	36.0	9.0	.1	47.1	3.1	16.8	16.7	71.1	27.0	44.0	.1
1912	35.9	38.7	14.2	.1	47.5	8.0	13.7	13.6	64.1	24.5	39.6	.....
Italy:												
1895–1904	15.4	.....	.....	.....	14.4	7.2	85.6	8.2	84.6	.....	7.3	77.3
1905–1909	20.5	.2	.....	.....	16.3	11.2	83.5	9.3	79.5	.2	5.1	74.2
1910	17.5	.2	.....	.....	7.1	3.6	92.7	13.9	82.5	.2	3.6	78.7
1911	33.2	.1	.....	.....	15.1	8.9	84.8	24.3	66.8	.2	6.2	60.4
1912	43.7	.1	.....	.....	11.4	8.1	88.5	35.6	56.3	.1	3.3	52.9
Netherlands:												
1895–1904	9.0	66.9	.....	.....	24.1	.....	9.0	9.0	91.0	66.9	24.1	.....
1905–1909	7.2	67.1	.....	.....	28.4	2.7	4.5	4.5	92.8	67.1	25.7	.....
1910	5.2	82.8	.1	.....	12.9	.8	4.3	4.3	94.8	82.7	12.1	.....
1911	6.3	70.1	.1	.1	25.1	1.4	4.7	4.7	93.7	70.0	23.7	.....
1912	7.8	67.7	.6	.....	28.0	2.9	4.3	4.3	92.2	67.1	25.1	.....
Norway:												
1895–1904	55.5	31.2	.4	.....	42.9	29.2	25.9	25.9	44.5	30.9	13.6	.....
1905–1909	42.4	43.3	.1	.....	32.3	17.9	24.4	24.4	57.6	43.2	14.4	.....
1910	38.0	50.6	.....	.....	19.7	8.3	29.7	29.7	62.0	50.6	11.4	.....
1911	42.7	47.2	.1	.....	24.7	14.5	28.1	28.1	57.3	47.1	10.2	.....
1912	37.7	51.4	.1	.....	23.2	12.2	25.4	25.4	62.3	51.3	11.0	.....

TABLE 13.—*Beef, mutton, pork, and their products, and fats and oils as percentages of total imports of meat and meat products into 15 principal countries, by years*—Con.

Importing country, period, and year	Percentage of total imports of meat and meat products into each country during the specified period or year.											
	Total beef, mutton, pork, and unidentified meat and meat products, excluding fats and oils.	Beef and beef products.		Mutton.	Pork and pork products.		Unidentified meat and meat products.		Fats and oils.			
		Total.	Excluding fats and oils.		Total.	Excluding fats and oils.	Total.	Excluding fats and oils.	Total.	Beef.	Pork.	Unidentified.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Russia:												
1895–1904	3.0	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.7	3.0	97.0	1.3	.....	95.7
1905–1909	14.5	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.2	14.5	85.5	.8	.....	84.7
1910	16.0	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.3	16.0	84.0	2.7	.....	81.3
1911	19.2	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.3	19.2	80.8	2.7	.....	78.1
1912	26.5	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.5	26.5	73.5	1.5	.....	72.0
Spain:												
1895–1904	15.1	1.7	1.7	.....	6.4	6.4	91.9	7.0	84.9	.....	.....	84.9
1905–1909	17.2	2.6	2.6	.....	5.9	5.9	91.5	8.7	82.8	.....	.....	82.8
1910	18.8	5.1	5.1	.....	1.2	1.2	93.7	12.5	81.2	.....	.....	81.2
1911	15.9	4.6	4.6	.....	1.3	1.3	94.1	10.0	84.1	.....	.....	84.1
1912	15.9	2.8	2.8	.....	1.8	1.8	95.4	11.3	84.1	.....	.....	84.1
Sweden:												
1895–1904	55.9	37.0	.....	.....	52.0	44.9	11.0	11.0	44.1	37.0	7.1	.....
1905–1909	43.1	47.3	5.2	2.3	40.2	27.3	10.2	8.3	56.9	42.1	12.9	1.9
1910	35.0	57.9	5.7	6.5	20.7	12.1	14.9	10.7	65.0	52.1	8.6	4.3
1911	41.3	51.0	4.6	5.7	31.0	21.3	12.3	9.7	58.7	46.5	9.6	2.6
Switzerland:												
1895–1904	59.0	22.9	.....	.....	18.1	.....	59.0	59.0	41.0	22.9	18.1	.....
1905–1909	72.4	25.5	10.8	.....	27.4	14.5	47.1	47.1	27.6	14.7	12.9	.....
1910	80.5	22.2	11.0	.....	25.2	16.9	52.6	52.6	19.5	11.2	8.3	.....
1911	84.4	16.9	9.3	.....	35.6	27.6	47.5	47.5	15.6	7.6	8.0	.....
1912	87.1	14.8	8.6	.....	42.9	36.1	42.3	42.4	12.9	6.1	6.8	.....
United Kingdom:												
1895–1904	76.3	34.4	20.1	16.5	45.8	36.4	3.3	3.3	23.7	14.4	9.3	.....
1905–1909	77.8	39.4	25.4	18.3	38.7	30.6	3.6	3.5	22.2	14.0	8.2	.....
1910	77.9	46.7	30.5	22.4	27.2	21.3	3.7	3.7	22.1	16.2	5.9	.....
1911	79.8	43.8	30.5	20.7	31.5	24.6	4.0	4.0	20.2	13.3	6.9	.....
1912	78.9	46.9	32.5	19.3	29.4	22.7	4.4	4.4	21.1	14.4	6.7	.....
United States:												
1895–1904	2.5	97.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.5	97.5	97.5	.....	.....
1905–1909	17.1	82.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.1	17.1	82.9	82.9	.....	.....
1910	6.4	93.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.4	6.4	93.6	93.6	.....	.....
1911	47.0	53.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.0	47.0	53.0	53.0	.....	.....
1912	54.5	45.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.5	54.5	45.5	45.5	.....	.....
1913	35.8	64.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.8	35.8	64.2	64.2	.....	.....

TABLE 14.—*Estimated production and consumption of meat in the United States.*

Year and class of meat.	Animals slaughtered.	Average net live animals exported.	Average dressed weight.	Average weight of extra-edible parts.	Production. Total.	Production. Dressed.	Production. Extra-edible.
1900.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef, except veal	12,978,000	240,000	515 / 1 700	98.093	8,148,263,274	6,851,670,000	1,296,593,274
Veal	5,831,000	.....	130	9.6916	814,541,720	758,030,000	56,511,720
Total beef	18,809,000	240,000	.....	.....	8,962,804,994	7,609,700,000	1,353,104,994
Mutton and lamb	14,316,000	.....	41	2.0557	616,385,401	586,956,000	29,429,401
Pork, including lard	50,145,000	36,000	160	25.055	9,286,244,955	8,028,960,000	1,257,284,955
Goat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	83,270,000	.....	.....	.....	18,865,435,350	16,225,616,000	2,639,819,350
1909.							
Beef, except veal	13,611,422	90,000	543 / 1 700	98.093	8,798,015,734	7,454,002,146	1,344,013,588
Veal	6,515,976	.....	105	9.6916	747,327,713	684,177,480	63,150,233
Total beef	20,127,398	90,000	.....	.....	9,545,343,447	8,138,179,626	1,407,163,821
Mutton and lamb	14,724,699	.....	41	2.0557	633,982,223	603,712,659	30,269,564
Pork, including lard	53,219,568	18,000	154	25.055	9,532,452,738	8,198,585,472	1,333,867,266
Goat	285,553	.....	41	2.0557	12,294,684	11,707,673	587,011
Total	88,357,218	.....	.....	.....	19,724,073,092	16,952,185,430	2,771,887,662

Year and class of meat.	Average domestic exports. Total, dressed (000 omitted.)	Average domestic exports. Dressed (000 omitted).	Average domestic exports. Average net live animals exported. Dressed (000 omitted).	Average domestic exports. Average net live animals exported. Extra-edible.	Average imports, dressed (000 omitted).	Consumption. Total.	Consumption. Dressed.	Consumption. Extra-edible.
1900.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef, except veal.	834,000	666,000	168,000	23,542,320	2,500	7,293,220,954	6,020,170,000	1,273,050,954
Veal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814,541,720	758,030,000	56,511,720
Total beef.	834,000	666,000	168,000	23,542,320	2,500	8,107,762,674	6,778,200,000	1,329,562,674
Mutton and lamb	600	600	.....	.....	.....	615,785,401	586,356,000	29,429,401
Pork, including lard	1,601,760	1,596,000	5,760	901,980	.....	7,683,582,975	6,427,200,000	1,256,382,975
Goat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,436,360	2,262,600	173,760	24,444,300	2,500	16,407,131,050	13,791,756,000	2,615,375,050
1909.								
Beef, except veal.	491,000	428,000	63,000	8,828,370	4,500	8,302,687,364	6,967,502,146	1,335,185,218
Veal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747,327,713	684,177,480	63,150,233
Total beef.	491,000	428,000	63,000	8,828,370	4,500	9,050,015,077	7,651,679,626	1,398,335,451
Mutton and lamb	1,600	1,600	.....	.....	.....	632,382,223	602,112,659	30,269,564
Pork, including lard	1,002,772	1,000,000	2,772	450,990	500	8,529,729,748	7,196,313,472	1,333,416,276
Goat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,294,684	11,707,673	587,011
Total	1,495,372	1,429,600	65,772	9,279,360	5,000	18,224,421,732	15,461,813,430	2,762,608,302

[1] Export cattle.

TABLE 15.—*Production and consumption of meat in Germany.*

Year and class of meat.	Slaughterings inspected (000 omitted).	Home slaughterings (000 omitted).	Total domestic slaughterings (000 omitted).	Average dressed meat weight.	Total meat weight (000 omitted).	Meat condemned (000 omitted).	Meat of domestic slaughterings consumed (000 omitted).	Imports (000 omitted).	Exports (000 omitted).	Net imports (000 omitted).	Consumption.		
											Total (000 omitted).	Per capita.	Ratio to total.
1904.	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pr. ct.*
Beef, except veal	3,329	89	3,418	554.700	1,896,093	18,194	1,877,899						
Veal	4,287	82	4,369	88.184	385,307	1,194	384,113						
Total beef	7,616	171	7,787		2,281,400	19,388	2,262,012	147,033	3,191	143,842	2,405,854	40.5	35.3
Mutton, including lamb	2,269	628	2,897	48.5012	140,508	109	140,399	379	238	141	140,540	2.4	2.1
Pork, including lard	15,066	5,933	20,999	187.391	3,935,069	3,934	3,931,135	2,278,803	4,538	223,265	4,154,400	69.8	61.0
Total beef, mutton, pork	24,951	6,732	31,683		6,356,977	23,431	6,333,546	375,215	7,967	367,248	6,700,794	112.7	98.4
Goat	424	734	1,158	35.2736	40,844	44	40,800						
Horse	123		123	518.081	63,604	691	62,913						
All other													
Total, goat, horse, etc	547	734	1,281		104,448	735	103,713	3,195	1,743	1,452	105,165	1.7	1.6
Grand total	25,498	7,468	32,964		6,461,425	24,166	6,437,259	378,410	9,710	368,700	6,805,959	114.4	100.0
1905.													
Beef, except veal	3,662	89	3,751	549.726	2,062,273	19,840	2,042,433						
Veal	4,394	82	4,476	88.184	394,706	1,284	393,422						
Total beef	8,056	171	8,227		2,456,979	21,124	2,435,855	170,803	3,697	167,106	2,602,961	42.9	38.1
Mutton, including lamb	2,436	628	3,064	48.5012	148,619	113	148,506	655	245	410	148,916	2.5	2.2
Pork, including lard	13,569	5,933	19,502	187.391	3,654,596	3,646	3,650,950	314,589	4,104	310,485	3,961,435	65.3	58.0
Total beef, mutton, pork	24,061	6,732	30,793		6,260,194	24,883	6,235,311	486,047	8,046	478,001	6,713,312	110.7	98.3
Goat	435	734	1,169	35.2736	41,243	42	41,201						
Horse	148		148	518.081	76,540	782	75,758						
All other	6		6										
Total goat, horse, etc	589	734	1,323		117,783	824	116,959	3,931	1,862	2,119	119,078	2.0	1.7
Grand total	24,650	7,466	32,116		6,377,977	25,707	6,352,270	490,028	9,908	480,120	6,832,390	112.7	100.0
1906.													
Beef, except veal	3,610	99	3,709	549.594	2,038,167	16,892	2,021,275						
Veal	4,217	95	4,312	88.184	380,277	1,173	379,104						
Total beef	7,827	194	8,021		2,418,444	18,065	2,400,379	192,469	1,769	190,700	2,591,079	42.4	38.0

Mutton, including lamb	2,297	589	2,886	48.5012	139,968	114	139,854	627	55	572	140,426	2.3	2.1
Pork, including lard	13,365	6,087	19,452	187.391	3,645,204	3,232	3,641,972	333,338	3,273	330,065	3,972,037	65.0	58.2
Total, beef, mutton, pork	23,489	6,870	30,359	.....	6,203,616	21,411	6,182,205	526,434	5,097	521,337	6,703,542	109.7	98.3
Goat	450	751	1,200	35.2736	42,336	41	42,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	147	.....	147	518.081	76,378	860	75,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	604	751	1,354	.....	118,714	901	117,813	1,948	1,610	338	118,151	1.9	1.7
Grand total	24,093	7,621	31,713	.....	6,322,330	22,312	6,300,018	528,382	6,707	521,675	6,821,693	111.6	100.0
1907.													
Beef, except veal	3,542	99	3,641	547.056	1,991,977	17,109	1,974,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	4,371	95	4,466	88.184	393,860	1,166	392,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	7,913	194	8,107	.....	2,385,837	18,275	2,367,562	165,617	1,448	164,169	2,531,731	40.8	35.0
Mutton, including lamb	2,186	589	2,775	48.5012	134,570	114	134,456	576	40	536	134,992	2.2	1.9
Pork, including lard	16,398	6,087	22,485	187.391	4,213,533	3,403	4,210,130	245,568	3,394	242,174	4,452,304	71.8	61.6
Total beef, mutton, pork	26,497	6,870	33,367	.....	6,733,940	21,792	6,712,148	411,761	4,882	406.879	7,119,027	114.8	98.5
Goat	495	751	1,246	35.2736	43,929	42	43,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	136	.....	136	518.081	70,600	898	69,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	637	751	1,388	.....	114,529	940	113,589	155	1,578	1,423	112,166	1.8	1.5
Grand total	27,134	7,621	34,755	.....	6,848,469	22,732	6,825,737	411,916	6,460	405,456	7,231,193	116.6	100.0
1908.													
Beef, except veal	3,773	99	3,871	544.98	2,109,794	18,307	2,091,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	4,752	95	4,847	88.184	427,455	1,110	426,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	8,525	194	8,718	.....	2,537,249	19,417	2,517,832	126,808	1,992	124,816	2,642,648	42.0	35.8
Mutton, including lamb	2,281	589	2,870	48.5012	139,173	115	139,058	420	56	364	139,422	2.2	1.9
Pork, including lard	16,508	6,087	22,596	187.391	4,234,249	3,164	4,231,085	257,917	3,619	254,298	4,485,383	71.4	60.8
Total beef, mutton, pork	27,314	6,870	34,184	.....	6,910,671	22,696	6,887,975	385,145	5,667	379,478	7,267,453	115.6	98.5
Goat	485	751	1,235	35.2736	43,578	39	43,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	137	.....	137	518.081	71,105	820	70,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	628	751	1,378	.....	114,683	859	113,824	169	1,559	1,390	112,434	1.8	1.5
Grand total	27,942	7,621	35,562	.....	7,025,354	23,555	7,001,799	385,314	7,226	378,088	7,379,887	117.4	100.0

TABLE 15.—*Production and consumption of meat in Germany*—Continued.

Year and class of meat.	Slaughterings inspected (000 omitted).	Home slaughterings (000 omitted).	Total domestic slaughterings (000 omitted).	Average dressed meat weight.	Total meat weight (000 omitted).	Meat condemned (000 omitted).	Meat of domestic slaughterings consumed (000 omitted).	Imports (000 omitted).	Exports (000 omitted).	Net imports (000 omitted).	Consumption.		
											Total (000 omitted).	Per capita.	Ratio to total.
1909.	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pr. ct.*
Beef, except veal	4,118	99	4,217	543.013	2,289,830	18,758	2,271,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	5,144	95	5,239	88.184	461,994	1,120	460,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	9,262	194	9,456	.....	2,751,824	19,878	2,731,946	140,191	1,951	138,240	2,870,186	45.0	38.6
Mutton, including lamb	2,477	589	3,066	48.5012	148,693	101	148,592	584	39	545	149,137	2.3	2.0
Pork, including lard	15,573	6,087	21,660	187.391	4,058,980	2,789	4,056,191	239,326	3,532	235,794	4,291,985	67.4	57 8
Total beef, mutton, pork	27,312	6,870	34,182	.....	6,959,497	22,768	6,936,729	380,101	5,522	374,579	7,311,308	114.7	98.4
Goat	516	751	1,267	35.2736	44,690	40	44,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	152	.....	152	518.081	78,859	894	77,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	675	751	1,426	.....	123,549	934	122,615	134	1,594	1,460	121,155	1.9	1.6
Grand total	27,987	7,621	35,608	.....	7,083,046	23,702	7,059,344	380,235	7,116	373,119	7,432,463	116.6	100.0
1910.													
Beef, except veal	3,954	63	4,017	545.489	2,191,067	18,033	2,173,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	4,742	88	4,829	88.184	425,869	1,063	424,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	8,696	151	8,846	.....	2,616,936	19,096	2,597,840	166,354	1,100	165,254	2,763,094	42.6	37.8
Mutton, including lamb	2,434	509	2,943	48.5012	142,761	114	142,647	651	35	616	143,263	2.2	2.0
Pork, including lard	16,335	5,794	22,130	187.391	4,146,895	3,038	4,143,857	147,530	3,555	143,975	4,287,832	66.0	58.6
Total beef, mutton, pork	27,465	6,454	33,919	.....	6,906,592	22,248	6,884,344	314,535	4,690	309,845	7,194,189	110.8	98.4
Goat	477	732	1,208	35.2736	42,626	39	42,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	149	.....	149	518.081	77,245	987	76,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	633	732	1,364	.....	119,871	1,026	118,845	150	1,547	1,397	117,448	1.8	1.6
Grand total	28,098	7,186	35,283	.....	7,026,463	23,274	7,003,189	314,685	6,237	308,448	7,311,637	112.6	100.0
1911.													
Beef, except veal	3,748	63	3,811	546.414	2,082,174	18,137	2,061,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	4,596	88	4,684	88.184	413,033	1,044	411,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	8,344	151	8,495	.....	2,495,207	19,181	2,476,026	174,146	1,108	173,038	2,649,064	40.5	34.4

Mutton, including lamb	2,240	509	2,750	48.5012	133,373	111	133,262	488	.....	488	133,750	2.0	1.7
Pork, including lard	18,616	5,794	24,411	187.391	4,574,327	3,427	4,570,900	227,740	3,914	223,826	4,794,726	73.4	62.3
Total beef, mutton, pork	29,200	6,454	35,656	.....	7,202,907	22,719	7,180,188	402,374	5,022	397,352	7,577,540	115.9	98.5
Goat	497	732	1,229	35.2736	43,339	38	43,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	152	.....	152	518.081	78,743	939	77,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	655	732	1,387	.....	122,082	977	121,105	110	1,750	1,640	119,465	1.8	1.5
Grand total	29,855	7,186	37,043	.....	7,324,989	23,696	7,301,293	402,484	6,772	395,712	7,697,005	117.7	100.0
1912.													
Beef, except veal	3,641	63	3,704	542.847	2,010,518	17,025	1,993,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	4,366	88	4,454	88.184	392,763	1,060	391,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	8,007	151	8,158	.....	2,403,281	18,085	2,385,196	228,720	939	227,781	2,612,977	39.5	34.1
Mutton, including lamb	2,269	509	2,778	48.5012	134,778	86	134,692	717	.....	717	135,409	2.0	1.8
Pork, including lard	18,217	5,794	24,011	187.391	4,499,543	3,445	4,496,098	280,907	3,308	277,599	4,773,697	72.2	62.4
Total beef, mutton, pork	28,493	6,454	34,947	.....	7,037,602	21,616	7,015,986	510,344	4,247	506,097	7,522,083	113.7	98.3
Goat	475	732	1,207	35.2736	42,554	34	42,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	179	.....	179	518.081	92,795	1,061	91,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	662	732	1,394	.....	135,349	1,095	134,254	122	2,081	1,959	132,295	2.0	1.7
Grand total	29,155	7,186	36,341	.....	7,172,951	22,711	7,150,240	510,466	6,328	504,138	7,654,378	115.7	100.0
1913.													
Beef, except veal	3,529	63	3,592	548.948	1,971,779	17,025	1,954,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal	4,088	88	4,176	88.184	368,260	1,060	367,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total beef	7,617	151	7,768	.....	2,340,039	18,085	2,321,954	233,548	781	232,767	2,554,721	38.6	33.9
Mutton, including lamb	2,093	509	2,602	48.5012	126,221	86	126,135	1,933	.....	1,933	128,068	1.9	1.7
Pork, including lard	17,872	5,794	23,666	187.391	4,434,832	3,445	4,431,387	288,179	3,108	285,071	4,716,458	71.3	62.7
Total beef, mutton, pork	27,582	6,454	34,036	.....	6,901,092	21,616	6,879,476	523,660	3,889	519,771	7,399,247	111.8	98.3
Goat	470	732	1,202	35.2736	42,387	34	42,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse	163	.....	163	518.081	84,592	1,061	83,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total goat, horse, etc	640	732	1,372	.....	126,979	1,095	125,884	151	2,101	1,950	123,934	1.9	1.7
Grand total	28,222	7,186	35,408	.....	7,028,071	22,711	7,005,360	523,811	5,990	517,821	7,523,181	113.7	100.0

TABLE 16.—*Estimated meat production in the United Kingdom.*

[Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, London, Vol. LXXII, year 1909, page 355, by R. H. Hooker.]

Year.	Total of all meat.	Total beef and veal.	Beef.	Veal.	Total mutton and lamb.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1890–91	2,536,764,160	1,192,616,320	1,123,319,680	69,296,640	619,418,240	536,829,440	82,588,800	724,729,600
1891–92	3,001,118,400	1,435,358,400	1,351,958,720	83,399,680	722,890,560	626,505,600	96,384,960	842,869,440
1892–93	2,998,186,240	1,671,819,520	1,574,679,680	97,139,840	791,038,080	685,565,440	105,472,640	535,328,640
1893–94	2,910,445,440	1,687,763,840	1,589,698,880	98,064,960	748,567,680	648,757,760	99,809,920	474,113,920
1894–95	2,689,559,040	1,461,091,520	1,376,195,520	84,896,000	659,500,800	571,567,360	87,933,440	568,966,720
1895–96	2,656,776,640	1,361,711,680	1,282,590,400	79,121.280	600,568,640	520,493,120	80,075,520	694,496,320
1896–97	2,883,216,000	1,430,233,280	1,347,131.520	83,101,760	686,754,880	595,188,160	91,566,720	766,227,840
1897–98	2,643,161,920	1,399,619,200	1,318,296,000	81,323,200	649,857,600	563,209,920	86,647,680	593,685,120
1898–99	2,654,930,880	1,394,218,560	1,313,208,960	81,009,600	670,723,200	581,293,440	89,429,760	589,989,120
1899–1900	2,919,017,920	1,473,528,000	1,387,910,720	85,617,280	740,075,840	641,399,360	98,676,480	705,414,080
1900–1901	2,822,509,760	1,499,133,440	1,412,028,800	87,104,640	698,707,520	605,545,920	93,161,600	624,668,800
1901–2	2,819,582,080	1,561,725,760	1,470,983,360	90,742,400	719,290,880	623,385,280	95,905,600	538,565,440
1902–3	2,738,184,960	1,490,919,360	1,404,291,840	86,627,520	686,022,400	594,552,000	91,470,400	561,243,200
1903–4	2,789,295,040	1,430,515,520	1,347,395,840	83,119,680	693,096,320	600,682,880	92,413,440	665,683,200
1904–5	2,893,318,400	1,500,056,320	1,412,897,920	87,158,400	665,132,160	576,448,320	88,683,840	728,129,920
1905–6	2,785,520,640	1,544,813,760	1,455,054,720	89,759,040	662,007,360	573,740,160	88,267,200	578,699,520
1906–7	2,781,549,120	1,600,536,000	1,507,537,920	92,998,080	638,052,800	552,979,840	85,072,960	542,960,320
1907–8[1]	2,835,125,440	1,555,272,320	1,464,904,000	90,144,320	631,182,720	547,025,920	84,156,800	648,603,200

TABLE 17.—*Beef, mutton, and pork as percentages of their total production.*

Country and year.	Percentage of total production of beef, mutton, and pork.			Country and year.	Percentage of total production of beef, mutton, and pork.			Country and year.	Percentage of total production of beef, mutton, and pork.		
	Beef, including veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Pork.		Beef, including veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Pork.		Beef, including veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Pork.
Germany:				United Kingdom:				United Kingdom—Con.			
1904	35.9	2.2	61.9	1890–91	47.0	24.4	28.6	1900–1901	53.1	24.8	22.1
1905	39.2	2.4	58.4	1891–92	47.8	24.1	28.1	1901–2	55.4	25.5	19.1
1906	39.0	2.2	58.8	1892–93	55.8	26.4	17.8	1902–3	54.4	25.1	20.5
1907	35.4	2.0	62.6	1893–94	58.0	25.7	16.3	1903–4	51.3	24.8	23.9
1908	36.7	2.0	61.3	1894–95	54.3	24.5	21.2	1904–5	51.8	23.0	25.2
1909	39.6	2.1	58.3					1905–6	55.4	23.8	20.8
1910	37.9	2.1	60.0	1895–96	51.3	22.6	26.1	1906–7	57.6	22.9	19.5
1911	34.6	1.9	63.5	1896–97	49.6	23.8	26.6	1907–8	54.8	22.3	22.9
1912	34.2	1.9	63.9	1897–98	52.9	24.6	22.5	United States:			
1913	33.9	1.8	64.3	1898–99	52.5	25.3	22.2	1900	46.9	3.6	49.5
				1899–1900	50.5	25.3	24.2	1909	48.0	3.6	48.4

[1] The figures are a correct copy of the original and no attempt has been made to correct apparent inconsistencies.

TABLE 18.—*Percentage of beef, mutton, and pork production exported from the United States.*

[Dressed weight.]

Year.	Total beef, mutton, and pork.			Beef, including veal.		
	Production.	Net exports.		Production.	Net exports.	
		Amount.	Percentage of production.		Amount.	Percentage of production.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
1900	16,225,616,000	2,433,860,000	15.0	7,609,700,000	831,500,000	10.9
1909	16,940,477,757	1,490,372,000	8.8	8,138,179,626	486,500,000	6.0

Year.	Mutton, including lamb.			Pork.		
	Production.	Net exports.		Production.	Net exports.	
		Amount.	Percentage of production.		Amount.	Percentage of production.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
1900	586,956,000	600,000	0.1	8,028,960,000	1,601,760,000	20.0
1909	603,712,659	1,600,000	.3	8,198,585,472	1,002,272,000	12.2

TABLE 19.—*Ratio of slaughter to stock of animals.*

ANIMALS ON HAND.

Country and year.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	Total.	Cows.	Total.	Ewes.	Total.	Over 3½ months old.
Germany:	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1904	19,331,568	10,456,137	7,907,173	.....	18,920,666	.....
1907	20,630,544	10,966,998	7,703,710	4,228,269	22,146,532	.....
1912	20,182,021	.....	5,803,445	.....	21,923,703	.....
1913	20,944,258	.....	5,504,195	.....	25,591,794	.....
United Kingdom (annual average):						
1890–1894	11,128,137	4,026,919	32,131,262	.....	3,794,090	.....
1895–1899	11,039,025	4,010,062	30,795,586	.....	3,989,000	.....
1900–1904	11,458,775	4,115,457	30,141,069	.....	3,798,426	.....
1905–1907	11,665,372	4,267,650	29,432,881	.....	3,716,521	.....
United States:						
1900 (June 1)	67,719,410	28,694,827	61,503,713	31,857,652	62,868,041	.....
1910 (June 1, estimate)	65,500,000	.....	62,937,000	.....	69,241,000	.....
1910 (Apr. 15)	61,803,866	32,649,114	52,447,861	[1] 31,933,797	58,185,676	35,134,097

SLAUGHTER—ANIMALS.

Country and year.	Cattle, including calves.	Calves.	Sheep, including lambs.	Swine.
Germany:	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1904	7,787,000	4,369,000	2,897,000	20,999,000
1907	8,107,000	4,466,000	2,775,000	22,185,000
1912	8,158,000	4,454,000	2,778,000	24,011,000
1913	7,768,000	4,176,000	2,602,000	23,666,000
United Kingdom (annual average):				
1890–1894	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895–1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900–1904	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905–1907	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States:				
1900 [2]	19,049,000	5,831,000	14,316,000	50,181,000
1909 [2]	20,217,398	6,515,976	14,724,699	53,237,568

[1] Over 3½ months old.

[2] Including net exports of live animals.

TABLE 19.—*Ratio of slaughter to stock of animals*—Continued.

SLAUGHTER—MEAT (MOSTLY DRESSED).

Country and year.	Beef, including veal.	Veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Lamb.	Pork.
Germany:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1904	2,281,400,000	385,307,000	140,508,000	.....	3,935,069,000
1907	2,385,837,000	393,860,000	134,570,000	.....	4,213,533,000
1912	2,403,281,000	392,763,000	134,778,000	.....	4,499,543,000
1913	2,340,039,000	368,260,000	126,221,000	.....	4,434,832,000
United Kingdom (annual average):					
1890–1894	1,489,729,920	86,559,424	708,283,072	94,437,952	629,201,664
1895–1899	1,411,862,144	82,034,624	669,596,032	89,279,232	669,962,496
1900–1904	1,496,470,080	86,950,528	692,449,856	92,326,976	623,658,112
1905–1907	1,566,874,027	90,967,147	643,747,960	85,832,320	590,087,680
United States:					
1900[1]	7,609,700,000	758,030,000	586,956,000	.....	8,028,960,000
1909[1]	8,138,179,626	684,177,480	603,712,659	.....	8,198,585,472

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AS A PERCENTAGE OF STOCK ON HAND.

Country and year.	Slaughter of cattle, of total stock of cattle.		Slaughter of cattle, of stock of cows.		Slaughter of calves, of stock of cows.	Slaughter of sheep, including lambs.		Slaughter of swine.	
	Including calves.	Not including calves.	Including calves.	Not including calves.		Of total stock of sheep.	Of stock of ewes.	Of total stock of swine.	Of stock of swine over 3½ months old.
Germany:	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
1904	40.3	17.7	74.5	32.7	41.8	36.6	.....	111.0	.....
1907	39.3	17.6	73.9	33.2	40.7	36.0	65.6	101.5	.....
1912	40.4	18.4	.....	.....	.....	47.9	.....	109.5	.....
1913	37.1	17.2	.....	.....	.....	47.3	.....	92.5	.....
United Kingdom:									
1898–1902 (average)	26.6	18.6	.....	.....	.....	37.9	.....	121.3	.....
United States:									
1900 (June 1)	28.1	19.5	66.4	46.1	20.3	23.3	44.9	79.8	.....
1910 (June 1, estimate)	30.9	20.9	.....	.....	.....	23.4	.....	76.9	.....
1909 (Apr. 15)	32.7	22.2	61.9	42.0	20.0	28.1	46.1	91.5	151.5

MEAT SLAUGHTERED PER HEAD OF STOCK OF ANIMALS ON HAND.

Country and year.	Beef per head of total stock of cattle.		Beef, per head of stock of cows.		Veal per head of stock of cows.	Mutton, per head of total stock of sheep.			Pork, per head.	
	Including veal.	Not including veal.	Including veal.	Not including veal.		Including lamb.	Not including lamb.	Including lamb per head of total stock of ewes.	Of total stock of swine.	Of stock of swine over 3½ months old.
Germany:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1904	118	98	218	181	37	18	.....	.....	208	.....
1907	116	97	218	182	36	17	.....	32	190	.....
1912	119	100	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	205	.....
1913	112	94	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	173	.....
United Kingdom (annual average):										
1890–1894	134	126	370	348	21	22	19	.....	166	.....
1895–1899	128	120	352	332	20	22	19	.....	168	.....
1900–1904	131	123	361	342	21	23	20	.....	164	.....
1905–1907	134	127	367	346	21	22	19	.....	159	.....
United States:										
1900 (June 1)	112	101	265	239	26	10	.....	18	128	.....
1910 (June 1, est.)	124	114	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	118	.....
1910 (Apr. 15)	132	121	249	228	21	12	.....	19	141	233

[1] Including meat of net live exports.

TABLE 20.—*Consumption of meat and meat products in specified countries, total and per capita of the population.*

[Mostly dressed weight, except for United States where indicated.]

TOTAL CONSUMPTION.

Country.	Year.	Population.	Total beef, mutton, and pork.[1]	Total beef, including veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Pork.	Other meat (goat, horse, dog).
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	1899	4,400,000	616,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	1890	41,244,811	2,639,667,904	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	1902	3,839,000	1,008,121,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1902	6,839,596	478,771,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	1910	7,023,000	962,151,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	1906	1,989,000	246,636,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1902	2,491,000	189,316,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	1904	39,190,000	3,096,010,000	1,685,170,000	352,710,000	1,058,130,000	39,190,000
Germany	1913	66,981,000	7,399,247,000	2,554,721,000	128,068,000	4,716,458,000	123,934,000
Greece	1899	2,487,000	169,116,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	1901	32,965,504	1,532,895,936	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands[2]	1902	5,347,000	374,290,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	1902	807,929	171,684,912	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway[3]	1902	2,281,000	141,422,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland (Russian)	1899	9,840,000	610,080,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	1899	5,394,000	237,336,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia (except Poland)	1899	120,475,000	6,023,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1890	17,736,000	869,064,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1902	5,198,752	322,322,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	1899	3,263,000	244,725,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	1906	43,360,331	5,174,397,760	2,643,544,960	1,139,335,680	1,348,625,600	.....
United States:							
Dressed	1909	90,556,521	15,450,105,757	[4] 7,651,679,626	602,112,659	7,196,313,472	11,707,673
Dressed and extra edible parts	1909	90,556,521	18,212,127,048	[5] 9,050,015,077	632,382,223	8,529,729,748	12,294,684
Total	.....	513,709,444	[6] 47,957,111,013	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Relatively small quantities of goat, horse, dog, and other meat are possibly included for some countries.
[2] Belgium, 1902, adopted.
[3] Sweden, 1902, adopted.
[4] Includes beef, 6,967,502,146 pounds, and veal, 684,177,480 pounds.
[5] Includes beef, 8,302,687,364 pounds, and veal, 747,327,713 pounds.
[6] Dressed weight.

NOTE.—For Germany and the United Kingdom the figures are a correct copy of the original and no attempt has been made to correct arithmetical inconsistencies.

TABLE 20.—*Consumption of meat and meat products in specified countries, total and per capita of the population*—Continued.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION ADOPTED.

Country.	Year.	Total beef, mutton, and pork.	Total beef, including veal.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Pork.	Other meat.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	1899	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	1890	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	1902	262.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1902	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	1900	109	54	.....	.....	11	44	.....
	1910	137	61	.....	.....	9	67	.....
Cuba	1906	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1902	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	1892	77	42	.....	.....	9	26	1
	1904	79	43	.....	.....	9	27	1
Germany	1894	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1902	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1904	112.7	40.5	.....	.....	2.4	69.8	1.7
	1905	116.7	42.9	.....	.....	2.5	65.3	2.0
	1906	109.7	42.4	.....	.....	2.3	65.0	1.9
	1907	114.8	40.8	.....	.....	2.2	71.8	1.8
	1908	115.6	42.0	.....	.....	2.2	71.4	1.8
	1909	114.7	45.0	.....	.....	2.3	67.4	1.9
	1910	110.8	42.6	.....	.....	2.2	66.0	1.8
	1911	115.9	40.5	.....	.....	2.0	73.4	1.8
	1912	113.7	39.5	.....	.....	2.0	72.2	2.0
	1913	111.8	38.6	.....	.....	1.9	71.3	1.9
Greece	1899	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	1901	46.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands[1]	1902	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	1902	212.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway[2]	1902	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland (Russian)	1899	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	1899	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia (except Poland)	1899	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1890	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1902	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	1899	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom (annual average):								
1890–91 to 1894–95	1893	112	56	.....	.....	25	31	.....
1895–96 to 1899–1900	1898	120	55	.....	.....	27	38	.....
1900–1901 to 1904–5	1903	121	58	.....	.....	27	36	.....
1905–6 to 1907–8	1906	119	60	.....	.....	26	33	.....
United States:								
Dressed	1900	181.5	89.2	79.2	10.0	7.7	84.6	.....
	1909	170.6	84.5	76.9	7.6	6.6	79.5	.1
Dressed and extra edible parts	1900	215.9	106.7	96.0	10.7	8.1	101.1	.....
	1909	201.1	99.9	91.7	8.2	7.0	94.2	.1
Total dressed, all countries, latest year	.....	93.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Belgium, 1902, adopted.

[2] Sweden, 1902, adopted.

TABLE 20.—*Consumption of meat and meat products in specified countries, total and per capita of the population*—Continued.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, BY AUTHORITIES, IN DETAIL.

Country.	Authorities in footnotes.							Royal Statistical Society, 1902.[1]	Ostertag [2] for 1890.[1]	Mulhall, published in 1899.[1]
	Total beef, mutton, and pork.[1]	Total beef, including veal.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton, including lamb.	Pork.	Other meat.			
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Argentina										140
Austria-Hungary									64	
Australia								262.6	246	[3] 208
Belgium								70		
Belgium and the Netherlands									69	
Canada										129
1900 [4]	109	54			11	44				
1910 [4]	137	61			9	67				
Cuba	[5] 124									
Denmark								76		
France								80	74	75
1892 [6]	77	42			9	26	1			
1904 [7]	79	43			9	27	1			
Germany	[8] 88							99	70	{ [9] 74 / [9] 66
1904 [10]	112.7	40.5			2.4	69.8	1.7			
1905 [10]	110.7	42.9			2.5	65.3	2.0			
1906 [10]	109.7	42.4			2.3	65.0	1.9			
1907 [10]	114.8	40.8			2.2	71.8	1.8			
1908 [10]	115.6	42.0			2.2	71.4	1.8			
1909 [10]	114.7	45.0			2.3	67.4	1.9			
1910 [10]	110.8	42.6			2.2	66.0	1.8			
1911 [10]	115.9	40.5			2.0	73.4	1.8			
1912 [10]	113.7	39.5			2.0	72.2	2.0			
1913 [10]	111.8	38.6			1.9	71.3	1.9			
Great Britain									105	[11] 115
Greece										68
Italy	[12] 46.5								23	27
Netherlands										48
New Zealand								212.5		
Poland (Russia)										62
Portugal										44
Russia (except Poland)									48	[13] 50
Spain									49	
Sweden								62		
Sweden and Norway									87	74
Switzerland										75
United Kingdom										{ [14] 108 / [15] 93
Annual average [16]—										
1890–91 to 1894–95	112	56			25	31				
1895–96 to 1899–1900	120	55			27	38				
1900–1901 to 1904–5	121	58			27	36				
1905–6 to 1907–8	119	60			26	33				
United States								[17] 150	120	121
Dressed—										
1900 [18]	181.5	89.2	79.2	10.0	7.7	84.6				
1909 [19]	170.6	84.5	76.9	7.6	6.6	79.5	.1			
Dressed and extra edible parts—										
1900 [18]	215.9	106.7	96.0	10.7	8.1	101.1				
1909 [19]	201.1	99.9	91.7	8.2	7.0	94.2	.1			

[1] Relatively small quantities of goat, horse, dog, and other meat are possibly included for some countries.
[2] Quoted by Ostertag as the estimates of the "Statistisches Amt" in England for 1890. Handbook of Meat Inspection, p. 3.
[3] Including New Zealand.
[4] Census and Statistics Office.
[5] Bureau of Crop Estimates, for 1906.
[6] Decennial inquiry.
[7] R. H. Rew.
[8] Lichtenfeld for 1894.
[9] For 1883.
[10] Inspection records and official estimates.
[11] For 1895.
[12] For 1901. Official investigation.
[13] Excluding Poland.
[14] For 1895.
[15] For 1875.
[16] R. H. Hooker.
[17] For 1885. Stated to be on authority of U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[18] Bureau of Crop Estimates.
[19] Census of 1910.

TABLE 20.—*Consumption of meat and meat products in specified countries, total and per capita of the population*—Continued.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Average.	Total.			Beef.			Mutton.			Pork.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1890–91 to 1894–95	74	38	112	39	17	56	19	6	25	16	15	31
1895–96 to 1899–1900	68	52	120	35	20	55	16	11	27	17	21	38
1900–1901 to 1904–5	67	54	121	36	22	58	16	11	27	15	21	36
1905–6 to 1907–8 (3 years)	64	55	119	36	24	60	15	11	26	13	20	33

TABLE 21.—*Percentage of beef, mutton, and pork consumption imported.*

GERMANY.

Year.	Total beef, mutton, and pork.			Beef.		
	Consumption.	Net imports.		Consumption.	Net imports.	
		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
1904	6,700,794,000	367,248,000	5.5	2,405,854,000	143,842,000	6.0
1905	6,713,312,000	478,001,000	7.1	2,602,961,000	167,106,000	6.4
1906	6,703,542,000	521,337,000	7.8	2,591,079,000	190,700,000	7.4
1907	7,119,027,000	406,879,000	5.7	2,531,731,000	164,169,000	6.5
1908	7,267,453,000	379,478,000	5.2	2,642,648,000	124,816,000	4.7
1909	7,311,308,000	374,579,000	5.1	2,870,186,000	138,240,000	4.8
1910	7,194,189,000	309,845,000	4.3	2,763,094,000	165,254,000	6.0
1911	7,577,540,000	397,352,000	5.2	2,649,064,000	173,038,000	6.5
1912	7,522,083,000	506,097,000	6.7	2,612,977,000	227,781,000	8.7
1913	7,399,247,000	519,771,000	7.0	2,554,721,000	232,767,000	9.1

Year.	Mutton.			Pork.		
	Consumption.	Net imports.		Consumption.	Net imports.	
		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
1904	140,540,000	141,000	0.1	4,154,400,000	223,265,000	5.4
1905	148,916,000	410,000	.3	3,961,435,000	310,485,000	7.8
1906	140,426,000	572,000	.4	3,972,037,000	330,065,000	8.3
1907	134,992,000	536,000	.4	4,452,304,000	242,171,000	5.4
1908	139,422,000	364,000	.3	4,485,383,000	254,298,000	5.7
1909	149,137,000	545,000	.4	4,291,985,000	235,794,000	5.5
1910	143,263,000	616,000	.4	4,287,832,000	143,975,000	3.4
1911	133,750,000	488,000	.4	4,794,726,000	223,826,000	4.7
1912	135,409,000	717,000	.5	4,773,697,000	277,599,000	5.8
1913	128,068,000	1,933,000	1.5	4,716,458,000	285,071,000	6.0

TABLE 21.—*Percentage of beef, mutton, and pork consumption imported*—Continued.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Total beef, mutton, and pork.			Beef.		
	Consumption.	Net imports.		Consumption.	Net imports.	
		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
1890–91	3,994,474,400	1,457,710,240	36.5	1,899,226,560	706,610,240	37.2
1891–92	4,448,922,240	1,447,803,840	32.5	2,150,982,400	715,624,000	33.3
1892–93	4,380,277,440	1,382,091,200	31.6	2,307,696,160	635,876,640	27.6
1893–94	4,305,501,760	1,395,056,320	32.4	2,285,429,440	597,665,600	26.2
1894–95	4,277,960,960	1,588,401,920	37.1	2,092,753,600	631,662,080	30.2
1895–96	4,457,069,120	1,800,292,480	40.4	2,088,898,560	727,186,880	34.8
1896–97	4,817,397,760	1,934,181,760	40.1	2,224,685,120	794,451,840	35.7
1897–98	4,841,609,920	2,198,448,000	45.4	2,274,870,080	875,250,880	38.5
1898–99	4,827,441,920	2,172,511,040	45.0	2,201,386,880	807,168,320	36.7
1899–1900	5,188,845,760	2,269,827,840	43.7	2,355,792,320	882,261,320	37.5
1900–1901	5,167,323,840	2,344,814,080	45.4	2,431,304,960	932,171,520	38.3
1901–2	5,114,249,280	2,294,667,200	44.9	2,459,338,560	897,612,800	36.5
1902–3	4,837,665,280	2,099,480,320	43.4	2,299,386,880	808,467,520	35.2
1903–4	5,095,881,280	2,306,586,240	45.3	2,401,519,680	971,004,160	40.4
1904–5	5,221,686,400	2,328,368,000	44.6	2,485,611,520	985,555,200	39.7
1905–6	5,231,925,440	2,446,404,800	46.8	2,643,907,840	1,099,094,080	41.6
1906–7	5,174,397,760	2,392,848,640	46.2	2,643,544,960	1,043,008,960	39.5
1907–8	5,247,242,560	2,412,184,320	46.0	2,558,666,880	1,003,394,560	39.2

Year.	Mutton.			Pork.		
	Consumption.	Net imports.		Consumption.	Net imports.	
		Amount.	Per centage of consumption.		Amount.	Percentage of consumption.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
1890–91	830,185,440	210,767,200	25.4	1,323,409,920	598,680,320	45.2
1891–92	929,093,760	206,203,200	22.2	1,401,290,240	558,420,800	39.9
1892–93	1,017,982,560	226,944,480	22.3	1,086,507,520	551,178,880	50.7
1893–94	989,387,840	240,820,160	24.3	1,035,890,240	561,776,320	54.2
1894–95	1,001,936,320	342,435,520	34.2	1,185,658,880	616,692,160	52.0
1895–96	1,012,018,560	411,449,920	40.7	1,360,085,440	665,589,120	48.9
1896–97	1,058,733,760	371,978,880	35.1	1,548,982,400	782,754,560	50.5
1897–98	1,079,055,040	429,197,440	39.8	1,485,153,600	891,468,480	60.0
1898–99	1,095,521,280	424,798,080	38.8	1,550,507,840	960,518,720	61.9
1899–1900	1,169,846,720	429,770,880	36.7	1,660,003,520	954,589,440	57.5
1900–1901	1,135,102,080	436,394,560	38.4	1,575,654,080	950,985,280	60.4
1901–2	1,133,536,320	414,245,440	36.5	1,484,304,640	945,739,200	63.7
1902–3	1,144,093,440	458,071,040	40.0	1,345,818,880	784,575,680	58.3
1903–4	1,137,297,280	444,200,960	39.1	1,490,605,760	824,922,560	55.3
1904–5	1,104,797,120	439,664,960	39.8	1,569,928,640	841,798,720	53.6
1905–6	1,111,667,200	449,659,840	40.4	1,418,036,480	839,336,960	59.2
1906–7	1,139,335,680	501,282,880	44.0	1,348,625,600	805,665,280	59.7
1907–8	1,129,853,760	498,671,040	44.1	1,506,554,560	857,951,360	56.9

TABLE 22.—*Average live and dressed weight of beeves, calves, sheep and lambs, and swine in the United States, 1899, 1904, and 1909.*

[Report on Slaughtering and Meat Packing, Census of 1910, Vol. X, p. 343.]

Description.	1899	1904	1909	Description.	1899	1904	1909
Beeves:				Sheep and lambs:			
Liveweight..pounds..	1,069	1,047	1,019	Live weight..pounds..	84	86	81
Dressed weight..do....	583	569	543	Dressed weight..do....	43	43	41
Dressed as a percentage of live weight, per cent.....	54.5	54.3	53.3	Dressed as a percentage of live weight, per cent.....	51.2	50.0	50.6
Calves:				Swine:			
Live weight..pounds..	141	167	168	Live weight..pounds..	218	213	202
Dressed weight..do....	90	103	105	Dressed weight..do....	170	163	154
Dressed as a percentage of live weight, per cent.....	63.8	61.7	62.5	Dressed as a percentage of live weight, per cent.....	78.0	76.5	76.2

TABLE 23.—*Average dressed weight of cattle, sheep, and swine in specified countries.*

[All weights are in pounds.]

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine (pork).
	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	
ARGENTINA.					
Frozen and chilled, exported:					
1906	689	.....	[1] 54	.....	.....
1907	697	.....	[1] 56	.....	.....
1908	681	.....	[1] 54	.....	.....
1909	731	.....	[1] 55	.....	.....
1910	758	.....	[1] 59	.....	.....
1911	750	.....	[1] 55	.....	.....
1912	745	.....	[1] 53	.....	.....
1913	767	.....	[1] 65	.....	.....
Buenos Aires city supply (from cold storage):					
1906	593	.....	[1] 37	.....	.....
1907	605	.....	[1] 39	.....	.....
1908	590	.....	[1] 39	.....	.....
1910	584	.....	[1] 39	.....	.....
1911	584	.....	[1] 39	.....	.....
1912	598	.....	[1] 45	.....	.....
AUSTRALIA.					
Queensland (slaughter record):					
1903	577	60	46	.....	82
1904	655	58	50	.....	84
1905	662	62	48	.....	77
1906	661	62	48	.....	79
1907	630	58	45	.....	80
1908	616	58	44	.....	85
1909	609	62	41	.....	83
1910	626	66	43	.....	85
1911	599	69	43	.....	98
1912	580	76	44	.....	84
South Australia (depot):					
1901–2	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
1902–3	.....	.....	.....	32	.....

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine (pork).
	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	
AUSTRALIA—Continued.					
South Australia (depot)—Con.					
1903–4	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
1904–5	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
1905–6	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
1906–7	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
1907–8	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
1908–9	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
1909–10	.....	.....	.....	34	.....

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep (mutton and lamb).	Swine (pork).
	Beef.			Veal.		
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.			
FRANCE (PARIS.)						
1900	692	855	551	165	42	185
1901	674	866	551	159	42	192
1902	670	853	560	165	44	192
1903	750	877	617	172	44	192
1904	745	900	683	163	44	185
1905	900	983	814	172	44	198
1906	842	886	763	194	53	225
1907	886	984	756	196	51	216
1908	891	970	798	198	55	227
1909	919	983	833	216	66	247
1910	922	1,041	811	214	57	251
1911	847	983	714	205	46	254
1912	807	900	661	198	46	242

[1] Mutton and lamb.

TABLE 23.—*Average dressed weight of cattle, sheep, and swine in specified countries*—Continued.

[All weights are in pounds.]

Year.	Cattle.				Sheep (mutton and lamb).	Swine (pork).
	Beef.			Veal.		
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.			
GERMANY (PRUSSIA).						
1906	730	675	540	88	48	198
In slaughterhouses.						
1911	699	661	538	95	50	201 [1] 226
Out of slaughterhouses.						
1911	656	605	508	78	.....	193

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine (pork).
	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and lamb.	Lamb.	
JAPAN.					
1897	453	.....	.....	.....	152
1898	458	.....	.....	.....	159
1899	451	.....	.....	.....	145
1900	440	.....	.....	.....	137
1901	347	.....	.....	.....	115
1902	342	.....	.....	.....	169
1903	352	.....	.....	.....	117
1904	345	.....	.....	.....	136
1905	351	.....	.....	.....	155
1906	350	.....	.....	.....	174
1907	366	.....	.....	.....	186
1908	352	.....	.....	.....	167
1909	356	.....	.....	.....	173
1910	438	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	391	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW ZEALAND.					
General average	800	.....	60	36	.....
UNITED STATES.					
Census, slaughtering and meat packing:					
1899	583	90	43	.....	170
1904	569	103	43	.....	163
1909	543	105	41	.....	154

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine (pork).
	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and lamb.	Lamb.	
UNITED STATES—Continued.					
Price Current-Grain Reporter, "In the West," year ending Mar. 1:					
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
URUGUAY.					
1905	558	.....	50	.....	.....
1906	574	.....	51	.....	.....
1907	577	.....	54	.....	.....
1908	580	.....	49	.....	.....
1909	559	.....	49	.....	.....
1910	558	.....	51	.....	.....

[1] Home.

TABLE 24.—*Losses of cattle, sheep, and swine in the United States from disease and exposure.*

[From reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

Year ending Mar. 31—	Cattle.				Sheep.				Lambs, losses from disease and exposure per 1,000 head.	Swine, losses from disease.	
	Per 1,000 head.		Number lost.		Per 1,000 head.		Number lost.			Per 1,000 head.	Number.
	From disease.	From exposure.	From disease.	From exposure.	From disease.	From exposure.	From disease.	From exposure.			
1884	[1] 42.6	.....	[1] 1,788,798	.....	[1] 80.0	.....	[1] 4,288,664	.....	.....	85.5	3,779,652
1885	[1] 41.9	.....	[1] 1,835,139	.....	[1] 78.0	.....	[1] 3,905,253	.....	.....	91.0	4,108,062
1886	[1] 36.5	.....	[1] 1,621,737	.....	[1] 70.0	.....	[1] 3,319,746	.....	.....	127.8	5,892,477
1887	[1] 44.0	.....	[1] 2,086,933	.....	[1] 70.0	.....	[1] 3,119,297	.....	.....	133.8	5,857,555
1888	[1] 29.4	.....	[1] 1,423,475	.....	[1] 46.0	.....	[1] 1,998,737	.....	.....	77.5	3,372,074
1889	[1] 24.0	.....	[1] 1,210,215	.....	[1] 38.0	.....	[1] 1,623,536	.....	.....	61.7	3,105,513
1890	13.0	23.0	722,981	1,204,041	24.0	51.0	1,069,397	2,239,879	.....	76.1	3,925,691
1891	14.3	15.3	754,022	807,751	23.0	17.0	993,847	723,029	.....	83.7	4,237,407
1892	12.8	13.0	693,784	703,668	19.0	14.0	812,758	648,654	.....	54.4	2,850,596
1893	16.6	17.3	872,007	905,621	24.0	20.0	1,126,898	944,305	.....	63.1	2,909,871
1894	19.0	12.5	1,007,946	665,776	20.0	15.0	900,758	645,265	.....	48.6	2,195,877
1895	21.4	20.7	1,089,354	1,053,362	26.0	29.0	1,131,978	1,212,698	.....	92.3	4,074,799
1896	19.3	11.3	932,637	544,805	27.0	21.0	1,047,210	787,169	.....	127.0	5,440,168
1897	19.4	16.0	895,146	747,420	23.0	32.0	858,862	1,175,494	.....	144.0	5,846,008
1898	19.7	13.0	888,194	585,932	26.0	27.0	977,282	1,007,764	.....	92.8	3,691,357
1899	20.3	22.1	893,906	971,270	21.0	35.0	837,909	1,371,047	.....	82.1	3,173,862
1900	19.9	13.7	875,610	601,719	20.0	18.0	852,943	762,304	.....	64.4	2,389,203
1901	22.3	11.5	1,390,507	713,730	24.0	22.0	1,438,393	1,309,692	.....	74.7	4,254,090
1902	21.3	18.2	1,310,102	1,119,416	25.0	31.6	1,524,601	1,962,386	.....	51.5	2,507,726
1903	23.9	23.7	1,475,394	1,460,924	28.0	53.6	1,779,856	3,426,202	.....	58.2	2,732,746
1904	23.6	20.2	1,442,969	1,233,494	26.0	37.7	1,340,980	1,948,588	.....	57.9	2,721,091
1905	20.6	23.3	1,260,059	1,426,968	24.6	30.8	1,109,554	1,389,213	.....	50.8	2,401,796
1906	20.1	14.9	1,347,170	999,825	22.2	37.0	1,124,286	1,873,901	.....	51.1	2,661,210
1907	19.9	13.7	1,446,467	992,196	25.6	35.4	1,360,549	1,882,220	.....	48.9	2,681,166
1908	18.9	12.0	1,347,929	854,634	22.5	22.9	1,227,886	1,250,111	.....	52.4	2,940,350
1909	19.2	14.8	1,367,671	1,051,605	26.6	28.3	1,493,020	1,588,128	.....	51.0	2,761,358
1910	21.0	17.6	1,299,532	1,086,012	27.7	41.1	1,454,689	2,158,097	.....	45.1	2,623,902
1911	19.7	13.3	1,193,720	802,432	25.4	23.0	1,361,718	1,234,160	.....	44.8	2,937,863
1912	21.6	21.5	1,251,551	1,246,030	26.6	46.6	1,393,823	2,440,879	81.0	89.2	5,834,456
1913	20.5	14.1	1,158,586	798,265	24.6	25.1	1,268,140	1,290,935	56.5	110.1	6,738,283
1914	19.8	10.9	1,123,316	614,071	21.7	21.0	1,079,924	1,044,480	49.0	118.9	7,004,756

[1] Losses from all causes.

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries.*

ARGENTINA.

[All prices are in cents per pound except where dollars per head are mentioned.]

Market and year.	Mestizo steers.		Cows.		Sheep.		
	Special freezing.	Good.	Fat mestizas.	Fat criollas.	Wethers, fat frigorifico (Lincoln).	Ewes, Lincoln, fat.	Lambs, special frigorificos.
Buenos Aires:	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
1903	$38.60	$31.20	$21.22	$15.98	$4.46	$2.98	.....
1904	33.45	28.68	19.06	17.24	4.10	2.99	$2.97
1905	36.20	32.15	23.42	18.14	4.24	3.60	3.17
1906	40.57	37.33	27.36	20.54	4.57	4.10	3.08
1907	42.26	38.52	27.44	20.96	4.31	3.99	3.32
1908	43.49	38.57	27.82	19.96	3.71	3.36	2.98
1909	49.10	42.49	26.82	19.84	3.65	3.50	2.69
1910	52.28	45.43	24.20	17.96	3.85	3.98	3.19
1911	54.28	46.98	24.85	18.89	4.07	4.13	3.51
1912	53.41	46.73	31.19	24.45	5.00	4.71	4.65
1913	68.20	58.75	46.28	34.41	5.73	5.87	5.11
1913.							
January	58.15	49.03	35.44	28.65	4.73	4.88	4.35
February	57.30	49.87	35.55	28.65	5.23	4.88	4.54
March	59.96	52.80	39.79	32.90	5.97	5.52	5.04
April	67.91	59.43	44.57	35.02	5.78	5.73	5.49
May	72.58	61.97	44.57	35.44	5.86	5.98	5.48
June	69.51	61.81	44.57	36.08	5.60	6.15	5.31
July	70.57	62.08	56.24	36.08	5.86	6.21	5.39
August	71.31	62.40	55.18	36.08	6.05	6.26	5.41
September	71.10	61.55	55.18	36.08	6.02	6.26	5.41
October	72.80	62.40	50.51	36.08	6.15	6.75	5.43
November	74.55	62.08	49.08	36.08	5.97	6.15	5.31
December	72.16	59.43	44.57	36.08	5.52	5.52	4.16

Market and year.	Monthly mean for year.	Prices of beef carcasses delivered to retail dealers (cents per pound).											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Buenos Aires:													
1911	4.02	3.85	3.75	3.65	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.75	4.35	4.55	4.55	4.25	4.25
1912	5.38	4.95	5.20	5.30	5.00	4.90	4.80	5.30	6.05	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.75
1913	7.04	6.05	6.55	7.15	7.15	7.30	7.25	6.95	7.25	7.15	6.95	7.40	7.30

Market and year.	Steers (fat mestizos).	Cows (fat mestizas).	Wethers (good to superior Lincolns and Rambouillets).	Ewes (good to superior Lincolns and Rambouillets).	Market and year.	Steers (fat mestizos).	Cows (fat mestizas).	Wethers (good to superior Lincolns and Rambouillets).	Ewes (good to superior Lincolns and Rambouillets).
Buenos Aires:	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	Buenos Aires—Continued.	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
1904	$26.03	$21.51	$3.75	$2.79	1913.				
1905	27.09	22.32	3.73	2.92	March	$47.75	$44.57	$5.15	$4.78
1908	36.40	30.00	3.16	2.32	April	47.75	47.75	5.15	4.78
1909	38.34	28.62	3.42	3.02	May	46.69	48.81	5.41	5.31
1910	36.54	28.88	3.52	3.28	June	43.51	45.63	5.68	5.94
1911	31.89	29.61	3.91	3.73	July	59.72	50.64	5.98	5.18
1912	35.53	33.78	4.62	4.36	August	59.00	48.47	5.86	4.67
1913	52.34	47.62	5.48	5.04	September	60.91	49.71	6.03	5.52
1913.					October	60.15	51.74	6.15	5.69
January	39.26	39.26	5.36	4.88	November	60.57	51.83	5.05	4.63
February	42.45	41.39	5.15	4.78	December	60.27	51.66	4.75	4.33

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

AUSTRALIA.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.	Market and year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
Melbourne:						Melbourne—Con.					
1890	4.51	5.83	4.31	1.93	10.65	1902	7.57	4.82	6.08	2.06	11.91
1891	4.05	4.06	3.80	1.75	10.14	1903	6.92	4.82	6.34	2.40	12.93
1892	4.22	4.06	3.80	1.60	9.63	1904	5.67	5.83	7.60	2.71	10.90
1893	3.88	3.55	3.55	1.43	8.36						
1894	3.18	3.04	3.04	1.35	6.59	1905	5.22	4.31	6.08	2.51	8.36
						1906	5.27	4.31	4.82	2.26	8.62
1895	3.31	3.04	2.79	1.36	6.08	1907	6.40	4.31	5.58	2.23	10.14
1896	4.27	3.04	3.04	1.35	7.35	1908	6.89	4.82	5.32	2.24	11.41
1897	5.02	4.06	5.07	1.72	8.87						
1898	5.53	4.31	4.31	1.89	10.14	1909	5.60	4.06	4.06	2.02	12.17
1899	4.66	4.56	3.80	1.82	9.89	1910	4.82	4.06	4.06	1.95	10.65
						1911	4.58	4.06	4.31	2.16	8.87
1900	5.29	5.07	5.58	2.14	8.11	1912	6.13	4.82	6.59	2.43	9.38
1901	6.79	5.32	5.83	2.29	9.63						

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Cattle.				Swine.	Market and year.	Cattle.				Swine.
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.	Calves.			Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.	Calves.	
Budapest:						Budapest—Con.					
1906	6.81	6.45	6.17	.....	10.41	1913.					
1907	6.63	6.31	6.03	5.99	11.69	March	7.55	6.54	6.86	9.58	13.44
1908	6.08	5.16	4.60	7.64	11.42	April	7.46	6.72	6.91	9.67	13.35
1909	6.17	5.34	5.52	7.09	12.25						
						May	7.92	6.95	7.18	10.13	12.98
1910	6.72	6.77	6.26	9.02	14.09	June	7.83	7.18	7.27	9.94	11.97
1911	7.50	7.37	6.91	10.17	15.47	July	7.83	7.00	7.18	8.56	12.71
1912	7.68	7.40	7.07	.....	14.21	August	7.64	6.81	7.18	9.39	12.89
1913	7.57	6.75	6.88	9.92	12.58						
						September	7.37	6.63	6.63	10.41	12.71
1913.						October	7.46	6.45	6.63	11.23	12.25
January	7.60	7.00	6.91	.....	12.34	November	7.41	6.45	6.35	10.04	11.88
February	7.64	7.00	7.00	9.58	12.89	December	7.18	6.26	6.45	10.59	11.51

Market and year.	Live weight.				Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.	Lambs.			
Prague (except for veal, mutton, and pork, 1912–1914, at Salzburg):							
				Per head.			
1906	8.20	.....	.....	$2.44	.....	.....	.....
1907	6.63	5.98	5.80	2.33	12.34	9.94	11.97
1908	5.89	5.34	5.62	.....	12.89	9.02	12.15
1909	6.54	5.71	5.52	.....	12.71	11.05	13.26
1910	7.18	7.37	6.81	.....	14.36	10.50	13.63
1911	8.47	8.47	7.18	.....	14.18	10.50	12.89
1912	8.88	8.58	7.44	2.31	13.72	10.14	14.70
1913	8.46	7.47	6.82	2.15	13.19	9.77	15.27
1913.							
January	8.75	7.83	7.00	3.04	13.26	9.58	13.81
February	8.93	7.74	7.09	2.44	12.52	9.58	13.81
March	8.10	7.83	6.91	2.33	15.10	9.76	15.47
April	8.38	8.01	7.27	2.13	13.08	9.76	15.29
May	8.66	8.20	7.37	1.62	13.26	9.94	16.02
June	8.10	7.64	7.09	2.23	13.26	9.94	16.21
July	8.66	7.74	6.81	2.03	13.63	10.31	16.30
August	8.56	7.46	7.00	2.03	13.77	10.50	16.21
September	8.10	7.00	6.45	2.03	13.36	9.94	16.30
October	8.20	7.09	6.68	2.03	13.08	9.21	15.65
November	8.38	6.49	6.26	1.73	11.97	8.93	14.00
December	8.66	6.68	5.98	.....	11.97	.....	14.18

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Continued.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Cattle.				Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.		Veal.	Pork.
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.	Calves.			Fore quarters.	Hind quarters.		
Vienna:										
1906	7.32	6.81	6.08	10.31	5.52	10.59	11.14	13.08	11.79	13.17
1907	7.14	6.45	6.08	9.76	7.09	9.58	9.39	11.79	11.79	12.34
1908	6.54	5.80	5.52	9.12	6.54	9.94	8.84	11.33	10.87	12.98
1909	6.91	6.17	5.80	10.13	7.09	11.23	9.30	11.42	11.88	13.81
1910	7.46	8.01	7.55	11.79	7.92	12.52	13.08	15.65	14.73	15.65
1911	8.29	8.66	8.33	12.25	8.66	11.23	8.84	16.21	14.27	17.68
1912	9.82	8.75	8.47	12.02	6.02	11.24	14.92	16.48	16.85	16.02
1913	9.76	8.20	8.20	11.15	6.00	11.05	14.56	16.27	16.67	15.37
1913.										
January	10.17	8.35	8.33	9.87	6.15	10.56	14.92	16.85	16.76	14.92
February	10.30	8.48	8.34	11.00	6.48	11.01	14.82	16.94	17.03	15.10
March	10.01	8.25	8.36	11.26	6.22	11.56	14.82	16.57	17.03	15.84
April	9.97	8.57	8.52	12.20	6.49	11.56	14.92	16.57	17.68	15.29
May	9.64	8.58	8.48	12.87	6.53	11.54	14.73	16.48	17.68	16.76
June	9.68	8.57	8.34	11.19	6.40	11.07	14.73	16.39	16.30	15.84
July	9.53	8.23	8.23	10.32	6.41	11.35	14.46	16.02	15.38	15.65
August	9.73	8.20	8.22	11.23	6.18	11.46	14.55	15.93	16.67	15.93
September	9.73	8.03	8.13	11.50	5.50	11.03	14.55	16.02	17.22	15.38
October	9.68	8.11	8.17	11.43	5.61	10.74	14.46	16.11	16.21	14.64
November	9.41	7.61	7.70	10.99	5.09	10.29	14.09	15.75	15.93	14.27
December	9.26	7.47	7.57	9.98	5.00	10.43	13.72	15.65	16.11	14.82

BELGIUM.

[Cents per pound.]

Year.	Ghent.					Liege.				
	Oxen.	Cows and heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Oxen.	Cows and heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Live animals:										
1890	7.44	7.18	9.89	7.44	7.53	7.88	6.57	8.75	7.00	7.88
1891	7.35	6.74	9.89	7.79	7.53	7.44	6.57	8.75	5.25	7.88
1892	6.92	6.92	9.54	7.70	8.49	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.81	7.88
1893	6.48	6.48	9.54	7.00	7.88	7.00	6.57	6.57	4.38	8.32
1894	7.00	6.74	9.45	6.30	7.53	7.44	7.00	8.32	7.00	8.75
1895	7.35	6.92	9.98	6.65	6.74	7.44	6.83	7.88	5.25	7.00
1896	6.22	5.78	9.37	6.04	5.87	6.57	5.69	7.44	5.69	6.13
1897	5.95	5.60	9.37	5.69	7.35	7.00	5.25	5.25	6.13	8.32
1898	5.95	5.52	9.37	5.69	7.44	6.13	5.25	4.81	5.25	7.88
1899	6.22	5.60	9.80	6.04	6.83	6.13	5.25	5.69	5.25	7.88
1900	6.57	6.13	9.89	6.04	7.09	7.44	6.13	5.69	6.13	7.88
1901	6.48	6.04	10.24	6.13	8.49	6.57	6.13	5.25	5.25	9.63
1902	6.74	6.39	10.33	6.22	8.67	7.44	6.57	6.57	6.13	9.63
1903	7.18	6.65	10.77	6.39	8.05	8.75	7.44	10.94	7.44	8.75
1904	6.57	5.78	10.42	6.22	7.18	7.00	6.13	10.94	7.88	8.32
1905	6.48	6.04	9.98	6.04	8.23	7.00	6.13	10.94	7.00	9.63
1906	7.88	7.09	11.38	6.92	10.24	7.88	7.00	7.88	7.88	10.51
1907	7.44	6.04	10.77	6.74	8.93	7.88	7.00	7.88	8.32	9.19
1908	7.09	6.57	10.51	6.39	8.14	8.32	7.44	8.75	7.88	8.75
1909	7.00	6.57	10.86	5.78	9.19	7.88	7.00	8.75	6.57	8.75
1910	8.32	8.32	12.43	6.83	10.86	7.44	5.69	10.51	7.00	9.63
1911	7.79	7.35	11.21	5.69	.....	8.32	7.88	10.51	7.44	10.51
1912	9.28	7.97	11.91	6.48	10.42	8.32	7.88	10.51	7.88	10.94

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

BELGIUM—Continued.

[Cents per pound.]

Year.	Ghent.					Liege.				
	Beef of—		Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Beef of—		Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
	Oxen.	Cows and heifers.				Oxen.	Cows and heifers.			
Meat:										
1890	15.76	14.97	18.12	15.58	14.09	15.76	13.13	13.13	14.01	11.38
1891	15.76	15.58	17.86	15.76	13.39	14.01	13.13	13.13	13.13	12.26
1892	15.23	14.44	16.98	15.50	15.23	13.13	13.13	11.38	12.26	12.26
1893	14.79	14.27	14.01	14.97	14.53	13.13	12.26	10.51	8.75	11.82
1894	15.58	15.23	17.07	15.93	14.71	14.01	12.69	14.88	14.01	12.69
1895	16.90	16.55	17.68	16.63	13.57	14.01	12.34	14.01	12.26	11.38
1896	15.67	15.15	16.81	16.28	11.03	13.13	11.38	13.13	13.13	10.51
1897	15.23	14.71	16.46	16.20	12.61	13.13	11.38	11.38	14.01	12.26
1898	14.44	14.01	16.37	15.67	12.43	12.26	11.38	11.38	12.26	11.82
1899	11.03	10.16	13.83	12.34	8.67	12.26	11.38	13.13	12.26	11.82
1900	11.73	11.29	13.66	11.99	9.02	14.01	12.69	15.76	13.13	12.69
1901	11.38	10.86	14.79	11.91	11.21	13.13	12.26	10.51	11.38	12.26
1902	11.91	11.47	14.36	11.99	11.38	14.88	13.13	13.13	13.13	12.26
1903	12.69	12.26	14.88	13.13	10.94	15.32	14.01	15.76	14.88	12.26
1904	11.82	10.94	15.32	12.69	10.07	14.44	14.01	16.63	15.76	12.69
1905	11.73	11.38	14.79	12.61	10.24	14.44	14.01	16.63	14.01	13.57
1906	13.57	12.61	17.51	13.57	12.17	15.32	14.88	15.76	15.76	14.88
1907	13.22	11.64	16.20	13.48	10.68	16.20	14.88	15.76	16.63	13.13
1908	12.78	12.34	16.28	13.13	10.07	15.76	14.88	16.63	15.76	12.26
1909	12.69	12.26	15.76	11.38	11.03	14.88	14.44	16.63	13.13	13.13
1910	14.09	14.01	20.05	13.66	12.61	15.76	13.13	16.63	14.01	14.01
1911	13.83	13.31	18.12	11.91	11.21	16.20	15.32	16.63	14.88	14.88
1912	15.58	14.27	21.19	14.09	9.98	16.20	15.32	16.63	15.76	15.76

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

CANADA.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Cattle, western prime, Winnipeg.	Butchers' cattle, choice steers, Toronto.	Sheep, export ewes, Toronto.	Hogs, choice selects, Toronto.	Beef, dressed, Toronto.	Veal, dressed, Toronto.	Mutton, dressed, Toronto.	Swine, dressed, Toronto.
Winnipeg or Toronto:								
1890	3.75	4.18	5.50	4.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	3.62	3.96	4.99	4.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	5.35	3.87	4.81	4.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	3.90	4.45	4.93	6.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	2.69	3.96	3.65	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	3.19	3.71	3.33	4.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	3.17	3.02	2.92	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	3.46	3.39	3.19	5.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	3.77	3.80	3.35	4.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	3.90	3.88	3.44	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	3.52	4.23	3.64	5.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	3.85	4.36	3.34	6.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	4.02	4.90	3.58	6.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	3.73	4.47	3.33	5.83	6.50	7.76	7.82	8.06
1904	3.71	4.50	3.45	5.09	6.59	7.57	8.36	7.19
1905	3.54	4.57	3.89	6.22	6.52	8.19	9.46	8.57
1906	3.83	4.52	4.63	6.81	6.77	9.08	10.68	9.66
1907	4.42	4.85	4.71	6.44	7.27	8.92	10.81	9.24
1908	4.06	4.95	4.22	5.95	7.81	8.90	10.52	8.88
1909	4.14	5.64	4.02	7.30	9.36	9.39	9.83	10.53
1910	4.96	6.15	4.74	8.48	11.42	10.14	9.06	11.74
1911	5.10	5.91	4.16	6.62	11.06	9.88	8.44	9.68
1912	5.85	6.76	4.89	7.69	12.90	10.23	9.26	11.06
1913	6.77	6.99	5.52	9.01	12.80	11.59	10.38	13.08
1913.								
January	6.38	6.50	4.75	8.25	11.75	10.25	8.50	11.50
February	6.75	6.50	5.75	8.50	11.50	10.75	9.50	12.38
March	6.88	6.58	6.58	9.25	11.50	10.75	10.00	13.00
April	7.05	6.75	6.75	9.38	12.62	10.75	11.50	13.12
May	7.38	6.75	6.75	9.45	12.50	10.75	11.50	13.25
June	7.62	6.85	6.12	9.62	12.50	12.50	11.50	13.25
July	7.00	6.58	5.00	9.45	12.50	12.50	9.50	13.25
August	5.88	6.50	4.75	9.72	12.50	12.50	10.00	13.50
September	5.75	6.62	4.62	9.45	12.50	12.50	10.00	13.50
October	6.25	7.12	4.62	8.55	13.00	12.75	10.00	13.12
November	6.12	7.50	5.08	8.55	13.50	13.25	10.00	12.50
December	6.50	8.25	5.58	8.52	14.75	13.50	10.50	12.00

DENMARK.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Beef of oxen and heifers.	Veal.	Pork.	Market and year.	Beef of oxen and heifers.	Veal.	Pork.
Copenhagen:				Copenhagen—Con.			
1898	8.86	9.64	8.51	1913.			
1899	8.45	9.55	7.03	January	11.72	13.13	12.57
1900	9.40	10.13	8.95	February	11.37	12.27	11.92
1901	9.49	10.12	9.74	March	11.90	12.84	12.20
1902	9.61	9.94	9.95	April	12.21	12.81	12.39
1903	9.85	10.48	9.33	May	12.04	13.27	12.95
1904	9.79	9.65	8.15	June	12.09	12.63	12.70
1905	10.16	10.66	9.79	July	11.94	12.60	13.66
1906	11.00	11.61	10.62	August	12.16	12.70	13.40
1907	11.03	11.42	10.00	September	12.16	12.91	13.48
1908	10.01	10.51	8.96	October	11.56	12.87	12.58
1909	9.64	9.98	10.63	November	11.50	13.32	12.23
1910	10.17	10.82	11.67	December	11.27	13.00	11.64
1911	10.86	11.66	10.21				
1912	11.84	12.05	11.39				
1913	11.82	12.86	12.64				

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

FRANCE.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Market and year.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
	Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.					Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.			
Paris:							Paris—Con.						
1890	12.56	.....	12.04	15.41	16.46	12.21	1910	13.74	11.91	13.57	17.33	18.12	13.74
1891	12.43	11.16	11.82	14.84	15.98	11.47	1911	14.49	12.91	13.83	18.73	19.26	16.85
1892	11.64	9.28	10.72	13.39	15.01	10.94	1912	14.23	13.00	14.05	17.47	19.48	17.84
1893	10.72	8.89	9.98	13.96	14.40	11.29	1913	13.73	12.20	13.73	19.58	20.33	15.01
1894	12.78	11.03	11.82	15.54	15.41	13.26	1913.						
1895	12.52	10.77	12.08	15.45	15.67	11.82	Jan.	13.74	12.26	13.35	20.31	20.57	15.93
1896	12.21	10.07	11.95	14.18	15.93	9.19	Feb.	13.66	12.17	13.35	19.65	21.05	15.28
1897	10.99	9.45	10.68	13.92	14.97	9.19	Mar.	13.66	12.08	13.39	19.52	20.70	14.75
1898	10.59	8.62	10.16	14.49	14.14	11.16	Apr.	13.83	12.17	14.09	19.87	20.44	14.88
1899	10.42	8.32	9.45	15.19	14.44	12.08	May	13.88	12.26	14.01	20.31	19.04	15.32
1900	10.51	8.45	9.72	14.23	14.66	11.34	June	13.96	12.26	14.14	18.12	18.73	15.67
1901	10.72	8.97	10.16	15.06	15.23	11.03	July	13.74	12.02	13.86	18.23	19.36	15.84
1902	10.94	9.24	10.33	15.36	15.58	12.04	Aug.	13.53	11.77	13.57	18.34	20.00	16.02
1903	12.26	10.55	11.38	16.02	17.25	11.91	Sept.	13.53	11.95	13.61	20.27	20.62	14.93
1904	12.39	10.68	11.99	15.06	17.16	10.94	Oct.	13.53	12.17	13.48	20.53	20.62	14.66
1905	12.39	10.42	11.91	15.41	16.81	11.91	Nov.	13.74	12.61	13.88	19.96	21.19	13.74
1906	11.38	9.19	10.94	15.76	16.20	13.31	Dec.	13.96	12.65	14.05	19.83	21.62	13.09
1907	13.57	10.51	11.69	16.63	18.38	15.23							
1908	13.22	11.47	12.87	17.29	17.86	14.27							
1909	13.31	11.69	13.13	16.28	18.30	12.08							

GERMANY.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
Berlin:								
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.87	.....	.....	12.49
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.99	.....	11.52	11.03
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.64	.....	10.47	11.88
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.66	.....	9.40	11.77
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.84	.....	11.30	10.99
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.85	.....	11.82	9.73
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.11	.....	11.08	9.31
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.21	.....	11.31	11.34
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.23	.....	11.70	12.02
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.51	.....	11.88	10.23
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.86	.....	12.12	10.31
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.66	.....	12.19	12.09
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.11	.....	13.04	12.83
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.93	.....	14.35	10.76
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.20	.....	13.73	10.58
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.84	.....	15.02	13.83
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.95	.....	16.38	14.44
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.83	.....	16.12	11.91
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.01	.....	15.19	12.56
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.21	.....	15.28	14.38
1910	8.78	11.82	7.58	11.46	15.65	.....	16.00	14.24
1911	9.12	11.96	8.14	9.87	16.59	19.79	16.30	12.33
1912	9.87	12.87	8.81	12.74	17.94	21.43	17.93	15.91
1913	10.25	13.82	9.76	12.64	18.62	23.02	19.68	15.79
1913.								
January	10.09	13.76	9.25	13.99	18.35	22.94	18.94	17.48
February	10.02	13.56	9.32	13.49	18.19	22.60	19.08	16.83
March	9.95	14.03	9.50	13.15	18.09	23.38	19.43	16.42
April	9.96	13.95	9.55	11.99	18.08	23.22	19.54	15.02
May	9.98	14.03	9.72	11.64	18.12	23.38	19.58	14.53
June	10.26	12.78	10.12	11.51	18.62	21.28	20.23	14.36
July	10.58	12.87	9.91	12.93	19.22	21.42	19.83	16.16
August	10.69	13.42	9.72	13.32	19.43	22.36	19.43	16.66
September	10.49	13.87	9.75	12.90	19.09	23.13	19.51	16.13
October	10.29	14.42	10.07	12.77	18.68	24.04	20.16	15.99
November	10.32	14.58	10.18	12.29	18.74	24.31	20.37	15.35
December	10.36	14.52	10.02	11.69	18.82	24.19	20.04	14.61

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

GERMANY—Continued.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
Breslau:								
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.45	.....	11.00	12.44
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.30	.....	11.21	12.39
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.94	.....	11.77	11.26
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.77	.....	11.45	11.04
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.27	.....	12.29	14.48
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.97	.....	13.24	13.58
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.40	.....	13.63	12.05
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.43	.....	13.90	12.44
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.02	.....	13.01	14.10
1910	8.10	8.46	7.62	11.16	14.29	.....	15.44	14.22
1911	7.79	10.26	7.52	10.10	15.21	17.69	15.71	12.89
1912	7.99	12.22	7.82	12.80	16.01	20.72	16.63	16.41
1913	7.82	12.81	8.64	12.22	15.63	22.09	18.75	15.69
1913.								
January	7.77	12.77	7.92	13.52	15.55	22.00	17.26	17.32
February	7.77	12.91	7.88	13.07	15.55	22.27	17.17	16.73
March	7.82	13.36	8.24	12.56	15.63	23.05	17.87	16.13
April	7.04	12.75	8.46	11.62	14.08	21.96	18.36	14.91
May	7.45	13.31	8.70	11.16	14.84	22.93	18.80	14.29
June	7.54	12.02	8.97	10.83	15.22	20.73	19.44	14.01
July	8.23	11.72	8.30	12.07	16.45	20.23	18.01	15.51
August	8.31	12.84	8.67	13.01	16.63	22.08	18.82	16.66
September	8.02	12.92	9.24	12.41	16.09	22.30	20.09	15.91
October	7.99	13.28	9.28	12.50	15.98	22.89	20.19	16.01
November	7.99	13.42	9.28	12.34	15.98	23.11	20.19	15.82
December	7.83	12.45	8.64	11.58	15.65	21.46	18.78	14.88
Munich:								
1905	.....	10.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.11	.....
1906	.....	11.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.94	.....
1907	.....	10.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.12	.....
1908	.....	10.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.51	.....
1909	.....	10.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.91	.....
1910	.....	12.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.85	.....
1911	9.03	12.73	.....	10.12	.....	14.71	11.96	12.77
1912	10.06	13.48	.....	12.64	.....	15.41	12.70	15.84
1913	10.45	13.41	.....	12.66	.....	15.28	13.94	15.95
1913.								
January	10.62	14.12	.....	13.95	.....	15.89	14.44	17.58
February	10.63	13.98	.....	13.20	.....	15.96	15.20	16.63
March	10.63	14.09	.....	13.12	.....	15.85	15.92	16.33
April	10.75	14.19	.....	12.29	.....	15.98	15.92	15.46
May	10.61	14.55	.....	11.96	.....	16.41	16.30	15.42
June	10.63	13.10	.....	11.91	.....	14.84	15.47	14.79
July	10.47	12.95	.....	12.74	.....	14.73	13.39	15.83
August	10.63	13.31	.....	13.60	.....	15.47	13.44	16.98
September	10.50	13.15	.....	13.10	.....	15.15	13.10	16.66
October	10.28	13.34	.....	12.59	.....	15.46	11.83	15.87
November	9.93	12.12	.....	11.91	.....	13.93	10.63	15.22
December	9.66	11.93	.....	11.61	.....	13.63	11.64	14.61

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

JAPAN.

[Cents per pound.]

Year.	Beef.					Year.	Beef.				
	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Yokohama.	Hiroshima.	Average for Empire.		Osaka.	Tokyo.	Yokohama.	Hiroshima.	Average for Empire.
1903	11.11	8.75	8.99	6.66	8.97	1908	11.71	14.57	11.57	11.72	13.18
1904	8.95	9.79	9.69	8.70	9.38	1909	9.69	10.81	13.51	10.47	11.54
1905	8.76	12.73	12.42	11.85	12.04	1910	9.29	9.75	13.01	8.49	10.57
1906	11.78	12.58	11.34	10.01	12.19	1911	8.84	9.66	13.02	7.88	10.35
1907	10.44	14.17	12.75	10.47	12.64	1912	9.41	11.63	13.27	8.53	10.65

NETHERLANDS.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Swine.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.	Market and year.	Swine.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.
		Fat cattle.	Oxen.	Steers					Fat cattle.	Oxen.	Steers		
Rotterdam:							Rotterdam—Con.						
1898	6.91	.....	.....	7.30	12.77	7.24	1913.						
1899	6.16	.....	.....	7.19	13.63	7.68	January	10.44	14.80	14.39	13.06	21.70	11.05
1900	7.31	.....	.....	8.26	13.81	9.24	February	10.03	14.54	14.13	12.58	21.66	11.22
1901	8.04	.....	.....	9.00	14.87	8.76	March	10.07	14.73	14.27	12.54	21.70	11.27
1902	8.79	.....	.....	9.63	15.34	9.56	April	9.61	14.54	14.13	12.38	20.40	11.66
1903	7.18	.....	.....	10.33	16.39	10.85	May	9.62	14.41	14.14	12.46	19.10	11.91
1904	7.21	11.57	11.27	9.60	16.28	9.83	June	9.65	14.61	14.29	12.98	17.92	10.89
1905	8.70	11.79	11.40	9.72	15.65	10.28	July	10.14	14.51	14.14	13.16	17.27	11.64
1906	9.10	11.82	11.89	10.18	16.60	10.90	August	10.45	14.36	13.99	12.90	18.17	10.45
1907	8.64	12.73	12.47	11.32	16.66	11.10	September	10.33	14.25	13.82	13.13	19.45	10.47
1908	8.28	12.18	11.82	10.66	16.63	8.76	October	9.98	14.03	13.67	12.58	20.05	10.39
1909	9.15	12.04	11.71	10.30	16.31	8.42	November	9.90	14.23	13.86	12.77	20.98	10.58
1910	10.04	12.51	12.36	10.47	18.69	9.06	December	9.36	14.38	14.15	12.91	20.98	10.58
1911	9.04	13.82	13.46	11.86	19.08	8.66							
1912	10.78	14.43	14.06	12.60	19.46	10.56							
1913	9.96	14.44	14.09	12.79	19.95	11.01							

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

RUSSIA.

Market and year.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Market and year.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.
Warsaw (Poland):	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*	Odessa:	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*
1902	$36.56	$1.90	$8.68	6.06	5.06	7.49	1902	$38.89	$2.94	$5.90	5.70	5.06	6.35
1903	37.08	1.92	8.90	6.22	5.35	7.70	1903	39.91	2.76	5.39	5.85	5.19	6.35
1904	37.08	1.90	7.98	6.20	4.92	8.20	1904	34.24	2.26	4.76	4.35	3.92	4.92
1905	37.60	2.10	9.98	6.27	5.56	8.63	1905	34.76	2.66	5.64	5.09	4.88	8.06
1906	45.58	2.45	11.56	7.79	6.65	9.65	1906	39.92	3.30	7.65	5.92	5.50	7.13
1907	47.12	2.72	10.30	7.99	6.20	9.55	1907	48.15	3.59	8.45	6.70	6.42	7.42
1908	44.55	2.37	10.46	7.56	6.20	9.63	1908	47.89	3.52	8.02	6.42	6.06	7.20
1909	45.58	2.45	11.84	6.56	6.13	9.55	1909	48.93	3.58	8.08	6.56	6.35	7.27
1910	46.35	2.52	12.10	7.70	6.49	8.63	1910	52.28	4.02	9.14	6.63	6.49	7.99
1911	49.70	2.58	10.56	8.06	6.92	9.13	1911	59.74	3.76	9.68	7.20	6.85	7.56
1912	56.39	2.76	12.16	8.41	7.13	10.55	1912	63.35	4.14	8.65	7.34	6.92	7.34
Moscow:							50 Governments:						
1902	.....	2.32	6.82	5.28	4.63	6.49	1901	28.58	1.92	5.52	4.44	4.14	5.55
1903	.....	2.18	6.70	5.35	4.92	6.63	1902	28.58	1.92	5.52	4.44	4.14	5.55
1904	.....	2.22	6.90	5.21	4.63	6.63	1903	28.58	1.92	5.52	4.44	4.14	5.55
1905	.....	2.34	7.10	6.13	5.63	7.20	1904	28.58	1.92	5.52	4.44	4.14	5.55
1906	.....	2.55	8.91	6.20	5.92	8.06	1905	28.58	1.92	5.52	4.44	4.14	5.55
1907	.....	2.92	9.94	7.27	6.56	8.63	1906	30.64	2.39	6.42	5.15	4.71	6.47
1908	.....	2.92	8.07	7.77	7.06	9.41	1907	34.50	2.70	7.30	5.86	5.38	7.34
1909	.....	2.84	9.18	7.34	6.56	8.91	1908	35.80	2.78	7.25	5.95	5.59	7.27
1910	.....	2.60	9.63	6.85	6.35	8.98	1909	35.02	2.67	7.26	5.82	5.49	7.26
1911	.....	2.84	6.76	6.99	6.56	8.27	1910	36.82	2.86	7.90	6.17	5.82	7.52
1912	.....	3.12	8.84	7.99	7.20	9.20	1911	36.30	2.82	7.57	5.72	5.43	6.83
							1912	39.14	3.08	7.94	6.73	6.43	7.99

UNITED KINGDOM.[1]

[Cents per pound.]

Year.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork, large and small.	Bacon, Waterford.	Year.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork, large and small.	Bacon, Waterford.
	Prime.	Middling.	Prime.	Middling.				Prime.	Middling.	Prime.	Middling.		
1890	11.91	9.63	14.95	11.41	10.65	11.22	1902	13.69	11.91	13.94	11.15	12.17	11.41
1891	11.91	10.14	13.43	10.65	9.88	11.41	1903	12.17	10.65	14.70	11.91	11.15	10.86
1892	11.91	9.63	13.43	10.65	12.17	12.31	1904	12.17	10.65	14.95	12.67	9.88	10.32
1893	12.17	9.88	13.43	10.65	12.67	12.31							
1894	11.91	9.38	13.94	10.65	11.15	10.68	1905	11.91	10.14	14.95	12.93	11.66	11.77
							1906	11.91	10.14	15.21	13.43	12.42	11.77
1895	11.91	9.38	14.70	11.15	9.38	9.78	1907	12.42	10.65	15.21	13.69	11.41	11.41
1896	11.41	8.62	13.43	9.88	8.87	9.05	1908	13.18	11.41	14.70	13.18	10.90	11.22
1897	11.91	9.12	13.94	10.39	11.15	10.68	1909	13.18	11.41	13.18	11.66	12.42	12.85
1898	11.66	9.12	13.18	9.38	11.41	10.50							
1899	12.42	10.14	13.69	10.39	10.14	9.23	1910	13.69	12.17	14.70	13.18	13.69	13.58
							1911	12.93	11.41	13.94	12.42	11.66	11.95
1900	12.93	10.65	14.95	11.41	11.15	10.86	1912	14.19	12.42	14.95	13.69	12.67	12.49
1901	12.42	10.65	13.69	11.15	12.42	11.41	1913	13.69	12.42	15.71	14.19	13.94	13.94

[1] By Sir George Paish. In continuation of Mr. A. Sauerbeck's figures.

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Fat cattle, first quality.	Veal calves, first quality.	Fat sheep, first quality.	Fat pigs, porkers.	Beef.				
					English.	Argentine, frozen hind quarter.	Argentine, chilled hind quarter.	Australian, frozen hind quarter.	New Zealand, frozen hind quarter.
England and Wales:									
1905	13.40	16.22	17.07	12.17	10.97	6.52	8.36	6.19	7.06
1906	13.32	16.22	17.58	13.04	10.75	6.95	8.15	6.08	7.28
1907	13.87	16.22	17.90	12.46	11.19	7.39	9.12	7.17	7.71
1908	14.08	16.73	16.57	11.44	11.73	7.71	9.78	7.50	7.82
1909	14.52	16.73	14.54	13.04	11.73	7.28	9.56	7.17	7.28
1910	15.14	17.24	16.38	14.48	12.28	7.71	9.34	7.50	7.50
1911	14.48	17.24	15.37	12.60	11.73	7.50	8.58	7.28	7.50
1912	15.82	17.24	17.40	13.32	12.82	8.15	9.88	7.82	8.15
1913	15.93	19.26	18.59	15.50	12.82	8.36	10.21	7.82	8.26
1913.									
January	15.68	19.26	19.61	14.77	12.71	7.39	8.69	7.06	7.50
February	15.86	19.77	20.12	15.21	12.93	7.50	9.88	7.17	7.71
March	16.18	21.29	20.78	15.64	13.25	7.60	10.21	7.17	7.60
April	16.33	19.77	18.76	15.35	13.58	8.15	10.64	7.71	8.26
May	16.51	19.26	17.90	15.35	13.69	7.82	9.34	7.39	7.71
June	16.37	19.26	17.40	15.06	13.58	8.15	9.56	7.60	7.82
July	16.26	18.25	17.40	15.35	13.25	8.47	11.08	8.04	8.58
August	15.53	17.74	16.89	15.64	12.49	8.26	10.43	7.82	7.93
September	15.46	18.25	17.40	15.64	12.06	8.47	10.21	7.82	8.47
October	15.61	18.25	18.41	15.64	11.95	9.02	10.97	8.58	8.69
November	15.46	18.76	19.61	15.64	12.17	9.56	10.64	8.91	9.12
December	15.72	19.26	20.12	15.93	12.60	9.56	10.75	9.12	9.12

Market and year.	Veal.		Mutton.				Lamb.				Pork.	
	British.	Foreign.	English.	Argentine, frozen.	Australian, frozen.	New Zealand, frozen.	British.	New Zealand, frozen.	Australian, frozen.	Argentine, frozen.	British.	Foreign.
England:												
1905	14.34	13.80	14.88	7.28	6.84	9.23	18.03	11.41	9.99	9.88	12.93	12.06
1906	14.56	14.77	15.42	7.39	6.95	8.69	18.79	10.64	9.12	8.69	13.90	13.04
1907	14.77	14.77	15.42	7.28	6.95	8.91	19.01	11.41	9.88	9.88	13.36	12.93
1908	14.99	14.45	14.99	7.28	6.84	8.69	19.44	11.62	10.10	9.88	12.49	11.62
1909	14.77	13.69	12.93	6.41	5.97	7.28	17.71	9.67	7.82	7.93	13.80	12.93
1910	15.53	15.42	14.34	7.39	6.95	8.36	18.58	11.19	9.88	9.78	15.21	14.56
1911	15.32	15.64	13.80	7.17	6.74	8.15	18.14	10.86	9.02	9.12	13.58	12.38
1912	15.75	16.51	14.88	8.15	7.82	8.91	19.55	12.28	10.75	10.54	13.90	13.58
1913	17.16	17.60	16.08	8.69	8.15	9.34	20.10	12.71	11.51	11.41	16.18	14.88
1913.												
January	17.92	19.01	16.40	9.12	8.36	10.10	24.33	12.28	11.19	11.08	16.08	14.99
February	18.25	18.47	16.84	9.23	8.26	9.78	24.44	13.47	11.30	11.41	16.29	15.42
March	18.36	17.49	16.84	8.36	7.82	9.23	24.88	13.47	11.41	11.73	16.29	15.75
April	17.05	16.18	16.40	8.47	8.15	9.12	23.36	13.80	12.17	12.17	16.08	15.32
May	17.38	17.27	16.40	8.26	8.04	9.12	21.29	14.12	12.49	12.71	15.86	14.99
June	17.16	16.95	15.97	8.69	8.15	9.12	18.68	13.58	12.28	12.28	15.53	14.66
July	16.40	16.29	15.53	9.02	8.26	9.02	16.95	12.82	12.06	11.73	15.53	14.56
August	15.97	17.05	14.88	8.58	8.04	8.58	15.86	12.17	11.62	11.08	15.64	14.77
September	16.29	17.38	14.56	8.69	8.26	8.80	15.42	12.17	10.75	10.86	16.08	14.88
October	16.51	18.03	15.53	8.80	8.26	9.34	15.97	11.51	10.21	10.21	16.40	14.56
November	17.16	18.79	16.29	8.80	8.04	9.99	.....	11.30	10.54	10.54	16.73	14.23
December	17.27	17.82	16.84	8.80	8.58	10.54	.....	12.17	11.84	11.73	17.16	14.56

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

UNITED STATES.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Animals, Chicago.					Veal.		Lamb.		Pork.	
	Native steers.	Fat cows and heifers.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine.	Good carcass, Chicago.	City dressed, New York.	Round dressed lambs, Chicago.	Dressed lamb, New York.	Dressed hogs, Chicago.	Dressed hogs, medium weight, New York.
Chicago or New York:[1]											
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.2	.....	10.5	.....	5.5
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	.....	10.1	.....	6.3
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.4	.....	10.2	.....	6.8
1893	4.45	2.70	3 95	4.75	6 60	.....	9.9	.....	9.5	.....	9.5
1894	4.25	2.50	2.80	3.55	5.05	.....	8.6	.....	8.4	.....	7.3
1895	4.50	2.85	3.30	4.55	4.30	.....	8.9	.....	8.2	.....	6.4
1896	4.05	2.65	3.20	4.50	3.50	.....	8.5	.....	9.0	.....	5.3
1897	4.50	3.05	3.85	4.95	3.70	.....	9.6	.....	8.8	.....	5.4
1898	4.65	3.40	4.25	5.35	3.85	.....	9.7	.....	8.9	.....	5.3
1899	5.30	3.55	4.35	5.50	4.05	.....	10.2	.....	8.5	.....	5.6
1900	5.15	4.05	4.55	5.90	5.05	.....	10.0	.....	9.3	.....	6.9
1901	5.25	4.05	3.80	4.80	5.85	.....	9.7	.....	8.9	.....	7.8
1902	6.20	4.70	4.20	5.50	6.85	.....	10.8	.....	9.8	.....	9.0
1903	4.80	3.95	4.00	5.45	6.00	.....	10.4	.....	9.9	.....	8.6
1904	4.95	3.55	4.25	5.60	5.15	9.0	10.0	11.0	10.2	7.5	7.4
1905	5.05	3.65	5.00	6.80	5.25	9.8	10.4	11.9	12.1	7.1	7.5
1906	5.30	3.70	5.20	6.85	6.25	9.9	10.4	12.5	11.6	8.9	8.7
1907	5.80	3.85	5.25	7.05	6.10	10.8	10.9	13.0	11.7	9.6	9.0
1908	6.10	4.10	4.65	6.35	5.70	11.0	10.8	12.8	11.5	8.6	8.1
1909	6.35	4.25	5.00	7.40	7.35	11.9	11.7	13.9	12.5	10.6	10.4
1910	6.80	4.60	5.25	7.55	8.90	13.5	13.6	14.8	13.1	13.1	13.0
1911	6.40	4.30	3.95	5.95	6.70	12.1	12.9	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0
1912	7.75	5.25	4.60	7.20	7.55	13.8	14.6	13.3	12.6	11.3	9.7
1913	8.25	6.10	5.20	7.70	8.35	16.2	16.5	14.9	13.8	12.6	12.3
1914	8.65	6.55	5.55	8.00	8.30	15.9	16.4	15.9	14.3	13.1	12.2
1913.											
January	7.80	5.50	5.35	8.55	7.45	15.0	16.0	14.5	14.2	12.0	11.2
February	8.25	5.80	5.90	8.50	8.15	16.0	16.5	16.5	13.5	11.8	11.4
March	8.30	6.15	6.40	8.60	8.90	15.5	16.8	15.0	15.5	12.5	12.0
April	8.15	6.25	6.45	8.40	9.05	15.5	16.5	15.5	13.2	12.9	13.8
May	8.00	6.35	5.85	7.40	8.55	14.5	15.0	16.0	15.5	13.0	12.8
June	8.15	6.20	5.05	6.85	8.65	17.0	15.8	14.5	16.0	12.6	12.4
July	8.25	6.00	4.50	7.55	9.05	15.5	14.8	15.0	14.5	12.9	12.5
August	8.30	6.10	4.35	7.40	8.35	16.5	16.8	15.5	12.2	12.6	13.4
September	8.50	6.25	4.30	7.15	8.30	18.0	17.8	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.6
October	8.40	6.15	4.55	7.05	8.20	17.0	16.3	14.0	14.2	13.0	12.8
November	8.25	5.90	4.60	7.25	7.75	17.0	17.0	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.0
December	8.20	5.80	4.95	7.60	7.70	17.0	18.0	13.5	12.0	12.2	11.2
1914.											
January	8.45	6.10	5 50	7.90	8.30	17.0	17.5	14.5	13.0	12.5	11.9
February	8.30	6.35	5.70	7.60	8.60	15.5	16.8	14.0	12.2	13.0	12.1
March	8.35	6.25	5.95	7.65	8.70	16.5	16.8	13.5	13.5	12.8	12.8
April	8.50	6.45	6.25	7.60	8.65	14.5	15.8	14.5	13.8	13.0	12.5
May	8.40	6.90	5.65	8.10	8.45	15.0	13.5	14.5	13.8	13.0	12.4
June	8.60	6.65	5.10	7.95	8.20	16.0	15.0	16.0	17.5	13.0	12.1
July	8.90	6.85	5.40	8.45	8.70	16.5	16.2	17.0	17.2	13.0	12.2
August	9.10	6.90	5.55	8.15	9.00	16.8	16.8	17.5	14.5	13.0	13.4
September	9.35	6.60	5.30	7.80	8.85	16.0	16.8	13.5	14.0	13.8	13.4
October	9.05	6.30	5.30	7.60	7.65	17.5	17.2	13.5	13.0	14.5	12.6
November	8.60	6.05	5.65	8.75	7.50	15.5	15.5	15.5	13.5	13.5	11.2
December	8.35	5.90	5.40	8.30	7.10	15.0	18.0	15.5	16.2	13.5	11.2

[1] Original compilation by Bureau of Crop Estimates.

TABLE 25.—*Wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

[Cents per pound.]

Market and year.	Animals, Chicago.								Beef, fresh carcass, good native steers, Chicago.	Beef, fresh native sides, New York.	Mutton, dressed, New York.
	Steers, choice to prime.	Steers, good to choice.	Sheep, wethers.				Hogs, heavy.	Hogs, light.			
			Native.	Good to fancy.	Western	Plain to choice.					
Chicago or New York:[1]											
1890	4.87	4.14	4.53	.....	4.66	.....	3.95	3.93	.....	6.9	9.3
1891	5.89	5.10	4.51	.....	4.57	.....	4.42	4.34	.....	8.2	8.7
1892	5.09	4.50	4.78	.....	4.87	.....	5.16	5.07	.....	7.6	9.1
1893	5.52	4.84	3.88	.....	4.13	.....	6.55	6.58	.....	8.1	8.0
1894	5.16	4.52	2.70	.....	2.98	.....	4.97	4.93	.....	7.5	6.0
1895	5.48	4.93	2.95	.....	3.09	.....	4.28	4.25	.....	7.9	6.2
1896	4.60	4.27	2.93	.....	3.14	.....	3.36	3.56	.....	7.0	6.2
1897	5.23	4.77	3.50	.....	3.77	.....	3.59	3.72	.....	7.7	7.3
1898	5.38	4.88	3.92	.....	4.16	.....	3.81	3.76	.....	7.8	7.4
1899	5.99	5.39	3.88	.....	4.16	.....	4.04	4.07	.....	8.4	7.1
1900	5.78	5.39	4.12	.....	4.52	.....	5.08	5.11	.....	8.0	7.3
1901	6.12	5.59	3.35	.....	3.74	.....	5.96	5.92	.....	7.9	6.8
1902	7.47	6.56	3.78	.....	4.18	.....	6.97	6.74	.....	9.7	7.4
1903	5.57	5.06	3.71	.....	3.88	.....	6.06	6.05	.....	7.8	7.4
1904	5.96	5.19	4.15	.....	4.26	.....	5.16	5.15	8.4	8.2	7.8
1905	5.97	5.22	5.05	.....	5.08	.....	5.29	5.32	8.1	8.0	8.6
1906	6.13	5.36	4.95	.....	5.28	.....	6.24	6.33	8.0	7.8	9.1
1907	6.54	5.81	4.90	5.75	4.88	5.42	6.08	6.22	8.5	8.8	8.8
1908	6.82	6.00	.....	4.95	.....	4.81	5.80	5.63	10.5	9.3	8.6
1909	7.34	6.45	.....	5.43	.....	5.27	7.57	7.36	11.0	9.5	9.0
1910	7.77	7.02	.....	5.54	.....	5.39	8.94	9.01	11.5	10.3	10.0
1911	7.23	6.73	.....	4.28	.....	3.94	6.75	6.73	11.2	9.8	7.5
1912	9.36	8.40	.....	4.93	.....	4.90	7.60	7.55	13.3	12.1	8.4
1913	8.93	8.51	.....	5.35	.....	5.30	8.37	8.45	13.0	12.5	10.2
1914	9.65	9.04	.....	.....	5.83	.....	8.36	8.38	13.6	13.5	10.1
1913.											
January	9.01	8.36	.....	5.71	.....	5.69	7.47	7.45	14.4	11.4	9.0
February	8.91	8.41	.....	6.11	.....	6.10	8.08	8.13	12.8	11.4	10.2
March	8.94	8.56	.....	6.60	.....	6.48	8.87	8.93	12.8	12.0	10.8
April	8.89	8.50	.....	6.59	.....	6.56	8.94	9.00	12.9	13.0	13.2
May	8.66	8.26	.....	5.71	.....	5.71	8.42	8.48	12.9	12.2	11.5
June	8.78	8.48	.....	5.04	.....	4.99	8.63	8.69	12.9	12.4	10.2
July	8.99	8.72	.....	4.88	.....	4.73	9.01	9.18	12.6	12.9	10.4
August	8.89	8.51	.....	4.56	.....	4.41	8.35	8.86	12.5	12.8	9.4
September	9.08	8.66	.....	4.48	.....	4.49	8.42	8.73	12.9	13.0	9.7
October	9.12	8.65	.....	4.75	.....	4.72	8.31	8.36	13.0	13.0	9.5
November	8.96	8.51	.....	4.72	.....	4.61	7.92	7.82	13.0	12.9	9.3
December	8.92	8.44	.....	5.06	.....	5.13	7.87	7.73	13.0	12.8	9.4
1914.											
January	9.22	8.76	.....	.....	5.72	.....	8.40	8.30	13.0	13.2	9.8
February	9.22	8.64	.....	.....	5.76	.....	8.63	8.62	13.0	13.1	10.1
March	9.26	8.66	.....	.....	6.00	.....	8.66	8.66	13.0	12.8	10.5
April	9.28	8.71	.....	.....	6.40	.....	8.72	8.73	13.2	12.8	10.6
May	9.12	8.72	.....	.....	5.89	.....	8.36	8.39	13.2	13.0	10.8
June	9.16	8.80	.....	.....	5.77	.....	8.20	8.20	13.2	13.0	9.8
July	9.68	9.22	.....	.....	5.68	.....	8.77	8.76	13.5	14.1	9.5
August	10.03	9.52	.....	.....	5.68	.....	9.04	9.15	14.2	14.4	9.9
September	10.52	9.73	.....	.....	5.73	.....	8.76	9.02	14.4	14.2	9.6
October	10.45	9.43	.....	.....	5.69	.....	7.81	7.93	14.4	13.6	9.6
November	10.22	9.41	.....	.....	5.87	.....	7.59	7.48	14.4	14.0	11.0
December	9.78	8.91	.....	.....	5.76	.....	7.19	7.13	14.3	13.4	10.0

[1] Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on wholesale prices.

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries.*

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

ARGENTINA.

Market and year.	Mestizo steers.		Cows.		Sheep.		
	Special freezing.	Good.	Fat mestizas.	Fat criollas.	Wethers, fat frigorifico (Lincoln).	Ewes, Lincoln, fat	Lambs, special frigorificos.
Buenos Aires:							
1903	87.0	80.4	83.7	82.4	106.2	79.9	.....
1904	75.4	73.9	75.2	88.9	97.6	80.2	90.5
1905	81.6	82.8	92.4	93.5	101.0	96.5	96.6
1906	91.5	96.2	108.0	105.9	108.8	109.9	93.9
1907	95.3	99.3	108.3	108.0	102.6	107.0	101.2
1908	98.0	99.4	109.8	102.9	88.3	90.1	90.9
1909	110.7	109.5	105.8	102.3	86.9	93.8	82.0
1910	117.9	117.1	95.5	92.6	91.7	106.7	97.3
1911	122.4	121.1	98.1	97.4	96.9	110.7	107.0
1912	120.4	120.4	123.1	126.0	119.0	126.3	141.8
1913	153.7	151.4	182.6	177.4	136.4	157.4	155.8
1913.							
January	131.1	126.3	139.9	147.7	112.6	130.8	132.6
February	129.2	128.5	140.3	147.7	124.5	130.8	138.4
March	135.2	136.1	157.0	169.6	142.1	148.0	153.7
April	153.1	153.1	175.9	180.5	137.6	153.6	167.4
May	163.6	159.7	175.9	182.7	139.5	160.3	167.1
June	156.7	159.3	175.9	186.0	133.3	164.9	161.9
July	159.1	160.0	221.9	186.0	139.5	166.5	164.3
August	160.8	160.8	217.8	186.0	144.0	167.8	164.9
September	160.3	158.6	217.8	186.0	143.3	167.8	164.9
October	164.1	160.8	199.3	186.0	146.4	181.0	165.5
November	168.1	160.0	193.7	186.0	142.1	164.9	161.9
December	162.7	153.1	175.9	186.0	131.4	148.0	126.8

AUSTRALIA.

Market and year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.	Market and year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
Melbourne:						Melbourne—Continued.					
1890	78.4	128.4	78.7	84.2	103.0	1902	131.7	106.2	111.0	89.9	115.2
1891	70.4	89.4	69.4	76.4	98.0	1903	120.3	106.2	115.8	104.8	125.0
1892	73.4	89.4	69.4	69.8	93.1	1904	98.6	128.4	138.8	118.3	105.4
1893	67.5	78.2	64.8	62.4	80.8						
1894	55.3	67.0	55.5	58.9	63.7	1905	90.8	94.9	111.0	109.6	80.8
1895	57.6	67.0	50.9	59.4	58.8	1906	91.7	94.9	88.0	98.6	83.3
1896	74.3	67.0	55.5	58.9	71.1	1907	111.3	94.9	101.9	97.3	98.0
1897	87.3	89.4	92.6	75.1	85.8	1908	119.8	106.2	97.2	97.8	110.3
1898	96.2	94.9	78.7	82.5	98.0						
1899	81.0	100.4	69.4	79.4	95.6	1909	97.4	89.4	74.1	88.2	117.7
						1910	83.8	89.4	74.1	85.1	103.0
1900	92.0	111.7	101.9	93.4	78.4	1911	79.7	89.4	78.7	94.3	83.8
1901	118.1	117.2	106.5	100.0	93.1	1912	106.6	106.2	120.3	106.1	90.7

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Market and year.	Cattle.			Swine.	Market and year.	Cattle.			Swine.
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.			Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.	
Budapest:					Budapest—Con.				
1906	98.8	100.1	99.8	81.6					
1907	96.2	97.9	97.6	91.6	1913.				
1908	88.2	80.1	74.4	89.5					
1909	89.5	82.9	89.3	96.0	March	109.5	101.5	111.0	105.3
					April	108.2	104.3	111.8	104.6
1910	97.5	105.1	101.3	110.4					
1911	108.8	114.4	111.8	121.2	May	114.9	107.9	116.2	101.7
1912	111.4	114.8	114.4	111.3	June	113.6	111.4	117.6	93.8
1913	109.8	104.7	111.3	98.6	July	113.6	108.6	116.2	99.6
					August	110.8	105.7	116.2	101.0
1913.					September	106.9	102.9	107.3	99.6
					October	108.2	100.1	107.3	96.0
January	110.2	108.6	111.8	96.7	November	107.5	100.1	102.8	93.1
February	110.8	108.6	113.3	101.0	December	104.1	97.1	104.4	90.2

Market and year.	Cattle.				Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.		Veal.	Pork.
	Oxen.	Steers.	Cows.	Calves.			Fore-quarters.	Hind-quarters.		
Vienna:										
1906	92.7	92.5	86.9	95.3	80.5	97.0	98.9	93.2	86.6	90.0
1907	99.4	87.6	86.9	90.2	103.4	87.7	83.4	84.0	86.6	84.3
1908	82.8	78.8	78.9	84.3	95.3	91.0	78.5	80.8	79.9	88.7
1909	87.5	83.8	82.9	93.6	103.4	102.8	82.6	81.4	87.3	94.4
1910	94.4	108.8	107.9	109.0	115.5	114.7	116.2	111.5	108.2	107.0
1911	104.9	117.7	119.0	113.2	126.2	102.8	78.5	115.5	104.8	120.8
1912	124.3	118.9	121.0	111.1	87.8	102.9	132.5	117.5	123.8	109.5
1913	123.5	111.4	117.1	103.0	87.5	101.2	129.3	116.0	122.5	105.1
1913.										
January	128.7	113.5	119.0	91.2	89.7	96.7	132.5	120.1	123.1	102.0
February	130.4	115.2	119.1	101.7	94.5	100.8	131.6	120.7	125.1	103.2
March	126.7	112.1	119.4	104.1	90.7	105.9	131.6	118.1	125.1	108.3
April	126.2	116.4	121.7	112.8	94.6	105.9	132.5	118.1	129.9	104.5
May	122.0	116.6	121.1	118.9	95.2	105.7	130.8	117.5	129.9	114.6
June	122.5	116.4	119.1	103.4	93.3	101.4	130.8	116.8	119.8	108.3
July	120.6	111.8	117.6	95.4	93.4	103.9	128.4	114.2	113.0	107.0
August	123.2	111.4	117.4	103.8	90.1	104.9	129.2	113.5	122.5	108.9
September	123.2	109.1	116.1	106.3	80.2	101.0	129.2	114.2	126.5	105.1
October	122.5	110.2	116.7	105.6	81.8	98.4	128.4	114.8	119.1	100.1
November	119.1	103.4	110.0	101.6	74.2	94.2	125.1	112.3	117.0	97.5
December	117.2	101.5	108.1	92.2	72.9	95.5	121.8	111.5	118.4	101.3

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

BELGIUM.

Market and year.	Ghent.					Liege.				
	Oxen.	Cows and heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Oxen.	Cows and heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Live animals:										
1890	99.2	105.0	89.4	117.2	83.4	100.0	94.4	89.7	93.0	82.9
1891	98.0	98.5	89.7	122.7	83.4	94.4	94.4	89.7	69.7	82.9
1892	92.3	101.2	86.6	121.3	94.0	88.8	100.6	71.7	63.9	82.9
1893	86.4	94.7	86.6	110.3	87.3	88.8	94.4	67.3	58.2	87.6
1894	93.3	98.5	86.6	99.2	83.4	94.4	100.6	85.2	93.0	92.1
1895	98.0	101.2	90.6	104.7	74.6	94.4	98.1	80.7	69.7	73.7
1896	82.9	84.5	85.0	95.1	65.0	83.4	81.8	76.2	75.6	64.5
1897	79.3	81.9	85.0	89.6	81.4	88.8	75.4	53.8	81.4	87.6
1898	79.3	80.7	85.0	89.6	82.4	77.8	75.4	49.3	69.7	82.9
1899	82.9	81.9	88.9	95.1	75.6	77.8	75.4	58.3	69.7	82.9
1900	87.6	89.6	89.7	95.1	78.5	94.4	88.1	58.3	81.4	82.9
1901	86.4	88.3	92.9	96.5	94.0	83.4	88.1	53.8	69.7	101.4
1902	89.9	93.4	93.7	98.0	96.0	94.4	94.4	67.3	81.4	101.4
1903	95.7	97.2	97.7	100.6	89.1	111.0	106.9	112.1	98.8	92.1
1904	87.6	84.5	94.6	98.0	79.5	88.8	88.1	112.1	104.6	87.6
1905	86.4	88.3	90.6	95.1	91.1	88.8	88.1	112.1	93.0	101.4
1906	105.1	103.7	103.3	109.0	113.4	100.0	100.6	80.7	104.6	110.6
1907	99.2	88.3	97.7	106.1	98.9	100.0	100.6	80.7	110.5	96.7
1908	94.5	96.1	95.4	100.6	90.1	105.6	106.9	89.7	104.6	92.1
1909	93.3	96.1	98.5	91.0	101.8	100.0	100.6	89.7	87.3	92.1
1910	110.9	121.6	112.8	107.6	120.3	94.4	81.8	107.7	93.0	101.4
1911	103.9	104.5	101.7	89.6	.....	105.6	113.2	107.7	98.8	110.6
1912	123.7	116.5	108.0	102.1	115.4	105.6	113.2	107.7	104.6	115.2

Market and year.	Ghent.					Liege.				
	Beef of—		Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Beef of—		Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
	Oxen.	Cows and heifers.				Oxen.	Cows and heifers.			
Meat:										
1890	119.4	119.8	106.5	120.2	129.3	102.0	90.6	80.2	93.0	83.3
1891	119.4	124.6	105.0	121.6	122.8	90.7	90.6	80.2	87.2	89.8
1892	115.4	115.5	99.8	119.6	139.7	85.0	90.6	69.5	81.4	89.8
1893	112.0	114.2	82.4	115.5	133.3	85.0	84.6	64.2	58.1	86.5
1894	118.0	121.8	100.4	122.9	135.0	90.7	87.6	90.9	93.0	92.9
1895	128.0	132.4	103.9	128.3	124.5	90.7	85.2	85.6	81.4	83.3
1896	118.7	121.2	98.8	125.6	101.2	85.0	78.5	80.2	87.2	76.9
1897	115.4	117.7	96.8	125.0	115.7	85.0	78.5	69.5	93.0	89.8
1898	109.4	112.1	96.2	120.9	114.0	79.4	78.5	69.5	81.4	86.5
1899	83.6	81.3	81.3	95.2	79.5	79.4	78.5	80.2	81.4	86.5
1900	88.9	90.3	80.3	92.5	82.8	90.7	87.6	96.3	87.2	92.9
1901	86.2	86.9	86.9	91.9	102.8	85.0	84.6	64.2	75.6	89.8
1902	90.2	91.8	84.4	92.5	104.4	96.3	90.6	80.2	87.2	89.8
1903	96.1	98.1	87.5	101.3	100.4	99.2	96.7	96.3	98.8	89.8
1904	89.5	87.5	90.1	97.9	92.4	93.5	96.7	101.6	104.6	92.9
1905	88.9	91.0	86.9	97.3	93.9	93.5	96.7	101.6	93.0	99.3
1906	102.8	100.9	102.9	104.7	111.7	99.1	102.7	96.3	104.6	108.9
1907	100.2	93.1	95.2	104.0	98.0	104.9	102.7	96.3	110.4	96.1
1908	96.8	98.7	95.7	101.3	92.4	102.0	102.7	101.6	104.6	89.8
1909	96.1	98.1	92.7	87.8	101.2	96.3	99.7	101.6	87.2	96.1
1910	106.7	112.1	117.9	105.4	115.7	102.0	90.6	101.6	93.0	102.6
1911	104.8	106.5	106.5	91.9	102.8	104.9	105.7	101.6	98.8	108.9
1912	118.0	114.2	124.6	108.7	91.6	104.9	105.7	101.6	104.6	115.4

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

CANADA.

Market and year.	Winnipeg cattle, western prime.	Toronto.						
		Butcher's cattle, choice steers.	Sheep, export ewes.	Hogs, choice selects.	Beef, dressed.	Veal, dressed.	Mutton, dressed.	Swine, dressed.
1890	86.6	79.9	131.0	69.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	83.6	75.7	118.8	72.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	123.6	74.0	114.5	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	90.1	85.1	117.4	93.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	62.1	75.7	86.9	69.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	73.7	70.9	79.3	64.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	73.2	57.7	69.5	58.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	79.9	64.8	76.0	76.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	87.1	72.7	79.8	73.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	90.1	74.2	81.9	69.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	81.3	80.9	86.7	86.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	88.9	83.4	79.5	103.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	92.8	93.7	85.2	98.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	86.1	85.5	79.3	87.8	75.4	86.1	83.0	85.2
1904	85.7	86.0	82.1	76.7	76.4	84.0	88.7	76.0
1905	81.8	87.4	92.6	93.7	75.6	90.9	100.4	90.6
1906	88.5	86.4	110.2	102.6	78.5	100.8	113.4	102.1
1907	102.1	92.7	112.1	97.0	84.3	99.0	114.8	97.7
1908	93.8	94.6	100.5	89.6	90.6	98.8	111.7	93.9
1909	95.6	107.8	95.7	109.9	108.6	104.2	104.4	111.3
1910	114.5	117.6	112.9	127.7	132.5	112.5	96.2	124.1
1911	117.8	113.0	99.0	99.7	128.3	109.7	89.6	102.3
1912	135.1	129.3	116.4	115.8	149.7	113.5	98.3	116.9
1913	156.4	133.7	131.4	135.7	148.5	128.6	110.2	138.3
1913.								
January	147.3	124.3	113.1	124.2	136.3	113.8	90.2	121.6
February	155.9	124.3	136.9	128.0	133.4	119.3	100.8	130.9
March	158.9	125.8	156.7	139.3	133.4	119.3	106.2	137.4
April	162.8	129.1	160.7	141.3	146.4	119.3	122.1	138.7
May	170.4	129.1	160.7	142.3	145.0	119.3	122.1	140.1
June	176.0	131.0	145.7	144.9	145.0	138.7	122.1	140.1
July	161.7	125.8	119.0	142.3	145.0	138.7	100.8	140.1
August	135.8	124.3	113.1	146.4	145.0	138.7	106.2	142.7
September	132.8	126.6	110.0	142.3	145.0	138.7	106.2	142.7
October	144.3	136.1	110.0	128.8	150.8	141.5	106.2	138.7
November	241.3	143.4	121.0	128.8	156.6	147.1	106.2	132.1
December	150.1	157.7	132.9	128.3	171.1	149.8	111.5	126.8

DENMARK.

Market and year.	Beef of oxen and heifers.	Veal.	Pork.	Market and year.	Beef of oxen and heifers.	Veal.	Pork.
Copenhagen:				Copenhagen—Con.			
1898	84.9	88.6	84.4	1913.			
1899	80.9	87.8	69.7	January	112.3	120.7	124.7
1900	90.0	93.1	88.8	February	108.9	112.8	118.3
1901	90.9	93.0	96.6	March	114.0	118.0	121.0
1902	92.0	91.4	98.7	April	117.0	117.7	122.9
1903	94.3	96.3	92.6	May	115.3	122.0	128.5
1904	93.8	88.7	80.9	June	115.8	116.1	126.0
1905	97.3	98.0	97.1	July	114.4	115.8	135.5
1906	105.4	106.7	105.4	August	116.5	116.7	132.9
1907	105.7	105.0	99.2	September	116.5	118.7	133.7
1908	95.9	96.6	88.9	October	110.7	118.3	124.8
1909	92.3	91.7	105.5	November	110.2	122.4	121.3
1910	97.4	99.4	115.8	December	108.0	119.5	115.5
1911	104.0	107.2	101.3				
1912	113.4	110.8	113.0				
1913	113.2	118.2	125.4				

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

FRANCE.

Year.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Year.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
	Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.					Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.			
1890	95.9	.....	96.0	92.8	92.1	88.4	1910	104.9	106.1	108.2	104.4	101.3	99.5
1891	94.9	99.4	94.3	89.4	89.4	83.1	1911	110.6	115.0	110.3	112.8	107.7	122.0
1892	88.9	82.6	85.5	80.7	83.9	79.2	1912	108.6	115.8	112.0	105.2	108.9	129.2
1893	81.8	79.2	79.6	84.1	80.5	81.8	1913	104.8	108.6	109.5	118.0	113.7	108.7
1894	97.6	98.2	94.3	93.6	86.2	96.0	1913.						
1895	95.6	95.9	96.3	93.1	87.6	85.6							
1896	93.2	89.7	95.3	85.4	89.1	66.5	January	104.9	109.2	106.5	122.3	115.0	115.4
1897	83.9	84.1	85.2	83.9	83.7	66.5	February	104.3	108.4	106.5	118.4	117.7	110.6
1898	80.8	76.8	81.0	87.3	79.1	80.8	March	104.3	107.6	106.8	117.6	115.8	106.8
1899	79.5	74.1	75.4	91.5	80.8	87.5	April	105.6	108.4	112.4	119.7	114.3	107.7
1900	80.2	75.2	77.5	85.7	82.0	82.1	May	106.0	109.2	111.7	122.3	106.5	110.9
1901	81.8	79.9	81.0	90.7	85.2	79.9	June	106.6	109.2	112.8	109.2	104.8	113.5
1902	83.5	82.3	82.4	92.5	87.1	87.2	July	104.9	107.0	110.5	109.8	108.3	114.7
1903	93.6	93.9	90.7	96.5	96.5	86.2	August	103.3	104.8	108.2	110.5	111.9	116.0
1904	94.6	95.1	95.6	90.7	96.0	79.2	September	103.3	106.4	108.5	122.1	115.3	108.1
1905	94.6	92.8	95.0	92.8	94.0	86.2	October	103.3	108.4	107.5	123.7	115.3	106.2
1906	86.9	81.8	87.2	94.9	90.6	96.4	November	104.9	112.3	110.7	120.2	118.5	99.5
1907	103.6	93.6	93.2	100.2	102.8	110.3	December	106.6	112.6	112.0	119.5	120.9	94.8
1908	100.9	102.1	102.6	104.2	99.9	103.3							
1909	101.6	104.1	104.7	98.1	102.3	87.5							

GERMANY.

Year.	Berlin.			Breslau.			Year.	Berlin.			Breslau.		
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.		Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.
1890	83.5	.....	95.4	.....	.....	.....	1910	101.5	102.4	108.8	107.2	112.6	107.3
1891	84.2	73.7	84.3	.....	.....	.....	1911	107.6	104.3	94.2	114.1	114.5	97.3
1892	82.0	67.0	90.8	.....	.....	.....	1912	116.3	114.7	121.5	120.1	121.3	123.8
1893	75.6	60.1	89.9	.....	.....	.....	1913	120.8	125.9	120.6	117.3	136.8	118.4
1894	83.3	72.3	84.0	.....	.....	.....	1913.						
1895	83.3	75.6	74.3	.....	.....	.....							
1896	78.6	70.9	71.1	.....	.....	.....	January	119.0	121.2	133.5	116.7	125.9	130.7
1897	79.2	72.4	86.6	.....	.....	.....	February	118.0	122.1	128.6	116.7	125.2	126.6
1898	79.3	74.9	91.8	.....	.....	.....	March	117.3	124.3	125.4	117.3	130.3	121.7
1899	81.1	76.0	78.2	.....	.....	.....	April	117.3	125.0	114.7	105.6	133.9	112.5
1900	83.4	77.5	78.8	.....	.....	.....	May	117.5	125.3	111.0	111.3	137.1	107.8
1901	82.1	78.0	92.4	85.9	80.2	93.9	June	120.8	129.4	109.7	114.2	141.8	105.7
1902	85.0	83.4	98.0	92.3	81.8	93.5	July	124.6	126.9	123.5	123.4	131.4	117.1
1903	90.3	91.8	82.2	89.6	85.8	85.0	August	126.0	124.3	127.3	124.8	137.3	125.7
1904	92.1	87.8	80.8	88.3	83.5	83.3	September	123.8	124.8	123.2	120.7	146.5	120.1
1905	96.2	96.1	105.7	99.5	89.6	109.3	October	121.1	129.0	122.2	119.9	147.3	120.8
1906	103.4	104.8	110.3	97.3	96.6	102.5	November	121.5	130.3	117.3	119.9	147.3	119.4
1907	102.7	103.1	91.0	100.5	99.4	90.9	December	122.0	128.2	111.6	117.4	137.0	112.3
1908	97.3	97.2	96.0	93.2	101.4	93.9							
1909	92.2	97.8	109.9	90.2	94.9	106.4							

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

JAPAN.

Year.	Beef.					Year.	Beef.				
	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Yokohama.	Hiroshima.	Average for Empire.		Osaka.	Tokyo.	Yokohama.	Hiroshima.	Average for Empire.
1903.....	111.1	76.5	75.2	70.3	80.4	1908.....	117.1	127.4	96.7	123.6	118.2
1904.....	89.5	85.6	81.0	91.8	84.1	1909.....	96.9	94.5	113.0	110.4	103.5
1905.....	87.6	111.3	103.8	125.0	108.0	1910.....	92.9	85.2	108.8	89.6	94.8
1906.....	117.8	110.0	94.8	105.6	109.3	1911.....	88.4	84.4	108.9	83.1	92.8
1907.....	104.4	123.9	106.6	110.4	113.4	1912.....	94.1	101.7	111.0	90.0	95.5

NETHERLANDS—ROTTERDAM.

Year.	Swine.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.	Year.	Swine.	Beef of—			Veal.	Mutton.
		Fat cattle.	Oxen.	Steers.					Fat cattle.	Oxen.	Steers.		
1898.....	78.4	.....	.....	68.2	74.3	73.6	1913.						
1899.....	69.9	.....	.....	67.2	79.3	78.0	January...	118.5	116.3	115.6	122.1	126.3	112.3
1900.....	83.0	.....	.....	77.2	80.4	93.9	February.	113.8	114.2	113.5	117.6	126.1	114.0
1901.....	91.3	.....	.....	84.1	86.6	89.0	March.....	114.3	115.7	114.6	117.2	126.3	114.5
1902.....	99.8	.....	.....	90.0	89.3	97.2	April.....	109.1	114.2	113.5	115.7	118.7	118.5
1903.....	81.5	.....	.....	96.5	95.4	110.3	May.....	109.2	113.2	113.6	116.4	111.2	121.0
1904.....	81.8	90.9	90.5	89.7	94.8	99.9	June.....	109.5	114.8	114.8	121.3	104.3	110.7
1905.....	98.8	92.6	91.6	90.8	91.1	104.5	July.....	115.1	114.0	113.6	123.0	100.5	118.3
1906.....	103.3	92.9	95.5	95.1	96.6	110.8	August....	118.6	112.8	112.4	120.6	105.8	106.2
1907.....	98.1	100.0	100.2	105.8	97.0	112.8	September	117.3	111.9	111.0	122.7	113.2	106.4
1908.....	94.0	95.7	94.9	99.6	96.8	89.0	October...	113.3	110.2	109.8	117.6	116.7	105.6
1909.....	103.9	94.6	94.1	96.3	94.9	85.6	November	112.4	111.8	111.3	119.3	122.1	107.5
1910.....	114.0	98.3	99.3	97.9	108.8	92.1	December.	106.2	113.0	113.7	120.7	122.1	107.5
1911.....	102.6	108.6	108.1	110.8	111.1	88.0							
1912.....	122.4	113.4	112.9	117.8	113.3	107.3							
1913.....	113.1	113.4	113.2	119.5	116.1	111.9							

RUSSIA.

Market and year.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Market and year.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.
Warsaw (Poland):							Odessa:						
1902....	81.8	79.8	82.0	84.4	82.1	82.1	1902....	82.9	87.5	78.1	91.8	86.3	89.2
1903....	83.0	80.7	84.1	86.6	86.9	84.4	1903....	85.1	82.1	71.4	94.2	88.6	89.2
1904....	83.0	79.8	75.4	86.4	79.9	89.9	1904....	73.0	67.3	63.0	70.0	66.9	69.1
1905....	84.1	88.2	94.3	87.3	90.3	94.6	1905....	74.1	79.2	74.7	82.0	83.3	113.2
1906....	102.0	102.9	109.3	108.5	108.0	105.8	1906....	85.1	98.2	101.3	95.3	93.9	100.1
1907....	105.4	114.3	97.4	117.3	100.6	104.7	1907....	102.6	106.8	111.9	107.9	109.6	104.2
1908....	99.7	99.6	98.9	105.3	100.6	105.6	1908....	102.1	104.8	106.2	103.4	103.4	101.1
1909....	102.0	102.9	111.9	77.4	99.5	104.7	1909....	104.3	106.5	107.0	105.6	108.4	102.1
1910....	103.7	105.9	111.4	107.2	105.4	94.6	1910....	111.4	119.6	121.1	106.8	110.8	112.2
1911....	111.2	108.4	99.8	112.3	112.3	100.1	1911....	127.3	111.9	128.2	115.9	116.9	106.2
1912....	126.2	116.0	114.9	117.1	115.7	115.7	1912....	135.0	123.2	114.6	118.2	118.1	103.1
Moscow:							50 Governments:						
1902....	.....	87.5	83.2	78.7	75.4	79.2	1901....						
1903....	.....	82.3	81.7	79.7	80.1	81.0	1902....						
1904....	.....	83.8	84.1	77.6	75.4	81.0	1903....	85.6	76.5	80.9	81.2	80.7	82.5
1905....	.....	88.3	86.6	91.4	91.7	87.9	1904....						
1906....	.....	96.2	108.7	92.4	96.4	98.4	1905....						
1907....	.....	110.2	121.2	108.3	106.8	105.4	1906....	91.7	95.2	94.1	94.1	91.8	96.1
1908....	.....	110.2	98.4	115.8	115.0	114.9	1907....	103.3	107.6	107.0	107.1	104.9	109.1
1909....	.....	107.2	112.0	109.4	106.8	108.8	1908....	107.2	110.8	106.3	108.8	109.0	108.0
1910....	.....	98.1	117.4	102.1	103.4	109.6	1909....	104.9	106.4	106.5	106.4	107.0	107.9
1911....	.....	107.2	82.4	104.2	106.8	101.0	1910....	110.2	113.9	115.8	112.8	113.5	111.7
1912....	.....	117.7	107.8	119.1	117.3	112.3	1911....	108.7	112.4	111 0.	104.6	105.8	101.5
							1912....	117.2	122.7	116.4	123.0	125.3	118.7

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork, large and small.	Bacon, Waterford.	Year.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork, large and small.	Bacon, Waterford.
	Prime.	Middling.	Prime.	Middling.				Prime.	Middling.	Prime.	Middling.		
1890	93.2	86.8	102.0	88.6	90.3	94.9	1905	93.2	91.4	102.0	100.4	98.9	99.6
1891	93.2	91.4	91.7	82.7	83.8	96.5	1906	93.2	91.4	103.8	104.3	105.3	99.6
1892	93.2	86.8	91.7	82.7	103.2	104.1	1907	97.2	95.9	103.8	106.3	96.8	96.5
1893	95.2	89.0	91.7	82.7	107.5	104.1	1908	103.1	102.8	100.3	102.3	92.5	94.9
1894	93.2	84.5	95.2	82.7	94.6	90.4	1909	103.1	102.8	90.0	90.5	105.3	108.7
1895	93.2	84.5	100.3	86.6	79.6	82.7	1910	107.1	109.6	100.3	102.3	116.1	114.9
1896	89.3	77.7	91.7	76.7	75.2	76.6	1911	101.2	102.8	95.2	96.4	98.9	101.1
1897	93.2	82.2	95.2	80.7	94.6	90.4	1912	111.0	111.9	102.0	106.3	107.5	105.7
1898	91.2	82.2	90.0	72.8	96.8	88.8	1913	107.1	111.9	107.2	110.2	118.2	117.9
1899	97.2	91.4	93.4	80.7	86.0	78.1							
1900	101.2	95.9	102.0	88.6	94.6	91.9							
1901	97.2	95.9	93.4	86.6	105.3	96.5							
1902	107.1	107.3	95.2	86.6	103.2	96.5							
1903	95.2	95.9	100.3	92.5	94.6	91.9							
1904	95.2	95.9	102.0	98.4	83.8	87.3							

Market and year.	Fat cattle, first quality.	Veal calves, first quality.	Fat sheep, first quality.	Fat pigs, porkers.	Beef.				
					English.	Argentine, frozen hindquarters.	Argentine, chilled hindquarters.	Australian, frozen hindquarters.	New Zealand, frozen hindquarters.
England and Wales:									
1905	93.5	97.0	102.8	94.9	94.2	88.1	91.9	87.3	93.6
1906	93.0	97.0	105.9	101.7	92.3	93.9	89.6	85.8	96.6
1907	96.8	97.0	107.8	97.2	96.1	99.9	100.2	101.1	102.3
1908	98.3	100.0	99.8	89.2	100.7	104.2	107.5	105.8	103.7
1909	101.3	100.0	87.6	101.7	100.7	98.4	105.1	101.1	96.6
1910	105.7	103.0	98.7	112.9	105.4	104.2	102.6	105.8	99.5
1911	101.0	103.0	92.6	98.3	100.7	101.4	94.3	102.7	99.5
1912	110.4	103.0	104.8	103.9	110.0	110.1	108.6	110.3	108.1
1913	111.2	115.1	112.0	120.9	110.0	113.0	112.2	110.3	109.5
1913.									
January	109.4	115.1	118.1	115.2	109.1	99.9	95.5	99.6	99.5
February	110.7	118.2	121.2	118.6	111.0	101.4	108.6	101.1	102.3
March	112.9	127.3	125.2	122.0	113.7	102.7	112.2	101.1	100.8
April	114.0	118.2	113.0	119.7	116.6	110.1	116.9	108.7	109.5
May	115.2	115.1	107.8	119.7	117.5	105.7	102.6	104.2	102.3
June	114.2	115.1	104.8	117.5	116.6	110.1	105.1	107.2	103.7
July	113.5	109.1	104.8	119.7	113.7	114.5	121.8	113.4	113.8
August	108.4	106.0	101.7	122.0	107.2	111.6	114.6	110.3	105.2
September	107.9	109.1	104.8	122.0	103.5	114.5	112.2	110.3	112.3
October	108.9	109.1	110.9	122.0	102.6	121.9	120.5	121.0	115.3
November	107.9	121.1	118.1	122.0	104.5	129.2	116.9	125.7	121.0
December	109.7	115.1	121.2	124.3	108.2	129.2	118.1	128.6	121.0

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

Market and year.	Veal.		Mutton.				Lamb.				Pork.	
	British.	Foreign.	English.	Argentine, frozen.	Australian, frozen.	New Zealand, frozen.	British.	New Zealand, frozen.	Australian, frozen.	Argentine, frozen.	British.	Foreign.
England:												
1905	94.1	90.9	100.9	97.7	97.4	107.1	95.8	100.9	102.0	102.2	92.8	92.0
1906	95.5	97.3	104.6	99.2	99.0	100.8	99.8	94.1	93.2	89.8	99.8	99.5
1907	96.9	97.3	104.6	97.7	99.0	103.4	101.0	100.9	101.0	102.2	95.9	98.6
1908	98.4	95.2	101.6	97.7	97.4	100.8	103.3	102.7	103.2	102.2	89.7	88.6
1909	96.9	90.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	84.5	94.1	85.5	79.9	81.9	99.1	98.6
1910	101.9	101.6	97.2	99.2	99.0	97.0	98.7	98.9	101.0	101.0	109.2	111.1
1911	100.5	103.0	93.6	96.2	96.0	94.5	96.4	96.0	92.1	94.2	97.5	94.4
1912	103.3	108.8	100.9	109.4	111.4	103.4	103.9	108.5	109.8	108.9	99.8	103.6
1913	112.6	115.9	109.0	116.6	116.1	108.4	106.8	112.4	117.6	117.9	116.2	113.5
1913.												
January	117.6	125.2	111.2	122.4	119.1	117.2	129.3	108.6	114.3	114.5	115.4	114.3
February	119.8	121.7	114.2	123.9	117.7	113.5	129.9	119.1	115.4	117.9	116.9	117.7
March	120.5	115.2	114.2	112.2	111.4	107.1	132.2	119.1	116.5	121.2	116.9	120.1
April	111.9	106.7	111.2	113.7	116.1	105.8	124.1	122.0	124.3	125.7	115.4	116.9
May	114.0	113.8	111.2	110.9	114.5	105.8	113.1	124.8	127.6	131.3	113.9	114.3
June	112.6	111.7	108.3	116.6	116.1	105.8	99.3	120.1	125.3	126.8	111.5	111.8
July	107.6	107.3	105.3	121.1	117.7	104.6	90.1	113.4	123.2	121.2	111.5	111.1
August	104.8	112.3	100.9	115.2	114.5	99.5	84.3	107.6	118.7	114.5	112.3	112.7
September	106.9	114.5	98.7	116.6	117.7	102.1	82.0	107.6	109.8	112.2	115.4	113.5
October	108.3	118.8	105.3	118.1	117.7	108.4	84.9	101.8	104.3	105.5	117.7	111.1
November	112.6	123.8	110.4	118.1	114.5	115.9	.....	99.9	107.7	108.9	120.1	108.5
December	113.3	117.5	114.2	118.1	122.2	122.3	.....	107.6	120.9	121.2	123.2	111.1

By Sir George Paish. In continuation of Mr. A. Sauerbeck's figures; mean of 1867–1877=100.

Year.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork, large and small, average.	Bacon, Waterford.	Year.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork, large and small, average.	Bacon, Waterford.
	Prime.	Middling.	Prime.	Middling.				Prime.	Middling.	Prime.	Middling.		
1890	80	76	94	82	81	84	1902	92	94	87	80	92	85
1891	80	80	84	76	75	85	1903	81	84	92	85	85	81
1892	80	76	84	76	92	92	1904	81	84	94	91	75	77
1893	81	78	84	76	96	92	1905	80	80	94	93	88	88
1894	80	74	87	76	85	80	1906	80	80	95	96	94	88
1895	80	74	92	80	71	73	1907	83	84	95	98	87	85
1896	76	68	84	71	67	68	1908	88	90	92	95	83	84
1897	80	72	87	75	85	80	1909	88	90	83	84	94	96
1898	78	72	84	67	87	78	1910	92	96	92	95	104	101
1899	83	80	86	75	77	69	1911	87	90	87	89	88	89
1900	86	84	94	82	85	81	1912	95	98	94	98	96	93
1901	83	84	86	80	94	85	1913	92	98	99	102	105	104

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

UNITED STATES.

Market and year.	Animals, Chicago.					Veal.		Lamb.		Pork.	
	Native steers.	Fat cows and heifers.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine.	Good carcass, Chicago.	City dressed, New York.	Round dressed lambs, Chicago.	Dressed lamb, New York.	Dressed hogs, Chicago.	Dressed hogs, medium weight, New York.
Chicago or New York:[1]											
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.3	.....	90.5	.....	59.8
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.8	.....	87.1	.....	68.5
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.0	.....	87.9	.....	73.9
1893	75.0	65.5	83.7	71.8	101.5	.....	85.3	.....	81.9	.....	103.3
1894	71.7	60.7	59.3	53.6	77.7	.....	74.1	.....	72.4	.....	79.3
1895	75.9	69.2	69.9	68.7	66.2	.....	76.7	.....	70.7	.....	69.6
1896	68.3	64.3	67.8	68.0	53.8	.....	73.3	.....	77.6	.....	57.6
1897	75.9	74.0	81.6	74.8	56.9	.....	82.8	.....	75.9	.....	58.7
1898	78.4	82.5	90.0	80.8	59.2	.....	83.6	.....	76.7	.....	57.6
1899	89.4	86.2	92.2	83.1	62.3	.....	87.9	.....	73.3	.....	60.9
1900	86.8	98.3	96.4	89.1	77.7	.....	86.2	.....	80.2	.....	75.0
1901	88.5	98.3	80.5	72.5	90.0	.....	83.6	.....	76.7	.....	84.8
1902	104.6	114.1	89.0	83.1	105.4	.....	93.1	.....	84.5	.....	97.8
1903	80.9	95.9	84.7	82.3	92.3	.....	89.7	.....	85.3	.....	93.5
1904	83.5	86.2	90.0	84.6	79.2	75.6	86.2	84.6	87.9	75.0	80.4
1905	85.2	88.6	105.9	102.7	80.8	82.4	89.7	91.5	104.3	71.0	81.5
1906	89.4	89.8	110.2	103.5	96.2	83.2	89.7	96.2	100.0	89.0	94.6
1907	97.8	93.4	111.2	106.5	93.8	90.8	94.0	100.0	100.9	96.0	97.8
1908	102.9	99.5	98.5	95.9	87.7	92.4	93.1	98.5	99.1	86.0	88.0
1909	107.1	103.2	105.9	111.8	113.1	100.0	100.9	106.9	107.8	106.0	113.0
1910	114.7	111.7	111.2	114.0	136.9	113.4	117.2	113.8	112.9	131.0	141.3
1911	107.9	104.4	83.7	89.9	103.1	108.4	111.2	92.3	94.8	110.0	108.7
1912	130.7	127.4	97.5	108.8	116.2	116.0	125.9	102.3	108.6	113.0	105.4
1913	139.1	148.1	110.2	116.3	128.5	136.2	142.2	114.6	119.0	126.0	133.7
1914	145.9	159.0	117.6	120.8	127.7	133.6	141.4	115.4	123.3	131.0	132.6
1913.											
January	131.5	133.5	113.3	129.2	114.6	126.0	137.9	111.5	122.4	120.0	121.7
February	139.1	140.8	125.0	128.4	125.4	134.5	142.2	126.9	116.4	118.0	123.9
March	140.0	149.3	135.6	129.9	136.9	130.3	144.8	115.4	133.6	125.0	130.4
April	137.4	151.7	136.7	126.9	139.2	130.3	142.2	119.2	113.8	129.0	150.0
May	134.9	154.1	123.9	111.8	131.5	121.8	129.3	123.1	133.6	130.0	139.1
June	137.4	150.5	107.0	103.5	133.1	142.9	136.2	111.5	137.9	126.0	134.8
July	139.1	145.6	95.3	114.0	139.2	130.3	127.6	115.4	125.0	129.0	135.9
August	140.0	148.1	92.2	111.8	128.5	138.7	144.8	119.2	105.2	126.0	145.7
September	143.3	151.7	91.1	108.0	127.7	151.3	153.4	115.4	120.7	130.0	137.0
October	141.7	149.3	96.4	106.5	126.2	142.9	140.5	107.7	122.4	130.0	139.1
November	139.1	143.2	97.5	109.5	119.2	142.9	146.6	100.0	107.8	125.0	130.4
December	138.3	140.8	104.9	114.8	118.5	142.9	155.2	103.8	103.4	122.2	121.7
1914.											
January	142.5	148.1	116.5	119.3	127.7	142.9	150.9	111.5	112.1	125.0	129.3
February	140.0	154.1	120.8	114.8	132.3	130.3	144.8	107.7	105.2	130.0	131.5
March	140.8	151.7	126.1	115.6	133.8	138.7	144.8	103.8	116.4	128.0	139.1
April	143.3	156.6	132.4	114.8	133.1	121.8	136.2	111.5	119.0	130.0	135.9
May	141.7	167.5	119.7	122.4	130.0	126.1	116.4	111.5	119.0	130.0	134.8
June	145.0	161.4	108.1	120.1	126.2	134.5	129.3	123.1	150.9	130.0	131.5
July	150.1	166.3	114.4	127.6	133.8	138.7	139.7	130.8	148.3	130.0	132.6
August	153.5	167.5	117.6	123.1	138.5	141.2	144.8	134.6	125.0	130.0	145.7
September	157.7	160.2	112.3	117.8	136.2	134.5	144.8	103.8	120.7	138.0	145.7
October	152.6	152.9	112.3	114.8	117.7	147.1	148.3	103.8	112.1	145.0	137.0
November	145.0	146.8	119.7	132.2	115.4	130.3	133.6	119.2	116.4	135.0	122.8
December	140.8	143.2	114.4	125.4	109.2	126.1	155.2	119.2	139.7	135.0	121.7

[1] Compiled from original compilation by Bureau of Corporations

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified counties*—Continued.

[Mean price of 1903–1912=100.0.]

UNITED STATES—Continued.

Market and year.	Animals, Chicago.								Beef, fresh carcass, good native steers, Chicago.	Beef, fresh native sides, New York.	Mutton, dressed, New York.
	Steers, choice to prime.	Steers, good to choice.	Sheep, wethers.				Hogs, heavy.	Hogs, light.			
			Native.	Good to fancy.	Western.	Plain to choice.					
Chicago or New York: [1]											
1890	70.9	67.5	102.5	.....	103.1	.....	60.4	60.1	.....	75.0	109.5
1891	85.7	83.2	102.0	.....	101.0	.....	67.5	66.4	.....	89.2	101.7
1892	74.1	73.4	108.2	.....	107.6	.....	78.7	77.5	.....	83.0	107.3
1893	80.4	79.0	87.8	.....	91.1	.....	100.0	100.6	.....	88.6	94.2
1894	75.1	73.9	61.0	.....	65.9	.....	75.9	75.5	.....	81.5	71.0
1895	79.9	80.5	66.8	.....	68.4	.....	65.4	65.1	.....	86.3	72.7
1896	66.9	69.7	66.3	.....	69.3	.....	51.3	54.5	.....	76.1	73.4
1897	76.1	77.9	79.2	.....	83.2	.....	54.9	57.0	.....	83.8	85.5
1898	78.3	79.8	88.8	.....	92.0	.....	58.1	57.5	.....	85.1	86.7
1899	87.2	87.9	87.8	.....	91.9	.....	61.7	62.3	.....	91.0	83.5
1900	84.2	88.0	93.3	.....	99.8	.....	77.6	78.3	.....	87.6	85.3
1901	89.2	91.3	75.9	.....	82.7	.....	91.0	90.6	.....	85.8	79.2
1902	108.8	107.0	85.5	.....	92.3	.....	106.5	103.1	.....	105.8	86.6
1903	81.1	82.6	83.9	.....	85.6	.....	92.5	92.7	.....	85.5	87.3
1904	86.8	84.8	93.8	.....	94.1	.....	78.7	78.8	80.8	89.2	91.3
1905	86.9	85.2	114.4	.....	112.2	.....	80.8	81.5	77.9	87.4	100.8
1906	89.2	87.4	112.0	.....	116.6	.....	95.2	96.8	76.9	85.0	106.8
1907	95.3	94.9	110.8	.....	107.9	.....	92.9	95.1	81.7	96.4	102.7
1908	99.2	97.9	.....	95.5	.....	95.7	88.5	86.3	101.0	101.8	101.3
1909	106.9	105.3	.....	104.8	.....	104.9	115.6	112.7	105.8	103.4	105.5
1910	113.2	114.5	.....	107.0	.....	107.3	136.6	137.9	110.6	111.9	118.0
1911	105.3	109.8	.....	82.6	.....	78.4	103.0	103.0	107.7	107.1	88.2
1912	136.3	137.2	.....	95.1	.....	97.6	116.0	115.6	127.9	132.2	98.5
1913	130.0	138.9	.....	103.1	.....	105.5	127.8	129.4	125.0	136.5	120.3
1913.											
January	131.2	136.4	.....	110.1	.....	113.2	114.1	114.0	138.5	124.7	105.7
February	129.7	137.2	.....	117.9	.....	121.4	123.5	124.5	123.1	124.0	119.6
March	130.1	139.7	.....	127.3	.....	129.1	135.4	136.7	123.1	130.8	126.9
April	129.5	138.7	.....	127.0	.....	130.7	136.5	137.8	124.0	141.7	155.5
May	126.0	134.8	.....	110.2	.....	113.7	128.5	129.7	124.0	133.5	135.0
June	127.8	138.5	.....	97.2	.....	99.3	131.8	133.1	124.0	135.5	120.3
July	130.8	142.3	.....	94.1	.....	94.1	137.7	140.6	121.2	140.1	121.5
August	121.6	138.9	.....	88.0	.....	87.7	127.5	135.7	120.2	139.0	110.1
September	132.1	141.4	.....	86.3	.....	89.5	128.6	133.6	124.0	141.7	113.8
October	132.8	141.2	.....	91.7	.....	94.1	127.0	127.9	125.0	141.7	111.5
November	130.4	138.9	.....	91.2	.....	91.7	121.0	119.8	125.0	140.4	109.3
December	129.9	137.9	.....	97.7	.....	102.1	120.2	118.3	125.0	140.1	110.4

[1] Computed from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on wholesale prices.

TABLE 26.—*Relative wholesale prices of live meat animals and fresh meats in prominent markets in specified countries*—Continued.

CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, UNITED KINGDOM, AND UNITED STATES.

[By Mr. R. H. Hooker. Mean of 1890–1899=100.]

Year.	Beef.					Pork.				
	Canada (steers, choice).	France (La Villette).	Germany (Berlin cattle).	United Kingdom (carcass middling).	United States (steers, good to choice).	Canada.	France.	Germany.	United Kingdom.	United States.
1890	109.3	105.0	103.0	101	87.4	100.2	100.0	112.8	105	89.3
1891	103.6	105.0	104.0	107	107.7	90.8	100.7	99.6	106	103.7
1892	101.3	101.8	101.2	101	95.0	94.8	100.7	107.2	115	116.6
1893	116.4	101.1	93.3	104	102.2	113.3	101.4	106.2	115	154.7
1894	103.6	114.4	102.8	99	95.6	104.1	120.1	99.2	100	111.8
1895	97.0	103.7	102.9	99	104.2	94.5	115.3	87.8	91	96.3
1896	78.9	95.4	97.0	91	90.2	84.6	76.3	84.0	84	73.1
1897	88.7	93.5	97.7	96	100.8	101.7	83.3	102.3	100	79.9
1898	99.4	88.4	97.9	96	103.2	109.6	97.2	108.5	98	89.4
1899	100.1	91.0	100.2	107	113.7	105.9	104.8	92.4	86	85.8
1900	110.5	89.7	102.9	112	113.9	114.3	97.9	93.1	101	111.5
1901	115.3	92.9	101.4	112	118.1	136.3	96.5	109.1	106	132.3
1902	128.1	87.8	104.9	125	138.5	137.5	100.7	115.8	106	159.3
1903	116.8	87.8	111.5	112	106.9	135.1	88.2	97.2	101	142.6
1904	117.5	87.2	113.7	112	109.7	122.0	84.7	95.5	96	115.1
1905	119.7	85.2	118.8	107	110.2	134.4	92.4	124.8	110	119.0
1906	118.1	80.8	127.7	107	113.1	153.0	103.5	130.4	110	139.9
1907	126.9	91.6	126.7	112	122.8	141.0	116.7	107.5	106	140.7
1908	129.5	94.1	120.1	120	126.7	137.5	109.0	113.3	105	133.1
1909	147.5	99.2	113.7	120	136.3	146.0	95.1	129.8	120	173.4
1910	160.9	94.8	125.3	128	148.2	179.7	102.8	124.8	127	197.2

TABLE 27.—*Corn, oats, barley, and hay: Average yield per acre and per capita in specified countries.*

Country and year.	Average yield per acre.				Average production per capita.			
	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.
Argentina:	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
1888								
1896	28.7				22.3			
1908	20.2	48.4			22.0	5.5		
1913	20.8				25.1			
Australia:								
1890	29.7	22.3	17.8	1.32	2.8	1.9	0.7	0.4
1895	27.3	12.9	10.6	.87	2.5	1.3	.3	.3
1900	28.1	26.4	19.1	1.36	2.6	1.6	.5	.5
1905	27.3	23.1	21.5	1.46	2.1	2.7	.5	.6
1910	32.4	23.4	21.2	1.58	3.0	3.6	.5	.8
1912	27.4	19.0	22.0	1.38	1.9	3.7	.9	1.0
Austria:								
1890	21.4	24.9	20.6		.8	4.8	2.4	
1900	18.7	25.2	20.2	1.3	.6	4.5	2.4	.4
1902	16.4	27.7	24.6	1.2	.5	4.7	2.8	.3
1910	21.8	27.9	23.9	1.4	.6	4.4	2.3	.4
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia):								
1884	19.7	23.2	19.0	1.1	5.5	3.5	2.9	.4
1895	26.5	29.6	21.4	1.2	9.0	4.2	3.1	.6
1904	12.1	25.0	19.4	.8	3.6	3.4	2.6	.4
1909	26.0	33.3	24.6	1.4	8.9	4.7	3.6	.6
1911	22.7	32.8	26.3	1.4	7.7	4.5	3.6	.6
British South Africa:								
1904					2.1	.5	.2	
1911					4.4	1.1	.2	
Canada:								
1891	54.9	21.1	19.8	1.3	2.2	17.3	3.6	1.6
1901	71.7	28.2	25.5	1.2	4.8	28.2	4.1	1.5
1908	62.4	31.5	26.8	1.4	3.4	37.6	7.0	1.7
1913	60.3	38.8	30.0	1.3	2.2	52.2	6.2	1.4

TABLE 27.—*Corn, oats, barley, and hay: Average yield per acre and per capita in specified countries*—Continued.

Country and year.	Average yield per acre.				Average production per capita.			
	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.
Denmark:	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*
1893	.....	25.4	.....	.....	.....	12.3	8.2	0.4
1898	.....	38.2	41.2	.....	.....	17.5	9.2	.9
1903	.....	38.5	33.6	.....	.....	16.3	9.3	.7
1909	.....	42.7	37.4	.....	.....	15.7	8.0	.8
1912	.....	40.1	38.2	.....	.....	15.1	8.1	.8
France:								
1890	17.4	32.6	23.0	1.5	0.6	7.9	1.3	.5
1895	18.3	31.2	22.6	1.8	.7	7.9	1.3	.5
1900	16.8	29.3	22.6	1.4	.6	7.3	1.1	.4
1905	19.6	32.5	24.1	1.5	.6	7.8	1.1	.5
1910	19.6	34.0	21.1	1.6	.6	8.4	1.1	.5
1913	21.0	36.3	25.5	.....	.5	9.0	1.2	.....
Germany:								
1892	.....	33.2	26.6	1.3	.....	6.5	2.2	.4
1897	.....	39.9	29.1	1.9	.....	7.4	2.2	.5
1900	.....	48.0	33.4	1.7	.....	8.7	2.5	.5
1904	.....	46.2	33.7	1.6	.....	8.0	2.3	.4
1907	.....	58.3	38.2	1.9	.....	10.2	2.6	.4
1912	.....	54.1	40.7	.....	.....	8.9	2.4	.5
New Zealand:								
1891	45.2	29.6	23.9	.....	.4	16.2	1.2	.....
1895–6	.....	34.7	30.2	.....	.....	18.2	1.5	.....
1899–1900	39.6	42.3	34.0	.....	.9	22.3	2.2	.....
1904–5	50.1	43.8	39.4	.....	.6	17.5	1.3	.....
1909–10	45.0	37.8	32.4	.....	.6	14.4	1.3	.....
Russia, European, including Poland:								
1890	.....	15.8	11.2	.....	.3	6.9	1.9	.....
1895	13.8	19.7	13.6	.....	.3	7.5	2.5	.....
1900	10.5	20.0	11.5	.....	.3	7.4	2.1	.....
64 Governments: 1905	9.5	20.2	14.3	.....	.3	6.8	2.7	.....
63 Governments:								
1910	21.3	22.5	16.3	.6	.6	7.0	3.3	.3
1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia, Asiatic, including Trans-Caucasia:								
1910	16.2	18.9	12.6	.5	1.0	3.8	1.3	.5
1911	13.6	14.5	11.5	.4	.5	3.1	1.2	.4
United Kingdom:								
1890	.....	42.8	36.3	[1]1.7	.....	4.7	2.2	[1]3
1895	.....	39.9	33.1	[1]1.4	.....	4.6	2.0	[1]2
1900	.....	41.2	32.7	[1]1.7	.....	4.1	1.7	[1]3
1905	.....	41.6	35.9	[1]1.6	.....	4.0	1.6	[1]2
1910	.....	44.3	34.3	[1]1.8	.....	4.0	1.4	[1]3
1913	.....	43.0	35.1	[1]1.7	.....	3.7	1.5	[1]2
United States:								
1839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.5	6.3	.2	.6
1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.7	5.5	.5	.6
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.7	7.3	.8	.7
1879	28.1	25.3	22.0	1.15	35.0	8.1	.9	.7
1889	29.4	28.6	24.3	1.26	33.7	12.9	1.2	1.1
1899	28.1	31.9	26.8	1.09	35.1	12.4	1.6	.8
1909	25.9	28.6	22.5	1.35	27.7	11.0	1.9	.7
1913	23.1	29.2	23.8	1.31	24.9	11.4	1.8	.7
1914	25.8	29.7	25.8	1.43	27.2	11.6	2.0	.7

[1] From permanent grass.

TABLE 28.—*Prices of corn, oats, barley, and hay in specified countries.*

[As far as available, prices are quoted here for each country and year mentioned in Table 27, which shows average yields per acre and per capita.]

CORN (MAIZE).

Country and year.	Price per bushel.	Description.	Country and year.	Price per bushel.	Description.
Argentina:	*Cents.*		Canada—Con.	*Cents.*	
1891.....	63.7	Official prices (average).	1908.....	76.08	No. 3 yellow, price at Toronto, Ontario.
1895.....	38.5	Do.	1913.....	66.30	Do.
1908.....	62.0	Do.	France:		
1912.....	55.2	Do.	1890.....	86.5	Average official prices.
Australia:			1895.....	75.4	Do.
1890.....	93.3	Official average prices at Sydney market.	1900.....	75.7	Do.
1895.....	66.9	Do.	1905.....	92.2	Do.
1900.....	73.0	Do.	1910.....	100.0	Do.
1902.....	117.6	Official average wholesale prices at Sydney market.	1911.....	101.9	Do.
			Germany:		
			1901.....	73.6	Average official price at Breslau.
1905.....	78.6	Do.	1904.....	78.0	Do.
1910.....	71.5	Do.	1907.....	88.9	Do.
1911.....	73.0	Do.	1912.....	102.6	Do.
1912.....	113.6	Do.	New Zealand:		
Austria-Hungary:			1891.....	73.0–109.5	Official average range of prices at Wellington.
Austria—			1895.....	73.0–97.3	Do.
1910..	80.4	Official average prices in Austria.	1899.....	60.8–91.2	Do.
Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia—			1901.....	73.0–85.2	Do.
			1909.....	97.3–158.2	Do.
			1912.....	109.5–133.8	Do.
			Russia, European:		
			1890.....	50.8	Average price at Odessa.
1884..	54.2–69.1	Official range of prices at the exchange in Budapest.	1904.....	55.1	Official average prices at Odessa.
			1905.....	67.7	Do.
1895..	59.9	Official average prices at the exchange in Budapest.	1906.....	49.7	Do.
			1910.....	57.0	Do.
			1912.....	60.1	Do.
1904..	64.3	Do.	United States:		
1909..	77.6	Do.			
1911..	76.7	Do.	1869.....	59.8	Average farm price Dec. 1.
British South Africa:			1879.....	37.5	Do.
			1889.....	28.3	Do.
1904.....	[1] 81.8	Official average market prices at Cape.	1899.....	30.3	Do.
			1909.....	59.6	Do.
1909.....	74.9–95.4	Range of farmers' sale price at Cape.	1913.....	69.1	Do.
Canada:					
1891.....	70.31	No. 3 yellow, price at Toronto, Ontario.			
1901.....	49.56	Do.			

[1] Reduced on the basis of 3 bushels to a muid and 200 pounds to a muid of maize; 150 pounds to a muid of oats; and 160 pounds to a muid of barley.

TABLE 28.—*Prices of corn, oats, barley, and hay in specified countries*—Continued.

[As far as available, prices are quoted here for each country and year mentioned in Table 27, which shows average yields per acre and per capita.]

OATS.

Country and year.	Price per bushel.	Description.
Argentina:	*Cents.*	
1895	17.9	Official prices (average).
1908	30.8	Do.
1912	34.2	Do.
Australia:		
1898	47.3	Official average prices in New South Wales.
1905	35.7	Official average wholesale prices at Melbourne market.
1910	47.4	Official average wholesale prices at Sydney market.
1911	51.9	Do.
1912	68.9	Do.
Austria-Hungary:		
Austria—		
1890	46.0	Official prices in Bohemia.
1900	37.3	Official average prices in Austria.
1902	40.0	Do.
1910	44.5	Do.
Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia—		
1884	34.9–46.4	Official range of prices at the exchange in Budapest.
1895	37.4	Official average prices at the exchange in Budapest.
1904	37.5	Do.
1909	50.9	Do.
1911	55.7	Do.
British South Africa:		
1904	[1] 46.7	Official average market prices at Cape.
1909	33.7–38.9	Range of farmers' sale price at Cape.
Canada:		
1891	40.0	Ontario No. 2 white, price at Toronto, Ontario.
1901	31.2	Do.
1908	41.9	Do.
1913	35.0	Ontario No. 2 white, on track at Toronto, Ontario.
Denmark:		
1893	51.5	Official average prices.
1898	47.2	Do.
1903	46.5	Do.
1909	49.6	Do.
1912	56.3	Do.
France:	*Cents.*	
1890	54.8	Average official prices.
1895	45.6	Do.
1900	49.5	Do.
1905	52.7	Do.
1910	53.8	Do.
1911	57.6	Do.
1912	59.3	Do.
Germany:		
1892	48.8	Official average prices at Danzig.
1897	44.4	Do.
1900	42.7	Do.
1904	44.7	Do.
1907	59.4	Do.
1912	63.3	Do.
New Zealand:		
1891	35.7–42.2	Official average range of prices at Wellington.
1895	48.7–58.4	Do.
1899	38.9–53.5	Do.
1901	43.8–58.4	Do.
1909	43.8–58.4	Do.
1912	55.2–73.0	Do.
Russia, European:		
1904	31.5	Official average prices at Odessa.
1905	33.4	Do.
1906	[2] 33.3 / 36.0	Do.
1910	[2] 25.1 / 32.0	Do.
1912	[2] 36.1 / 45.0	Do.
Russia, Asiatic:		
1906	16.0	Official average prices in Siberia.
1910	28.3	Do.
1911	48.4	Do.
United Kingdom:		
1890	46.4	Average prices in England and Wales.
1895	36.2	Do.
1900	43.9	Do.
1905	43.3	Do.
1910	43.3	Do.
1913	47.6	Do.
United States:		
1869	38.0	Average farm price Dec. 1.
1879	33.1	Do.
1889	22.9	Do.
1899	24.9	Do.
1909	40.5	Do.
1913	39.2	Do.

[1] Reduced on the basis of 3 bushels to a muid and 200 pounds to a muid of maize; 150 pounds to a muid of oats; and 160 pounds to a muid of barley.

[2] Official average prices for the 50 governments of European Russia.

TABLE 28.—*Prices of corn, oats, barley, and hay in specified countries*—Continued.

[As far as available, prices are quoted here for each country and year mentioned in Table 27, which shows average yields per acre and per capita.]

BARLEY.

Country and year.	Price per bushel.	Description.
Australia:	*Cents.*	
1898.....	59.9	Official average prices in New South Wales.
1905.....	60.8	Official average wholesale prices at Melbourne market.
1910.....	56.5	Do.
1911.....	62.3	Do.
1912.....	101.2	Official average wholesale prices at Sydney market.
Austria-Hungary:		
Austria—		
1890..	70.9	Official prices in Bohemia.
1900..	65.6	Official average prices in Austria.
1902..	59.2	Do.
1910..	70.0	Do.
Hungary, including Croatia Slavonia—		
1884..	53.2-70.7	Official range of prices at the exchange in Budapest.
1895..	50.3	Official average prices at the exchange in Budapest.
1904..	57.5	Do.
1909..	71.2	Do.
1911..	75.4	Do.
British South Africa:		
1904.....	[2] 98.5	Official average market prices at Cape.
1909.....	77.9-93.4	Range of farmers' sale price at Cape.
Canada:		
1891.....	49.50	Ontario No. 2, price at Toronto, Ontario.
1901.....	44.30	Do.
1908.....	60.73	Do.
1913.....	45.26	No. 3 Canada Western, price at Winnipeg.
Denmark:		
1893.....	63.1	Official average prices.
1898.....	64.8	Do.
1903.....	63.8	Do.
1909.....	69.9	Do.
1912.....	85.4	Do.
France:		
1890.....	75.5	Average official prices.
1895.....	58.3	Do.
1900.....	69.7	Do.
France—Con.	*Cents.*	
1905.....	73.6	Average official prices.
1910.....	75.0	Do.
1911.....	82.2	Do.
1912.....	82.6	Do.
Germany:		
1892.....	77.4	Official average prices at Danzig.
1897.....	69.5	Do.
1900.....	69.1	Do.
1904.....	67.6	Official average prices at Breslau.
1907.....	74.5	Do.
1912.....	85.2	Do.
New Zealand:		
1891.....	64.2-75.9	Official average range of prices at Wellington.
1895.....	70.1- 87.6	Do.
1899.....	52.6- 70.1	Do.
1901.....	52.6- 81.8	Do.
1909.....	93.4-105.1	Do.
1912.....	81.8-116.8	Do.
Russia, European:		
1901.....	39.7	Official average prices at Odessa.
1905.....	46.8	Do.
1906.....	[1] 45.9 47.8	Do.
1910.....	[1] 45.2 46.0	Do.
1912.....	[1] 58.9 65.7	Do.
Russia, Asiatic:		
1906.....	30.1	Official average prices in Siberia.
1910.....	42.4	Do.
1911.....	55.4	Do.
United Kingdom:		
1890.....	83.7	Average prices in England and Wales.
1895.....	64.0	Do.
1900.....	72.8	Do.
1905.....	71.1	Do.
1910.....	67.4	Do.
1913.....	79.6	Do.
United States:		
1869.....	70.8	Average farm price Dec. 1.
1879.....	58.9	Do.
1889.....	41.6	Do.
1899.....	40.3	Do.
1909.....	55.2	Do.
1913.....	53.7	Do.

[1] Official average prices for the 50 governments of European Russia.
[2] Reduced on the basis of 3 bushels to a muid and 200 pounds to a muid of maize; 150 pounds to a muid of oats; and 160 pounds to a muid of barley.

TABLE 28.—*Prices of corn, oats, barley, and hay in specified countries*—Continued.

[As far as available, prices are quoted here for each country and year mentioned in Table 27, which shows average yields per acre and per capita.]

HAY.

Country and year.	Price per short ton.	Description.	Country and year.	Price per short ton.	Description.
Australia:			Russia, European:		
1898	$14.81	Official average prices in New South Wales.	1906	$8.56	Official average prices for 50 governments of European Russia.
1906	[1] 15.64	Official average prices at Sydney.	1910	8.84	Do.
1910	[1] 16.84	Do.	1912	9.13	Do.
1912	[1] 27.48	Do.	Russia, Asiatic:		
British South Africa:			1906	3.99	Official average prices in Siberia.
1909	94.60–19.47	Range of farmers' sale price at Cape.	1910	7.70	Do.
Canada:			1911	8.84	Do.
1891	9.12	No. 1, price at Montreal, Quebec.	United Kingdom:		
1901	10.73	Do.	1905	15.75	Average prices of meadow hay in Great Britain (first grade).
1908	13.93	Do.	1910	18.14	Do.
1913	14.04	Do.	1913	18.47	Do.
France:			United States:		
1890	10.70	Average official prices.	1869	10.18	Average farm price Dec. 1.
1895	[2] 8.84	Do.	1879	9.32	Do.
1900	[2]12.03–9.91	Do.	1889	7.04	Do.
1905	[2]10.47–8.63	Do.	1899	7.27	Do.
1910	[2]12.55–11.57	Do.	1909	10.62	Do.
1911	14.09–14.53	Do.	1913	12.43	Do.
New Zealand:					
1891	13.04–15.21	Official average range of prices at Wellington.			
1895	10.86–19.55	Do.			
1899	10.86–21.73	Do.			
1901	13.04–19.55	Do.			
1909	8.69–21.73	Do.			
1912	[3] 7.38–22.81	Do.			

[1] Oat and wheat hay.
[2] Natural meadows and grasses.
[3] Oat hay.

TABLE 29.— *Yearly marketings of live stock.*

[Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul.]

Year.	Number.				Index (100=yearly average, 1901–1910).			
	Cattle.	Calves.[1]	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Calves.[1]	Hogs.	Sheep.
1900	7,179,344	[2] 304,310	18,573,177	7,061,466	80.7	[2] 43.4	99.6	70.6
1901	7,708,839	[2] 356,952	20,339,864	7,798,359	86.7	[2] 51.0	109.1	78.0
1902	8,375,408	517,702	17,289,427	9,177,050	94.2	73.9	92.7	91.7
1903	8,878,789	550,559	16,780,250	9,680,692	99.8	78.6	90.0	96.8
1904	8,690,699	513,034	17,778,827	9,604,812	97.7	73.2	95.3	96.0
1905	9,202,083	730,639	18,988,933	10,572,259	103.4	104.3	101.8	105.7
1906	9,373,825	796,793	19,223,792	10,864,437	105.4	113.7	103.1	108.6
1907	9,590,710	834,781	19,544,617	9,857,877	107.8	119.2	104.8	98.5
1908	8,827,360	854,687	22,863,701	9,833,640	99.2	122.0	122.6	98.3
1909	9,189,312	868,564	18,834,641	10,284,905	103.3	124.0	101.0	102.8
1910	9,116,687	981,309	14,853,472	12,366,375	102.5	140.1	79.6	123.6
1911	8,629,109	975,176	19,926,547	13,521,492	97.0	139.2	106.8	135.2
1912	8,061,494	909,526	19,771,825	13,733,980	90.6	129.8	106.0	137.3
1913	7,904,552	740,662	19,924,331	14,037,830	88.9	105.7	106.8	140.3
1914	7,182,239	664,296	18,272,091	13,272,491	80.7	94.8	98.0	132.7
1915	7,963,591	726,145	21,031,405	11,160,246	89.5	103.7	112.8	111.6

[1] Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City. No returns for Omaha and St. Louis.
[2] No data for Sioux City.

TABLE 30.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered at principal places.*

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND LAMBS.

Calendar year.	Cattle, except calves.			Sheep and lambs.		
	Total.	Slaughtered (Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha).	Receipts (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore).	Total.	Slaughtered (Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha).	Receipts (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore).
1884	2,267,529	1,256,000	1,011,529	4,348,697	778,000	3,570,697
1885	2,409,956	1,449,000	960,956	4,272,409	988,000	3,284,409
1886	2,514,168	1,615,000	899,168	4,304,064	979,000	3,325,064
1887	2,853,095	2,048,000	805,095	4,605,327	1,173,000	3,432,327
1888	3,404,976	2,362,000	1,042,976	4,727,809	1,275,000	3,452,809
1889	3,901,921	2,688,000	1,213,921	4,781,647	1,476,000	3,305,647
1890	4,653,139	3,373,000	1,280,139	4,896,327	1,622,000	3,274,327
1891	4,545,597	3,356,000	1,189,597	5,253,965	1,879,000	3,374,965
1892	5,102,620	3,911,000	1,191,620	5,505,582	2,112,000	3,393,582
1893	5,042,689	4,104,000	938,689	6,607,642	3,278,000	3,329,642
1894	5,038,126	3,959,000	1,079,126	7,643,883	3,565,000	4,078,883
1895	4,609,337	3,590,000	1,019,337	8,259,586	3,995,000	4,264,586
1896	4,709,453	3,627,000	1,082,453	7,910,361	4,299,000	3,611,361
1897	4,774,495	3,711,000	1,063,495	7,795,623	4,654,000	3,141,623
1898	4,592,913	3,553,000	1,039,913	7,635,128	4,647,000	2,988,128
1899	5,211,922	3,786,000	1,425,922	7,964,686	5,019,000	2,945,686
1900	5,152,269	4,053,000	1,099,269	7,890,878	4,798,000	3,092,878
1901	5,576,310	4,491,000	1,085,310	8,775,980	5,276,000	3,499,980
1902	5,613,396	4,619,000	994,396	9,274,758	5,832,000	3,442,758
1903	5,784,996	4,833,000	951,996	9,141,356	5,827,000	3,314,356
1904	5,597,105	4,553,000	1,044,105	8,593,102	5,465,000	3,128,102
1905	5,956,171	4,826,000	1,130,171	8,304,698	5,879,000	2,425,698
1906	6,126,903	4,993,000	1,133,903	8,723,175	6,117,000	2,606,175
1907	6,043,406	4,811,000	1,232,406	8,657,431	5,701,000	2,956,431
1908	5,483,832	4,404,000	1,079,832	9,188,349	5,824,000	3,364,349
1909	5,721,380	4,664,000	1,057,380	9,924,147	6,578,000	3,346,147
1910	5,720,600	4,730,000	990,600	10,084,706	6,911,000	3,173,706
1911	5,523,000	4,549,000	974,000	11,539,000	8,295,000	3,244,000
1912	5,633,079	4,292,000	1,341,079	15,481,720	9,055,000	6,426,720
1913	5,016,570	3,990,000	1,026,570	12,282,177	8,592,000	3,690,177
1914	4,915,003	3,700,000	1,215,003	10,433,254	8,242,000	2,191,254

SWINE.

Year beginning March 1—	Total.	Western packed.	Eastern packed and receipts.	Year beginning March 1—	Total.	Western packed.	Eastern packed and receipts.
1872	.....	5,915,814	.....	1894	21,619,645	16,003,645	5,616,000
1873	.....	6,529,116	.....	1895	20,480,635	15,010,635	5,470,000
1874	.....	6,766,670	.....	1896	22,669,978	16,928,978	5,741,000
1875	.....	6,142,478	.....	1897	26,134,260	20,201,260	5,933,000
1876	.....	7,409,174	.....	1898	29,793,695	23,651,695	6,142,000
1877	.....	9,048,566	.....	1899	28,171,726	22,200,821	5,970,905
1878	.....	10,858,792	.....	1900	28,980,048	23,600,674	5,379,374
1879	.....	11,001,699	.....	1901	30,396,452	25,411,676	4,984,776
1880	.....	12,243,354	.....	1902	25,246,810	20,605,571	4,641,239
1881	.....	10,551,449	.....	1903	27,617,585	22,375,686	5,241,899
1882	.....	9,342,999	.....	1904	29,691,739	23,918,423	5,773,316
1883	.....	9,183,100	.....	1905	31,272,621	25,574,760	5,697,861
1884	.....	10,519,108	.....	1906	30,978,748	25,430,555	5,548,193
1885	.....	11,263,567	.....	1907	34,400,767	27,980,997	6,419,770
1886	.....	12,083,012	.....	1908	35,197,548	28,996,635	6,200,913
1887	.....	11,532,707	.....	1909	29,923,037	24,162,295	5,760,742
1888	.....	10,798,974	.....	1910	26,511,757	21,755,566	4,756,191
1889	18,906,303	13,545,303	5,361,000	1911	36,083,727	29,918,498	6,165,229
1890	23,966,134	17,713,134	6,253,000	1912	31,713,062	25,583,834	6,129,228
1891	20,913,614	14,457,614	6,456,000	1913	33,718,552	27,621,561	6,096,991
1892	18,196,630	12,390,630	5,806,000	1914	34,244,697	27,386,462	6,858,235
1893	16,789,006	11,605,006	5,184,000				

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